



# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931

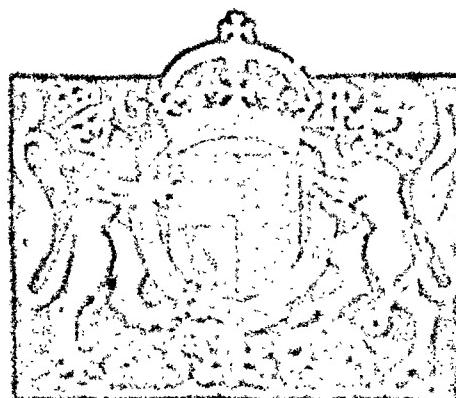
VOLUME II

## THE ANDAMAN, AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Part I—REPORT

Part II—TABLES

By  
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*Superintendent of Census Operations.*



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**Part I**  
**REPORT.**

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## TABLE VIII (APPENDIX), LITERACY IN THE VERNACULARS.

The figures for general literacy and literacy in English have been given in the prescribed form in Imperial Table VIII. The figures in this table show literacy in the Vernaculars and the arrangement of having sub-divisions of each Vernacular is peculiar to this Province. The sub-divisions under each Vernacular show the script employed by literates in that Vernacular. All the dialects used in the Province have been grouped into 3 main Vernaculars, namely Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi. The column 'Others' under Urdu and Hindi shows persons using some script other than that specified in the table. These scripts are given below.—

	URDU			HINDI		
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
Nagri	1,324	180	Gurmukhi	658	53	
Lande	5,869	285	Gujrati	117	11	
Gurmukhi	480	49	Bengali	181	3	
Gujrati	96		Tamchi	100	48	
Bengali	47		Persian	140	8	
Tamchi	2	18	Roman		1	
Roman	321	54	Total	1,186	124	
Total	7,639	536				

The column 'Others' at the end of the Vernaculars shows figures for literates in Vernaculars of other Provinces and Countries. The details of these are noted below.—

	OTHERS			OTHERS		
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
Gujrati	425	137	Brought forward	3,210	406	
Bengali	743	118	Garhwali	5		
Sindh	17		Telugu	2		
Marathi	43	11	Burmese	1		
Arabu	119	75	Chinese	1		
Pashto	26	1	Portuguese	6		
Tamil	7	5	Grec.		1	
Nepali	1,304	50	Canary	3		
Bhoti	637	14	Tibetan	184	20	
Total	3,210	406	Unspecified	18	38	
			Total	3,440	435	



**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**

**PART A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.**

**PUNJAB.**

**LITERATE IN VERNACULAR**

HINDI.				Punjabi												Others								
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total				Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Taklrs		Persian		Persons		Males		Females		Total No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
18	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
71,251	1,290	1,196	124	311,255	285,872	25,383	121,056	20,784	120,720	1,328	24,281	2,910	17,138	327	2,659	38	3,905	3,440	435	1				
585	105	11	4	3,238	1,925	1,914	1,226	1,107	497	68	143	125	51	9	18	4	56	32	93	2				
8,618	179	88	13	18,114	12,890	3,834	6,764	3,212	4,516	151	1,025	5,59	420	28	356	4	163	113	50	3				
7,042	241	87	1	29,982	24,749	4,243	10,560	3,397	10,646	210	2,059	541	1,107	47	398	32	428	353	73	4				
60,098	785	1,030	9	262,291	216,318	15,903	102,728	13,018	105,081	891	21,055	1,700	13,558	243	1,898	46	3,259	2,940	819	5				
61,683	1,178	716	83	177,899	165,325	11,562	29,759	7,492	95,276	1,057	23,376	2,751	15,816	321	1,069	28	2,601	2,285	216	6				
528	98	8	4	1,300	826	474	235	294	890	53	196	115	51	9	14	3	23	15	7	7				
3,087	172	48	1	8,150	6,600	1,647	1,412	1,170	3,611	124	977	516	408	28	194	291	79	20	9	9				
6,871	228	73	6	16,829	14,507	1,12	2,617	1,165	8,609	174	1,945	510	1,081	47	205	21	254	37	9	9				
54,697	679	617	60	161,093	144,380	7,118	25,495	4,563	82,668	706	20,309	1,809	16,305	237	656	4	2,069	1,937	162	10				
1,922	33	247	28	124,580	111,101	18,459	89,503	13,143	20,381	209	608	92	82	2	527	10	118	115	3	11				
7	1	1	1,903	1,072	631	980	808	84	15	6	8	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	12	12				
141	2	5	7,997	5,919	2,044	5,084	2,016	743	16	27	14	1	86	86	1	1	1	1	13	13				
142	4	4	11,678	9,630	2,019	7,820	1,996	1,370	31	35	20	18	86	1	7	6	105	144	2	10				
1,582	20	242	24	102,982	91,450	8,532	75,811	8,826	17,684	148	540	50	62	2	353	9	110	105	2	10				
3,831	61	125	2	2,557	2,484	93	60	19	2,149	21	168	50	81	1	8	2	27	25	2	16				
26	3	12	8	140	127	14	1	2	6	---	2	18	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	17				
222	4	9	8	240	228	14	4	3	102	4	23	5	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	18				
394	7	8	2	2,165	2,103	62	58	9	1,841	15	126	35	77	1	4	2	33	22	1	20				
3,810	47	106	2	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	2	2	584	559	25	21	21				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	22	22				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	49	44	44				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	516	491	29	29	29				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	23	23				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	13	8	37	37				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	13	9	14	14				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	13	13	17	16				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	150	76	30	30				
771	13	55	5	5,982	5,752	180	1,537	105	2,913	34	123	7	124	3	1,055	31	270	195	75	31				
24	1	17	12	1,708	1,655	2	4	3	60	7	5	1	8	2	1	8	1	7	32	32				
76	2	208	2	401	375	26	100	12	180	6	5	1	8	71	4	21	15	33	15	33				
124	1	1	1	5,306	5,170	127	1,982	78	2,686	21	113	5	111	3	877	19	207	169	38	35				
548	11	61	6	312	223	89	203	62	1	5	8	7	1	10	15	102	75	27	16					
13	5	19	12	6	6	6	6	6	1	5	8	7	1	1	1	5	2	3	17					
2	2	2	1	19	18	2	15	8	1	4	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	18					
11	1	5	4	34	11	23	10	18	63	172	40	1	4	8	9	12	13	12	22	20				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	21					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	144					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	145					

at the disposal of the Superintendent of Census Operations for the preliminary and final enumeration to facilitate the visits of Census officials to the outlying villages scattered about the settlement and only petrol charges were paid out of the Census grant. The total cost of the Census of the Andamans and Nicobars amounted to Rs. 5,901-15-6 during 1930-31 as under.

	Rs. A. P.
A. 1.—Pay of Officers . . . . .	4,500 0 0
A. 2.—Pay of Establishment . . . . .	578 12 0
A. 3.—Allowances and Honoraria . . . . .	490 6 0
A. 4.—Contingencies . . . . .	135 0 0
<b>Total A.—Superintendence . . . . .</b>	<b>5,704 2 6</b>
B. 1.—Allowances and Honoraria . . . . .	68 0 0
B. 2.—Contingencies . . . . .	129 13 0
<b>Total B.—Enumeration . . . . .</b>	<b>197 13 0</b>

An amount of Rs. 11,710-0-0 has been provided for the Census work during the year 1931-32 as under.

	Rs. A. P.
A. 1.—Pay of Officers . . . . .	9,000 0 0
A. 2.—Pay of Establishment . . . . .	1,070 0 0
A. 3.—Allowances and Honoraria . . . . .	700 0 0
A. 4.—Contingencies . . . . .	200 0 0
<b>Total A.—Superintendence . . . . .</b>	<b>10,970 0 0</b>
B. 1.—Pay of Establishment . . . . .	343 0 0
B. 2.—Allowances and Honoraria . . . . .	147 0 0
<b>Total B.—Enumeration . . . . .</b>	<b>490 0 0</b>
E.—Printing and other stationery charges . . . . .	250 0 0

An expenditure of Rs. 700 is anticipated during the year 1932-33 as under.

	Rs. A. P.
A. 2.—Pay of Establishment . . . . .	250 0 0
A. 3.—Allowances and Honoraria . . . . .	100 0 0
A. 4.—Contingencies . . . . .	100 0 0
<b>Total A.—Superintendence . . . . .</b>	<b>450 0 0</b>
E.—Printing and other stationery charges . . . . .	250 0 0

#### The Census of the Nicobars.

Census enumeration of Kar Nikobar was entirely done by the Assistant Commissioner with the help of several youths from the Mission School and the Census of the Central group was taken by the Tahsildar. The Census Superintendent visited the remaining islands and took the Census with the assistance of the Tahsildar, Nankauri, on a special 10 days' trip of the Station Steamer.

The Census of the aborigines was taken by the Superintendent on a special trip in the S. L. Akbar lasting about a fortnight. It was however not possible

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE)—continued.**  
**PART A—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.**  
**BRITISH TERRITORY.**

**LITERATE IN VERNACULAR**

HINDI				PUNJABI												OTHERS				
Lands or Mahajanis	Others	Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajanis	Nagri		Takhts		Persian		Persons	Males	Females	Serial No.			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Persons	Males	Females				
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
58,513	1,114	946	101	254,256	231,451	22,805	99,153	19,039	98,765	1,118	19,203	2,891	12,297	189	2,033	68	3,625	3,186	439	1
450	88	10	5	2,915	1,697	1,218	1,092	1,089	425	60	120	113	44	9	16	3	50	28	22	2
2,850	165	55	13	14,575	10,897	3,678	5,813	3,060	8,704	128	810	476	265	13	297	1	158	108	50	3
5,878	222	71	11	23,901	20,055	3,846	8,940	3,146	8,436	192	1,598	446	783	29	297	31	407	337	70	4
49,237	639	810	72	212,865	196,802	14,063	63,209	11,798	80,200	738	16,666	1,266	11,205	138	1,423	83	8,010	2,713	397	5
52,720	1,012	599	80	142,647	132,259	10,388	25,229	7,032	76,637	886	18,464	2,278	12,086	187	843	25	2,385	2,155	210	6
413	84	7	4	1,152	716	437	215	275	830	47	113	103	44	9	14	3	19	12	7	7
2,808	156	37	13	7,023	5,818	1,704	1,262	1,132	2,857	102	775	467	260	18	165	84	20	74	20	8
5,880	210	58	6	18,215	11,280	1,985	2,220	1,810	6,561	168	1,548	422	780	28	166	31	275	241	34	9
44,371	580	497	57	121,256	114,944	6,812	21,532	4,316	66,869	584	16,089	1,286	11,022	136	498	31	1,977	1,828	149	10
1,762	32	177	8	104,727	92,577	12,150	72,571	11,869	19,094	195	491	77	64	1	357	8	116	113	3	11
7	1	..	5	1,731	657	774	867	758	62	13	6	8	2	70	1	1	1	1	12	
123	2	2	5	7,254	5,307	1,947	4,501	1,917	712	17	23	13	1	7	54	..	6	114	13	
180	4	4	2	10,191	8,885	1,856	6,642	1,808	1,591	29	80	16	18	8	108	106	215	215	215	
1,472	25	172	6	85,551	77,978	7,573	60,561	7,391	16,709	136	432	37	45	1	231	8	108	106	215	
3,486	56	125	..	1,724	1,660	64	53	14	1,382	20	152	27	69	1	4	2	20	18	216	
25	3	9	..	12	8	4	1	2	6	2	1	2	1	2	..	9	8	18	17	
206	4	8	..	112	102	10	3	3	80	3	16	5	1	1	..	2	17	16	18	
357	6	8	..	148	136	12	2	5	112	3	21	4	1	2	..	2	17	16	119	
2,898	48	108	..	1,452	1,414	38	47	4	1,184	15	114	16	67	1	2	2	17	16	120	
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	178	11126	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	627	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	1428	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	12	1720	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	144	14430	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	178	11126	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	627	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	1428	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	12	1720	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	144	14430	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	178	11126	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	627	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	1428	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	12	1720	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	144	14430	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	178	11126	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	627	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	1428	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	12	1720	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	144	14430	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	178	11126	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	627	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	1428	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	12	1720	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	144	14430	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	178	11126	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	627	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	1428	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	12	1720	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	144	14430	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	178	11126	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	627	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	1428	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	12	1720	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	144	14430	
..	..</																			



**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE)—*continued.***

## PART A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

## **NATIVE STATES.**

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR.

HINDI				PUNJABI												OTHERS				
Landa or Mahajan:		Others		Total				Gurmukhi		Landa or Mahajan:		Nagri		Taklira.		Persian				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
12,738	178	250	23	56,909	54,421	2,578	21,913	1,695	21,955	208	5,078	519	4,839	188	636	18	280	254	26	1
185	17	1		323	228	85	134	74	82	8	23	12	7		2	1	5	4	1	2
566	14	13		2,939	1,983	256	752	152	812	23	206	63	155	15	58	3	5	5	5	3
1,206	19	16	2	5,081	4,694	887	1,610	249	2,200	24	459	95	324	18	101	1	21	18	3	4
10,831	126	220	21	49,356	47,516	1,840	18,417	1,220	18,881	153	4,390	349	4,358	105	425	18	249	227	22	5
11,963	166	147	3	85,211	34,067	1,174	4,530	370	19,639	191	4,912	476	4,760	134	228	3	130	130	6	6
115	16	1		147	110	37	20	19	60	6	23	12	7		29	3	5	3	5	7
481	14	11		1,427	1,284	143	150	47	754	22	202	58	149	15	321	16	112	13	3	9
1,041	16	15		8,414	8,227	187	397	55	2,018	81	452	93	321	16	38	158	3	109	3	10
10,828	118	120	3	20,253	20,446	807	3,963	248	16,807	142	4,235	312	4,283	101	158	3				
160	1	70	26	19,833	18,624	1,309	18,932	1,277	1,287	14	117	15	18	1	170	2	2	2	11	
8				172	115	57	113	55	2	2	4	1		16					12	
32				748	642	101	591	88	81	1	1	1	1		32	1	2	2	14	
120	1	70	16	1,487	1,285	182	1,178	186	79	2	108	12	17	1	122	1	1	1	15	
375	5			838	804	29	7	5	767	1	14	23	12		4		7	7	16	
1				28	25	3	1				3	1							17	
16				92	90	2					1	1	1		1	1	1	1	16	
27	1			713	688	24	5	5	600	1	12	19	10	..	2		98	80	13	
321	1			2	2							2							21	
				2	2							2							22	
				2	2							2							23	
				2	2							2							24	
				2	2							2							25	
				2	2							2							26	
				2	2							2							27	
				2	2							2							28	
				2	2							2							29	
				2	2							2							30	
				2	2							2							31	
239	38			1,077	1,015	62	438	41	282	2	38	3	47	3	235	13	22	22	31	
19				4	8	1	1												32	
61	2			41	32	8	10	6	5						12	3			33	
98	1			87	81	6	34	6	18						28	1			34	
68	30			946	899	46	393	29	239	2	33	8	41	3	183	9	21	21	35	
1	2			13	9	4	6	2			2	2			1		10	7	36	
2	"			1	1	8	4	0	2		2	2			1		2	1	37	
1	2			12	1	8	0	2			2	2			1		1	1	38	
				1	1	8	0	2			2	2			1		1	1	39	
				1	1	8	0	2			2	2			1		1	1	40	
				1	1	8	0	2			2	2			1		1	1	41	
				1	1	8	0	2			2	2			1		1	1	42	
				1	1	8	0	2			2	2			1		1	1	43	
				1	1	8	0	2			2	2			1		1	1	44	
				1	1	8	0	2			2	2			1		1	1	45	

and Katchal as well as Chaura, Kar Nikobar, and Bompoka where coral formations are found at considerable heights. On Chaura, for instance, the hill at the end of the island (359) feet is covered with coral. At Kar Nikobar, within the memory of the people, part of the island rose and another subsided during an earthquake.

## CHAPTER II.

### Soil and Configuration.

The Andamans consist of a mass of hills enclosing very narrow valleys, the whole covered by dense tropical jungle. Throughout South and Middle Andaman there are two main ranges of steep hills of sandstone formation, from which spurs run in all directions. On the east the hills rise to considerable height, the chief being Mount Diavolo behind Cuthbert Bay, 1,678 feet, in Middle Andaman; in South Andaman, Koib, 1,505 feet, Mount Harriet 1,193 feet and the Cholunga Range 1,063 feet; in North Andaman, Saddle Peak 2,400 feet; in Rutland Island, Ford's Peak 1,422 feet. Intrusive rock of serpentine appears here and there throughout the group, especially at the Cinque Islands, Rutland Island and Saddle Peak in North Andaman. Between the chief mountain ranges, which follow the east and west coast lines, undulating ground is found which often consists of impermeable blue clay beds, indurated shales and conglomerates containing pebbles of quartz and jasper beds; sandstone hills and knolls crop up irregularly. Such areas are usually waterless in the dry season.

The geological formation of Ritchie's Archipelago is quite different from that of South Andaman. Havelock Island is surrounded for the most part by white clayey limestone cliffs up to 510 feet high (Mt. Yoto). These surround a basin in the centre of the island, which is drained by the Golugma Creek. This basin is undulating and the underlying rock is a fine grained calcareous sandstone. Peel and Wilson Islands are nearly all gently undulating or flat. The latter has a hill 708 feet in the west corner. On the two last named islands, the geological formation is similar to that of Havelock.

There is about a square mile of level ground at the north end of Havelock of coral and sand formation particularly suitable for a coconut plantation, which on this soil would come into bearing after five or six years.

Several square miles of level ground suitable for wet cultivation are found in the Betapur valley in Middle Andaman.

## CHAPTER III.

### The Forests.

All the islands are densely wooded except perhaps a few of the higher peaks, parts of the Cinque Islands and 50 square miles or thereabouts which have been cleared in what is now the settlement of Port Blair. The forests are divided into two main types, i.e., evergreen and deciduous, the type depending entirely on the underlying soil and rock formation, which determines the presence or absence of water near the surface during the dry weather, and this is probably the real factor governing the distribution of the two types of forests.

In the deciduous forests, which exist mainly on the lower and more gentle slopes of the hills, the principal tree is *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* (Padauk) and associated with it are *Canarium euphyllum* (Dhup), *Sterculia campanulata* (Papita), *Albizia lebbeck* (Koko), *Bombax insigne* (Dulu), *Lagerstroemia hypoleuca* (Pyinma), *Terminalia Manii* (Black Cluglam), *Terminalia bialata* (White Cluglam), and *Terminalia procera* (Badami), which are the principal timber trees. Besides these there are many other species of minor importance from a timber or revenue-producing point of view.

## **EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**

## DISTRICTS AND STATES.

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

necessary and both of these are difficult to organize under Government agency for various reasons as experience has proved. These problems are recognised and are receiving attention. It might prove satisfactory to lease out the forest to private enterprise.

### The Timber Stand of the Forests.

Of the 2,508 square miles forming the total land area of the Andamans about 1,500 square miles are estimated to contain forests other than mangrove. Recent enumeration of all species shows that the stand of mature timber of all species varies from 8 to 30 tons per acre, and averages 15 tons to the acre. It is therefore roughly estimated that the forests contain some 14 to 15 million tons of mature timber ripe for the axe. All these timbers however cannot be sold at present because there is no market demand for them, moreover only about two-thirds of the whole forest area is accessible for working, the remainder being either exposed to long stretches of a weather-beaten open coasts or effectively occupied by savage tribes. Eliminating such areas the estimated stand of the principal species for which there is a demand is as follows :—the first column giving the total amount of mature timber available and the second column the exploitable amount per annum accepting a felling rotation of 30 years in the first instance :—

	Tons.	Tons.
Padank . . . . .	5,00,000	16,666
Dhup . . . . .	5,00,000	16,666
Papita . . . . .	5,00,000	16,666
Gurjan . . . . .	6,00,000	20,000
White Chinglam . . . . .	1,50,000	5,000
Badam . . . . .	4,00,000	13,333
Koko . . . . .	50,000	1,666
Didu . . . . .	80,000	2,666
Taungpeing . . . . .	50,000	1,666
	<hr/> 28,30,000	<hr/> 91,332

The estimate though rough is conservative and it may safely be taken that about a hundred thousand tons per annum can be removed and can probably be marketed. This is only a little more than twice the amount which has been taken out in recent years. Besides there are other species for which a market is sure to be found in the near future, especially soft wood packing case timber which could not be dealt with in the local mills because the plant is not suitable for it. If the Government obtain a royalty on an average of seven lakhs of rupees annually, four lakhs of rupees may be counted on as net return after allowing for maintenance of establishment and sylvicultural works. This is an estimate of the revenue obtainable if the forests are leased to a private firm. The forests are therefore a valuable asset of the Andamans.

## CHAPTER IV.

### History.

The history of the Andamans has been described in detail by both Sir R. Temple and Mr. R. P. Lewis, but a short summary follows of the history of the settlement to make the report self-contained.

(a) *Early History.*—Owing to their central position along the trade routes of India, Burma and the Far East, many mentions of the islands are found in ancient history. Their excellent harbours served both as a refuge in the monsoons as well as a place to replenish water supply. Like the Nicobars the islands are mentioned by Claudius Ptolemy (2nd Century) as

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).  
DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.**

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

Attacks by the Andamanese were frequent and of a serious nature, and culminated in the Battle of Aberdeen on the 14th May 1859. Fortunately the settlement had been warned by an escaped convict Duh Nath Tewari who had for several years been living with the aborigines, and the authorities were able to make preparations for the impending attack or the consequences might have been serious. Duh Nath was among the Aka-Bea-da and not the Jarawa as stated in von Eickstedt's publication. He was granted his release for his timely services.

*Colonel J. C. Haughton* (October 1859).—Captain J. C. Haughton of the Moulmein Commission succeeded Dr. Walker. He adopted a more humane method of treatment of convicts and much endeared himself to them. He managed to establish friendly relations with the Andamanese, who began to visit the settlement. In 1861 the administration of the islands was transferred from the control of the Government of India to that of the Chief Commissioner of Burma. Mr. Haughton is still known to the local-born population as Jan Hiton.

*Colonel Tytler* (1862).—Colonel Tytler continued Colonel Haughton's humane methods. At this period some 149 acres had been cleared and cultivated.

Lord Napier of Magdala visited the islands in 1863, and wrote a memorandum suggesting certain reforms. He also secured a grant from Government for the formation of the Andaman Homo. There were some 3,000 convicts in the settlement by 1864.

During Colonel Ford's tenure (1864), the number of convicts in the settlement increased from 3,294 to 6,965. The area under cultivation increased from 149 to 353 acres while a further 724 acres were cleared.

In 1863 General Man, who had been deputed ten years earlier to annex the settlement, assumed charge. Having previously occupied important positions in the Straits Settlement, he decided to introduce the penal system current there, which was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1823. In 1869 a branch penal settlement was established in the Nicobars which continued till 1888. The number of convicts increased to 8,873, and 3,000 acres of land had been cleared and 876 been brought under cultivation. The health of the settlement improved, showing a reduction of the death rate from 10·16 per cent. to 1·2 per cent. In 1869 the settlement was re-transferred to the control of the Government of India.

*General Stewart* (1871) (Afterwards Field Marshal Sir D. Stewart).—The Viceroy of India, Lord Mayo, who took a keen personal interest in the settlement, drew up a scheme of reforms for General Stewart to carry out. "He directed that special attention be paid to cultivation, produce of the self-supporters, cattle-raising, timber, and produce from the Andamanese, as well as the codifying of General Man's rules into regulations". (Sir Richard Temple, Census Report, 1901, page 360.) On the 8th February 1872 Lord Mayo was murdered by a convict at Hope Town while on a visit to the Andamans. In 1872 the administration was raised to the rank of a Chief Commissionership. The Andaman Regulation of 1874 was drafted, placing the settlement judicially under the Government of India, instead of under the High Court of Calcutta, and life-term convicts could be released after 20—25 years of penal servitude, provided it had been accompanied by good conduct.

During General A. C. Barwell's tenure (1875) the Andaman and Nicobar Regulation III of 1876 came into force.

*Colonel T. Cadell, V. C.* (1879).—Colonel Cadell held the appointment for thirteen years which are marked by great economical developments of the settlement and its resources. In 1883 the Forest Department was established. In 1891 the Lyall-Lethbridge Commission included the proposal of separate confinements for a short period for convicts, and further confinement in an associated jail for a period of three years. The Cellular Jail was built as a result of these proposals but the Associated Jail was not built because it was found that it would be difficult to find sufficient intramural work for the convicts; moreover, the incarceration of a large number of convicts would denude

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).

DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI												OTHERS				
Landa or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Landa or Mahajans		Nagrs		Tanks		Persons		Persons		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
18	18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
3,255	95	178	2	7,497	7,171	316	4,236	236	1,760	7	971	58	204	1	72	70	2	1	1	
15	2	"	2	20	15	5	8	4	5	7	18	3	22	-	9	8	3	1	1	
106	14	8	8	220	186	24	120	15	36	1	64	12	37	3	12	12	1	1	1	
284	11	8	8	624	569	55	378	39	80	6	889	36	144	12	68	62	11	11	5	
2,848	66	187	2	6,623	6,391	232	3,728	178	1,629	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3,049	87	2	8	3,517	3,421	96	832	36	1,523	5	916	55	120	1	47	47	6	6	6	
12	2	"	8	7	1	1	1	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	
98	14	100	89	11	28	2	23	33	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	
263	10	250	235	15	68	3	84	11	64	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	19	
2,875	61	2	8,158	3,080	68	737	31	1,401	41	864	34	-	-	-	-	-	88	88	88	
36	4	121	2	3,696	3,490	206	3,320	200	116	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	
2	1	5	114	101	18	84	13	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	10	10	12	
34	3	116	2	3,217	3,085	152	2,912	147	116	22	1	1	15	-	-	-	1	1	15	
139	4	64	98	95	3	-	-	93	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
3	3	3	3	3	5	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
18	3	3	5	5	5	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
108	4	48	90	87	3	-	-	65	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
26	1	1	147	145	2	71	-	28	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
26	1	3	12	12	2	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	
26	1	182	130	2	68	-	-	27	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
5	29	20	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
1	4	4	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	25	
4	25	19	6	12	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	26	
1	18	1	566	524	42	144	15	41	-	4	323	28	6	1	152	145	6	31	31	
14	10	524	48	44	2	8	-	6	-	30	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	
46	4	102	92	10	21	3	17	-	4	53	6	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	33	
1	12	1	404	378	26	113	12	18	-	238	14	5	-	-	141	138	2	34	34	
4	416	383	39	23	7	38	-	-	322	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	118	35	
12	8	42	40	2	5	5	-	6	28	53	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	36	
42	83	77	6	8	8	8	-	16	282	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	112	37	
83	279	258	21	10	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	38	
6	131	123	8	119	2	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	39	
3	2	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	40	
17	14	14	3	18	3	18	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	41	
6	108	104	5	101	5	101	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	42	
1	10	9	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	43	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	44	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	45	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	46	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	47	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	48	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	49	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	50	
23	52	8	19,322	18,702	620	815	63	355	12	7,347	418	10,180	125	5	1	609	615	54	58	
1	1	105	87	18	2	4	-	4	54	10	31	4	-	-	2	2	2	2	57	
1	1	590	507	89	11	6	-	4	308	65	186	8	-	-	22	21	156	156		
1	11	1,284	1,273	91	38	10	-	36	684	71	574	10	-	-	55	53	258	258		
20	40	7	17,268	16,835	428	784	47	312	4	6,388	278	9,388	103	4	1	620	569	51	60	
20	51	4	19,027	18,439	588	626	35	347	12	7,342	418	10,121	125	3	1	199	163	36	61	
1	1	108	85	18	2	2	-	4	54	10	31	4	-	-	5	4	62	62		
1	11	1,580	502	78	9	5	-	36	303	66	184	8	-	-	168	168	154	154		
18	39	3	16,987	16,591	406	590	28	303	4	6,388	271	9,382	103	2	1	187	152	35	85	

has been started, co-operative societies organized and other social movements have received an impetus. Some of the more conspicuous public works have been the new deep water jetty at Chatham, connected with the main land by a causeway wide enough to take two motor lorries abreast, also Ross Island has received an up-to-date electric power plant. The most outstanding of all has been the filling of almost all the important malarial swamps round the harbour by dredgers of which special mention is made elsewhere. These changes have been mentioned here in some detail as they shed light on the changes that have occurred in the population, of which the chief points are the increase in the proportion that the free population bears to the convict, and the great increase in women and children. An interesting fact which shows what the outside world thinks of prospects in the Andamans is the building and equipping of a match factory by private enterprise at a cost of three and a half lakhs of rupees. This commercial venture, it is expected, will lead to others.

## CHAPTER V.

### The Aborigines.

The Negrito race is surmised to have been the earliest people to inhabit the continent of South Eastern Asia and of this race the Andamanese and the Somangs of the Malay Peninsula represent to-day perhaps the purest type. In the Philippines the Actas are of the same origin but less pure in type, while traces of their race inbred with other tribes are represented in Malaya and are perhaps to be found in Assam and in the hills of Southern India. The chief characteristic of these peoples, a characteristic which is the key-note of Andamanese life, is, that they are naturally, "collectors of food, and not cultivators.... The social units is the family, and they move in family groups, where game, fish and wild yams are easiest to obtain." The many anthropological similarities of customs, religion, weapons, treatment of the dead, etc., point clearly to the definite relationship of the Andamanese to the aboriginal race inhabiting South Eastern Asia which is mentioned in Hindu Mythology.

It is only owing to their unique position and complete isolation from the rest of the continent that their survival can be accounted for.

The Andamanese are of two types:—(a) The coast tribes of South Andaman and all the tribes of Middle and North Andaman. (b) The Onges of Little Andaman, including the Jarawas of South Andaman and the Sentinelese of North Sentinel Island.

The difference between these two types is distinct, both in features, mode of dress, structure of bows, and language. Sir R. Temple in his Census Report, 1901, divided the first group into two sections. The Yerowa or northern section containing the Chariar, Korn, Tabo, Yero, and Kedo tribes. The southern or Bojigniji section containing the Juwai, Kol, Bea, Balawa, and Bojigiyab tribes. This first group is however no longer an actuality.\* Its members have lost all cohesion since some of the clans have entirely died out, while the remaining individuals marry irrespective of tribe, with however no contact with the Ong-Jarawa group, who keep to themselves.

Fortunately valuable historical, anthropological and ethnological data of this group have been recorded by Man, Temple, Portman and Brown, so no further mention need be made of them.

The Southern group or Ong-Jarawa group is the only one which is still intact. These inhabit the whole of South Andaman, Rutland, Little Andaman and North Sentinel. In addition there was a fourth clan of Jarawas on Rutland of which nothing has been seen since 1907. In that year a boy of the clan was reported to be staying with the Onges, but he escaped before he was seen by the authorities. A small communal hut belonging to those people however was seen. The hut was of the same type as that built by the Onges but quite different to the Jarawa communal huts; nevertheless the Onges

\*See Chapter V (e) The Andamans as Home.

# EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).

DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI												OTHERS			
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total				Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Takri		Persian		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	2	210	187	23	177	23	1	1	1	9	8	1	4	1	6	1	2	3	4
5	5	15	10	3	2	3	1	1	1	8	8	1	4	1	6	1	2	3	5
1	1	188	173	15	163	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	51	50	1	7	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
409	14	78	3	15,849	14,740	1,100	8,505	635	2,557	57	3,413	400	175	6	99	2	69	36	33
2	2	1	1	125	77	48	48	18	17	3	12	26	1	12	1	12	1	12	1
5	5	680	547	143	318	61	67	6	148	76	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	10
27	3	11	1,119	953	166	575	88	132	6	226	69	4	2	16	16	1	7	8	14
371	8	61	3	13,915	13,172	743	7,584	468	2,841	48	3,027	228	170	70	1	1	46	20	16
398	12	58	2	10,251	9,606	645	8,674	218	2,848	50	3,349	376	175	6	60	16	16	16	16
2	2	1	1	74	39	35	14	7	14	3	12	25	1	1	1	1	17	17	17
5	5	425	381	94	128	15	54	5	148	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	18	18
27	2	11	719	624	95	255	26	132	5	220	62	4	2	13	13	1	19	19	19
360	8	41	2	8,038	8,612	421	3,283	165	2,148	37	2,971	215	170	40	..	..	..	..	20
3	2	20	1	5,247	4,808	438	4,663	415	69	3	49	20	..	28	..	..	..	..	21
4	4	34	12	34	34	11	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	6	..	..	..	22	22
244	197	47	186	45	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
386	317	68	309	62	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
3	1	..	20	1	4,571	4,281	310	4,134	287	68	3	41	10	20	..	..	..	..	25
1	1	..	..	..	124	117	7	..	108	4	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
10	10	10	10	1	10	10	1	..	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
110	104	104	104	1	6	..	..	..	95	3	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
110	104	104	104	1	6	..	..	..	95	3	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
219	212	212	212	1	7	164	1	5	32	..	5	..	..	..	11	2	69	36	31
11	9	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	12	32
13	12	12	12	1	1	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4	33
188	180	180	180	3	148	2	..	..	32	..	5	..	..	..	10	1	46	30	35
8	5	8	5	3	3	4	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	36
8	5	8	5	3	3	4	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	37
8	5	8	5	3	3	4	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	38
8	5	8	5	3	3	4	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	39
148	5	2	11,298	10,945	883	6,869	497	2,571	34	843	861	2	60	1	48	27	11	41	42
1	1	55	42	18	28	9	7	7	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
21	1	437	359	128	230	45	..	..	..	29	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
24	1	1,035	868	172	587	74	174	..	..	115	92	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
100	4	2	9,881	8,081	580	6,043	388	2,801	22	693	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
117	3	2	5,391	4,871	510	1,765	135	2,272	28	817	347	1	16	..	10	7	8	48	47
19	19	23	18	4	7	1	5	5	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48
21	21	265	171	94	67	15	85	5	..	27	74	1	2	..	..	..	..	49	49
77	3	517	402	115	128	23	158	5	..	114	87	1	..	..	..	..	..	50	50
5	5	4,577	4,280	287	1,578	98	2,028	18	670	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
5	5	5,495	5,130	365	4,855	355	143	2	17	8	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
1	1	81	22	9	22	8	8	8	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
208	178	80	171	29	29	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
490	437	58	440	48	48	..	..	..	..	15	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
4,768	4,488	273	4,382	289	138	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
19	2	103	96	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
1	1	8	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
18	1	18	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
5	5	85	81	4	128	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
1	1	240	232	8	124	4	65	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
1	1	11	8	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
1	1	14	13	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
3	3	215	211	4	128	2	60	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64

Serial No

*Arrows.*—The Onges and Sentinelese use multiple-headed arrows for shooting fish and birds. In the case of the Sentinelese, they use arrows barbed with small splinters of pigeon-bone. Specimens taken at North Sentinel showed they had been mainly used in shooting pigeon as they had a large number of small feathers adhering to the prongs. Perhaps part of their diet consists of such meat, for the number of pig so small an island must be limited. On a visit to the island a few pig were however seen.

*Marriage.*—The Onges marry while young, the girls being ten or eleven years old and not even developed. This is not to be wondered at for Önge children seem to know all about sex matters which is perhaps due to their living together in communal huts as well as to the actions exhibited in their dances. With the Onges there seems to be no elaborate ceremony as with other Andamanese. Men on a casual visit from distant villages are very often given a young girl\* by an elder merely placing the man's hand on the girl's wrist, no word being spoken. The girl is quite docile and goes along but should the man let go, she will escape into the jungle and he has to go home without her. Nothing is known about the Jarawas.

*Greeting.*—The Onges unlike the Andamanese are completely silent when they meet. The residents of a village when meeting friends sit on the sand and the visitors sit on their laps; thus they embrace each other for several minutes without saying a word and pass on from one person to the next until all have been embraced, both men and women. Nothing is known about the Jarawas or Sentinelese.

From general observation of the customs of the clans of the outer group, the Onges of Little Andaman and the Jarawas of South Andaman may be classed as closely related. They are known to understand each other, whereas none of the friendly Great Andaman tribes understand either the Onges or the Jarawas.

The Jarawas of South Andaman and the Sentinelese are apparently very closely allied; possibly the latter are Jarawas, who while crossing Macpherson Straits on a raft were drifted out to sea by the tide and landed on North Sentinel Island.

Portman also mentions the existence of an *eremlaga* clan of Ongos on Little Andaman. This information was derived from some Andamanese who were left on Little Andaman for a short time. They had told him of men coming from the south who had larger bows than the Onges, and of similar length to the Jarawa bow. A considerable portion of Little Andaman both in the Northern and Southern parts of the island has been surveyed by the writer, but no indication of a separate *eremlaga* clan was found. Its existence is therefore doubtful. Possibly the people belonged to a neighbouring sept, which had larger bows, for it happens that particular septs make larger bows when they are at enmity with another sept. On the other hand the island has not been completely explored, and the existence of an inland sept may still be found.

*Conclusion.*—Von Eickstedt, a German anthropologist who recently visited the Andamanis, was also of the opinion that the Önge-Jarawas and the remaining Andamanese represented two different layers of the primitive Negrito race. He further mentioned that he noticed among the Onges of Little Andaman somatic influences of Arab and other alien origin, whereas the Great Andamanese poss<sup>s</sup>ed a considerable mixture of Burmese and other elements. These elements he opined were due to shipwrecks. Von Eickstedt's views and opinions require confirmation. It is however of interest to note that Portman found here literary syphilis to be present among the race. Dr. Hutton suggests that Portman mistook yaws for syphilis, but the writer has not noticed among the Onges the distinctive features of this disease which is frequent in the Nicobars. Further investigation is necessary to confirm either view.

Of those Great Andamanese that the German anthropologist saw, a very considerable number must have been half-breeds who differ from the pure-blooded Negrito both in facial features and in stature. The most

\*It is reported that the marriages have been arranged on previous visits.

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).

DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

17

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI												OTHERS,				
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total				Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Takri		Persian		Persons,		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
				10	16	3	15	3			1						1	1	1	
				1	18	16	15	1			1						1	1	1	
856	12	31	4	12,744	11,776	968	8,532	627	2,266	51	786	88	2		190	2	33	9	24	
9	9			166	128	56	109	46	18	5	5	4			1	1	2	2	6	
55	1	1	1	785	641	154	478	132	106	1	26	21			30		4	1	2	
91	2	1	1	1,340	1,188	144	863	126	214	2	75	18			42		9	2	8	
701	8	29	3	10,423	9,811	612	7,081	521	1,933	45	680	47			117	1	18	6	10	
762	10	27	4	4,660	4,382	287	1,603	166	1,915	42	715	78			147	1	1	..	11	
9	9			51	35	16	18	8	11	5	5	2			1	1	1	1	12	
50	1	1	1	256	216	48	72	23	95	1	22	18			27		13		13	
82	2	1	1	525	487	35	194	22	192	2	62	14			37		14		14	
621	7	25	3	3,834	3,641	190	1,318	113	1,617	34	626	43			82		15		15	
26	1	4		7,587	6,917	640	6,742	631	156	1	44	8			5		16		16	
				129	88	47	86	40	2						129		17		17	
1				508	396	110	389	109	3						508		18		18	
25	1	4		767	669	95	652	88	8						767		19		19	
				6,185	5,794	391	5,815	386	142	1	82	4			5		20		20	
62	1			180	173	7	12		149	5	12	2			1		21		21	
4	1			1	1	1	1		8			1			1		22		22	
9	9			9	8	1	2		13			1			1		23		23	
49	8	16		154	148	5	10		128	5	11				154		24		24	
6	1			266	243	23	144	19	46	3	15				38	1	25		25	
				8	8	5	5								8		26		26	
6	1			20	18	1	10	1	46	3	11				30	1	27		27	
				238	216	22	128	18							30		28		28	
				42	31	11	31	11									31		31	
				5	5	5	5										32		32	
				13	13	13	13										33		33	
				12	5	7	5	7									34		34	
				12	8	4	8	4									35		35	
3,257	45	2		15,007	14,076	981	8,310	816	4,803	54	686	54	8	1	472	6	21	17	43	
48	6			194	81	118	61	105	17	6	2	2		1	472	1	17	43	43	
227	4			854	681	173	387	185	198	4	47	3		1	68	1	33	33	33	
384	5			1,551	1,408	145	658	124	587	12	80	8		1	78	1	3	33	33	
2,618	38	2		12,408	11,908	500	7,224	422	8,800	82	554	41			324	5	18	17	140	
2,880	88			6,727	6,468	258	1,699	174	3,974	35	682	47	7	1	157	1	6	4	41	
45	6			47	34	18	18	10	14	2	2	1		1	28		42		42	
205	4			861	841	20	103	14	170	2	42	3		1	27	1	2	43	43	
324	4			811	740	41	148	24	518	10	78	6		1	104		24		24	
2,356	25			5,508	5,324	184	1,480	126	2,374	21	510	37	6				4	45		45
181	4			7,787	7,181	656	6,468	629	485	18	38	5			149		46		46	
2				144	45	98	41	95	5	4	2	1			1		47		47	
16				466	318	158	258	151	20	2	3				32		48		48	
25				688	598	100	507	97	68	1	2	2			28		50		50	
138	4			6,478	6,175	304	5,657	288	400	11	30	3			88	4	49		50	
100	5			122	120	2	1		108	1	9	1			2		51		51	
1	1			1	1	1	1								52		52		52	
5				13	13	6	1								53		53		53	
13	1			7	6	1	1								54		54		54	
81	8			101	101	1	1								55		55		55	
45	1			818	816	2	1		35		8		1		164	1	2	2	56	
1				1	1	1	1								8		57		57	
2				12	12	4	2								24		58		58	
31	31			31	31	2	2								132	1	2	2	59	
42	1			274	272	2	101	1	81		8		1					60		60
				53	40	13	39	12									61		61	
				1	1	1	1	3									62		62	
				2	2	2	2	3									63		63	
				4	1	3	1	3									64		64	
				46	36	10	55	3									65		65	

In 1864 Colonel Ford succeeded Colonel Tyler and disagreed with Mr. Corbyn in his policy of administration of the Andaman Home. Mr. Corbyn resigned, and Mr. J. N. Homfray assumed charge of the Home.

Mr. Homfray was in charge of the Andaman Home for some ten years and during the course of his charge brought many of the outlying tribes into contact with the settlement, relations extending as far north as Interview Island. Attacks were becoming unknown. The Home was now transferred from Ross to the mainland, where it became more popular as there was no longer a feeling of restraint; as many as 100 Andamanese would be in residence together. In 1867 Homfray placed the number of Andamanese of Great Andaman at 3,000. He considered that the race was becoming extinct, as Dr. Mouat in 1858 had computed the number at 5,000. Conditions at the Home also appeared to be unnatural, for though 2 births were recorded per mensem, all the children died within a week of birth. The Andamanese proved to be of great use to the settlement in capturing runaways. They also realised profits for the extra expenditure incurred by the Home by working in boats, looking after gardens which they rented from Government, tending cattle, rearing pigs and poultry and selling forest produce.

Their employment as boatmen they did not however relish as it necessitated considerable restraint, numbers deserting as a consequence.

In 1874 Mr. Tuson succeeded Mr. Homfray and a system was developed of establishing homes for the Andamanese at various strategical points around the settlement, under the care of convicts, which allowed for the maintenance of friendly relations with the outlying Andamanese as well as controlling the movements of runaways. In 1875 Mr. Man succeeded Mr. Tuson in the charge of the Home for a period of some four years. It was then noticed for the first time that the Andamanese were suffering from syphilis owing to their intimacy with convicts, the petty officer in charge of the Home being the chief offender. During the course of his charge Mr. Man visited and for the first time persuaded the inhabitants of North Andaman to come to the settlement. In 1877 however a severe outbreak of measles occurred in the Homes, to which many Andamanese succumbed. The epidemic spread to the North and Middle Andaman tribes. This together with syphilis caused great ravages among the aborigines; indeed by the latter disease scarcely a household on Great Andaman was uninfected.

In 1879 M. V. Portman assumed charge over the Home. He was much struck by the decrease in the numbers of the Andamanese and the ravages caused by syphilis on North Andaman; some 134 cases of syphilis were admitted into hospital during the year, and it was noticed that hereditary syphilis was beginning to appear.

With the exception of a break of a few years Mr. Portman was in charge of the Home till 1900. He took a great interest in the Andamanese and was always in touch with them as he established a home for them in his compound, employing them as his own boatmen and servants in his house, which was much appreciated by the Andamanese.

In 1863 an orphanage was founded by the Rev. Mr. Corbyn for young Andamanese, who were to be educated and later employed as servants. A convict was placed in charge of them and their school education consisted of "English reading and writing, Urdu translation and elementary arithmetic".

That the young Andamanese resented the conditions of restraint under which they were put, can be vouched for by the fact the orphanage was continually empty as its inmates had run away.

To quote the Rev. Mr. Chard's report "Little success attends the projects of cultivating in Andamanese boys in the orphanage a taste for settled life, or for a livelihood gained by farming, cultivation or domestic services", etc., As a result of the complete lack of success the orphanage was finally closed down in 1884.

In 1882 the sick and death rate being very high, the Home was transferred to Haddo. A hospital was later attached to all other Homes, proving of a great help to the inmates. In 1885 Portman wrote "It is sad to see the ravages which syphilis is working among them, and their numbers are becoming

## EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).

DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI												OTHERS				Serial No	
Landa or Mahajanis		Others		Total		Gurmukhi		Landa or Mahajanis		Nagro		Tuluks		Persian							
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
18	18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
1,714	363	2	13,246	11,872	1,374	6,493	927	4,839	155	430	284	77	20	105	62	43	1	1	1	1	1
52	54	110	68	47	21	25	38	1	3	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	2	2
138	70	2	775	592	163	380	84	167	38	45	56	56	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	5	4
126	106	1,611	1,266	845	710	232	502	37	52	48	48	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10
1,377	133	10,750	9,951	798	5,382	576	4,161	84	380	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
1,645	363	6,450	5,380	1,070	1,263	641	3,650	187	405	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264
52	54	86	47	88	9	17	35	1	3	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
98	70	395	214	151	71	67	129	28	44	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
128	106	932	644	268	192	177	389	35	52	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
1,372	133	5,037	4,445	582	981	380	3,087	73	306	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
43		5,976	5,716	260	5,009	256	604	4	13												
21		21	18	8	12	6	1														
40		354	380	24	307	24	28														
8		604	558	46	511	46	45														
		4,897	4,817	180	4,289	176	585														
13		123	123			7		116										7	7	7	16
		6	6			2		4													17
1		15	15			5		15													18
12		102	102					97													19
13		649	623	26	91	15	499	11	12												21
1		3	3					3													22
2		18	19	6	1	1	11	5	1												23
10		53	50	3	6	1	43	4	11												24
		575	558	17	88	18	442	4	11												25
		44	26	18	26	15		3													26
		2	1	8	6	1		2													27
		35	25	10	25	7		3													28
																					29
																					30
161	3	15,119	13,401	1,716	9,358	1,588	3,549	86	426	38	1	67	6	30	20	1	10	31	1	1	1
2		288	173	116	128	111	42	4	3	1								1	1		1
12		1,063	835	228	658	212	181	12	11	4								10	10		233
13		1,614	1,418	201	972	178	414	18	26	8								1	1		34
134	3	12,153	10,980	1,173	7,805	1,092	2,932	52	386	29	1	56	4	28	19	19	19	735			
77	3	5,354	4,889	465	1,808	373	2,715	60	383	32								1	1	1	186
1		69	45	18	16	15	29	2	1	1											47
3		286	208	56	84	47	117	7	7	4											58
8		586	520	67	185	48	341	11	23	8											59
65	3	4,428	4,107	822	1,543	283	2,928	40	383	19								3	1	1	140
67		8,986	7,707	1,219	7,379	1,197	318	21	37	2											41
1		222	156	96	111	94	18	13	2	1											42
8		768	597	186	585	161	29	5	1	1											43
4		980	834	126	787	121	35	5	2	2											44
54		7,041	6,210	831	5,906	821	241	3	32	1											45
1		228	212	15	23	9	171	2	19	4											46
1		3	1	2	3	2	11	1	1	1											47
1		15	12	3	4	3	15	1	1	1											48
1		20	16	4	28	3	145	1	16	4											49
16		522	514	8	131	2	345	3	6												50
1		1	1	1	4	4	28	1	2	2											51
1		18	18	8	10	10	318	2	1	1											52
1		37	34	8	10	10	28	1	1	4											53
15		456	461	5	118	2	318	2	1	1											54
		29	18	11	17	7															55
		1	1	1	1	1															56
		27	18	9	17	5															57
		1	1	1	1	1															58
		27	18	9	17	5															59
		1	1	1	1	1															60
340	10	12	7,334	6,719	615	3,092	414	1,710	20	1,048	170	339	6	530	5	1,858	1,308	50	50	50	62
3		77	58	19	17	14	10	3	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	63
7	2	1	444	339	105	114	67	54	5	64	32	4	1	108	1	34	32	24	24	24	24
17		635	538	97	191	55	99	3	143	38	24	1	1	1	1	1	182	182	182	182	182
318	8	11	6,178	5,784	394	2,770	278	1,647	9	823	100	311	4	333	5	1,133	1,102	1,102	1,102	1,102	3185

is high, an average of one dying every month so far, but those who succumbed had been in poor health for many years and with one or two exceptions those who remain are fairly healthy.

It must be borne in mind that the Andaman Home was established with the object of maintaining a place within the settlement where the Andamanese could be kept separate from the convict population and at the same time Government could establish close contact with them so as to befriend and conciliate them. This would have been impossible without some such institution as the Home, as is only too apparent in the case of the Ongees who, with the exception of one or two septs of the North East coast of the Little Andaman who regularly visit Port Blair, could not really be trusted even at the present day were shipwrecked mariners to land on their coast, although they may be quite friendly when officials visit them to leave presents. To protect shipwrecked mariners against massacre by the aborigines was one of the main objects of establishing the settlement. Yet the only places on the Andaman coast where they would be given any assistance even to-day are those parts inhabited by the friendly tribes of Great Andaman while more than half of the west coast of Great Andaman, inhabited by Jarawas, and the coast of North Sentinel are probably as unsafe to-day as they were 100 years ago, and every unarmed stranger would be killed. Only recently a shipwrecked crew landed on the Andamans, fortunately on a part of the coast inhabited by friendly Andamanese and they were eventually, after several months' great hardship, brought to Port Blair.

It is difficult but necessary to place a just value on the successful efforts of our predecessors towards establishing friendly relations with the Andamanese through the Home, in order to meet the criticism published by von Eickstedt that the Andaman Home was the door of death to the Andamanese race. There can be no doubt that had our predecessors had the experience which has been now gained, a different policy would have been pursued but it must be borne in mind that in order to befriend a savage, contact with civilization must be established and once this is done the dying out of a primitive race like the Negrito is apt to follow in due course as local history and general experience elsewhere only too clearly shows. It seems to be unavoidable that individuals should get infected by diseases such as syphilis, measles, influenza, etc., and once infection starts it overruns the whole tribe because those infected cannot be segregated or brought in for treatment owing to their nomadic habits, natural dislike of any civilized treatment and disregard for those seriously ill, who are usually left exposed outside their crude shelters.

Well-meaning officials made attempts to civilize the Andamanese; if they had succeeded, which I have already pointed out to be contrary to experience, the race might have been preserved longer, because it would have experienced the benefits of civilization in the form of medical treatment; this is evident in the case of a few Andamanese who were taken on as domestic servants. The main obstacles were that very few people take the necessary personal interest in and patience with a savage race to train them, and the Andamanese themselves were difficult to wean from their nomadic habits.

At the time of writing there is one half-bred Andamanese girl in the Bishop's Home in Rangoon reading in the eighth standard. It is her desire to become a Hospital nurse. There is also a Jarawa boy at the Roman Catholic Mission school in Ranchi. This boy was found by Captain West's party. He was for some years under the care of the medical authorities and was sent to Ranchi with some Oraons in order to keep him away from the influence of convicts. He has always shown an antipathy towards the coast Andamanese. The boy is now about 7 years of age and quite strong and healthy. He is very reserved with the missionaries but happy in the Oraon family with which he lives. Sometimes he shows a violent temperament and in those fits he eats earth. He insists on getting meat and fish daily. He is now attending school and is reported to be progressing well. It is hoped that some day he will return to the Andamans as a forester.

### **EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE)**

## DISTRICTS AND STATES—*continued*

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI												OTHERS								
Landc or Mahajan:		Others		Total				Gurmukhi		Landc or Mahajan:		Nagri		Takri		Persian		Persons		Males		Females		Serial No
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
16	18	20	21	23	28	21	5	20	27	28	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	50			
337	9	12	4,826	4,481	845	1,308	152	1,640	20	1,026	166	932	6	166	1	1,353	8	1,303	9	50	1			
2	18	41	48	48	7	4	5	5	3	17	2	17	4	1	1	12	12	12	12	2	2			
7	2	1	286	228	60	10	28	52	5	61	31	24	1	1	1	53	32	32	32	2	2			
17	443	383	60	65	21	39	3	142	3	35	1	304	4	1	1	53	165	165	17	17	4			
310	7	11	4,049	3,681	216	1,199	100	1,480	9	806	98	1	4	4	1	32	1,128	1,097	81	81	5			
3	1	2,070	1,806	264	1,723	260	32	1	15	4	1	1	1	1	1	35	1	1	1	6	6			
28	16	12	128	81	45	72	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2			
128	126	126	161	126	35	123	34	170	31	12	1	1	1	1	1	24	24	24	24	24	24			
1,755	1,588	172	1,515	170	20	18	2	23	1	7	2	2	2	2	2	329	329	329	329	329	329			
406	404	2	43	2	2	2	2	20	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	26	26	26	26	26	26			
1	1	32	32	28	2	2	2	20	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	277	277	277	277	277	277			
30	26	343	343	20	18	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	10	10	10	10			
19	17	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5			
592	11	10	4	7,564	6,742	922	2,942	769	3,550	37	245	16	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	21			
11	62	20	42	18	18	40	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2			
13	3	318	181	137	107	128	63	192	12	26	11	2	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
32	2	523	378	145	160	131	21	2,895	21	208	7	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1			
526	9	10	1	6,861	6,168	495	2,657	470	2,833	32	156	15	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	22			
419	9	6	3	4,122	3,737	385	743	338	2,833	32	156	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20			
10	21	10	11	11	9	10	10	40	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	21				
10	126	59	70	14	68	68	48	56	132	11	15	15	15	15	15	4	4	4	4	21				
21	259	190	69	48	56	56	117	208	2,861	19	185	185	185	185	185	4	4	4	4	21				
378	6	6	1	3,713	3,478	235	677	208	2,861	19	185	185	185	185	185	1	1	1	1	30				
18	2	1	3,097	2,687	430	2,180	427	469	3	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31				
40	10	8	126	103	65	92	65	11	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	32	32	32				
1	233	159	74	117	74	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	33	33	33				
17	2	1	2,850	2,395	381	1,968	258	417	2	16	16	16	16	16	16	1	1	1	1	25				
134	2	2	263	259	4	2	2	188	1	69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
1	17	15	2	1	1	1	1	9	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
3	27	26	1	219	218	1	2	1	168	18	10	10	10	10	10	53	53	53	53	53				
121	1	1	82	70	3	17	2	60	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1				
11	1	2	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	8	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1				
10	78	72	1	16	1	1	1	54	54	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15				
494	21	10,522	9,207	1,815	3,697	1,927	5,850	69	148	19	12	12	12	12	12	1	51	51	51	51				
152	64	66	46	50	15	7	8	15	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	52	52	52	52				
28	418	245	288	236	173	3	3	173	3	11	6	1	1	1	1	53	53	53	53	53				
43	772	226	344	308	413	14	14	413	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	54	54	54	54	54				
423	6	8,708	7,953	756	3,074	702	4,748	45	120	9	10	10	10	10	10	1	55	55	55	55				
309	19	5,305	4,730	645	1,108	577	3,486	51	128	17	17	17	17	17	17	1	56	56	56	56				
85	38	52	18	45	12	12	12	12	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	57	57	57	57	57				
13	16	329	193	186	78	128	105	105	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	58	58	58	58				
20	532	411	121	125	105	278	18	18	18	14	14	14	14	14	14	1	59	59	59	59				
268	4	4,418	4,068	336	887	298	3,087	21	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	1	60	60	60	60				
154	2	4,712	4,046	668	2,552	649	1,480	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	1	61	61	61	61				
15	311	202	109	154	107	48	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	62	62	62	62				
13	449	345	104	318	108	127	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	63	63	63				
128	2	3,887	3,470	417	2,153	404	1,808	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	1	64	64	64	64				

In 1920, a forest camp at Bajalunta in the Middle Andaman was attacked. Fortunately convict Bush Police were present and the Jarawa were shot on this occasion. The forest camps were removed to Baratang, an island separated from the mainland by Homfray and Middle Straits, which could be protected by boat patrols. The Jarawa have lived on the island for several months in the dry season, in close proximity to the camps but no raids have taken place during the last two years, probably because the Jarawa have found the men in the vicinity to be invariably armed, whereas it is their present custom to attack only unarmed parties.

## CHAPTER V (c).

### History of our Relations with the Önges.

The early history of relations with the Önges of Little Andaman presents a series of fruitless attempts at conciliation. For many years the Önges proved a source of much worry to the Settlement, owing to the precarious position in which any visiting or shipwrecked crews were placed in landing on Little Andaman.

In 1867, the Captain and seven of the crew of the ship *Assam Valley* who went ashore to cut a spar, were never seen again. The *Kwantung* under Mr. Homfray was sent out to discover the whereabouts of the missing men, but failed in its quest owing to the hostile attacks of the Önges and the very heavy surf. The I. G. S. *Aracan* was next fitted out as a punitive expedition and discovered the remains of the Europeans who had obviously been murdered. The party were often attacked by the Önges and owing to their ammunition getting wet, and the difficulties of landing and taking off in an extremely heavy surf, were placed in a dangerous position. However the great bravery of several individuals resulted in the party being safely extricated, five men receiving the Victoria Cross for their brave actions. It was further estimated that some seventy Önges were killed.

In 1873 General Stewart visited the island, the Önges keeping out of sight, having no doubt profited by the experience gained in their former lesson. On his return to Port Blair however General Stewart discovered that five of the crew of the junk *Quangoon* trading between Moulmein and the Straits had been attacked and murdered while searching for water. A party sent out as a punitive expedition discovered their remains, and being attacked drove the Önges off with great loss to them. They also burnt down a few communal huts, several canoes being found hanging up, in one, one particularly large one. One Önge was captured and taken to Port Blair but he died soon after without his language being found out or understood.

An attempt of the Chief Commissioner to land in 1874, met with the same ill success. In 1878 it was found that the Önges visited Macpherson Straits and the Cinque islands, canoes being seen in Portman Bay. In 1880 while on a trip to the Nicobars, Colonel Cadell and Portman visited Jackson Creek, Little Andaman, to be attacked by a great number of Önges. On the return trip however, a few showed signs of friendship in fact they embraced the Andamanese sent ashore. This was the first demonstration of friendship on the part of the Önges, and numerous presents were left behind to still further encourage the peaceful intentions already shown. However another group of Önges seen still further up the coast attacked the party sent to meet them forcing them to take to the sea.

The objective of the settlement was now if possible to capture a few Önges and by humane treatment conciliate them, loading them with presents on their release and return to the tribe.

In 1885 occurred an event on South Cinque which led to the conciliation and subsequent friendliness of these aborigines. An old Önge, who was taken to be a Jarawa, was captured. Finding traces of a large party there, an expedition was fitted out for their capture. 8 men, 6 women and 10 children were subsequently taken. Of these some eleven individuals were

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE)  
DISTRICTS AND STATES—*continued***

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI												OTHERS					
Lands or Mahajanis		Others.		Total				Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajanis		Nagri		Takhs		Persian					
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	Serial No.	
				174 1 15 14 144	173 1 15 12 144	1 1 1 4	6 1 1 1	153 12 12 120	.	2 1 1 1	12 1 1 10					..			1 2 3 4 5		
				265 1 5 3	263 1 8 3	2 2 2	26 1 1	231 1 8 2	1	6 1 1	1 1 1								6 7 8 9 10		
				253 6	251 5	2	25 1	220 5	1	6 1	1 1								11 12 13 14 15		
				6 6	5 5	1	5		1												
				8,486 143 557 712 7,074	7,558 91 404 574 6,189	928 62 158 138 585	5,184 82 351 454 4,247	818 46 126 111 580	2,285 8 47 118 2,112	71 1 15 14 41	51 5 1 14 50	44 5 12 13 14	38 1 3 1 26					55 5 3 1 52	16 17 18 19 20		
				2,621 23 134 192 2,272	2,298 11 71 127 2,079	333 12 68 65 193	750 5 37 50 658	224 6 37 38 148	1,433 5 30 76 1,322	68 1 14 14 89	45 5 1 11 44	41 5 12 13 11	38 1 3 1 28					27 21 22 23 24	21 22 23 24 25		
				5,818 120 421 519 4,758	5,226 80 332 446 4,388	592 40 89 78 390	4,378 77 314 404 3,583	587 40 88 78 386	842 3 17 42 780	3 1 1 2	5 2								26 27 28 29 30		
				45 2 1 1 42	44 1 1 1 42	1 1 1 1 6	6 1 1 1 6	1 1 1 1 10	10		1							31 32 33 34 35			
				14,472 186 1,113 1,187 11,585	12,821 89 723 1,187 10,812	2,151 87 390 401 1,273	3,980 70 348 422 3,150	2,034 78 378 386 1,186	7,054 26 306 681 6,091	65 6 8 7 44	279 1 14 23 242	37 2 9 6 20	881 2 28 95 708	14 1 2 12 12	157 1 28 17 121					1 1 1 1 1	
				8,584 67 580 952 7,005	7,601 81 202 754 6,458	983 38 168 144 646	1,165 16 186 188 937	894 31 186 188 486	5,315 13 238 488 4,570	42 4 6 2 30	268 1 14 22 281	34 1 8 6 19	788 2 25 76 680	13 1 8 6 11	70 1 17 12 41					46 47 48 49 50	
				5,601 119 645 627 4,310	4,434 68 367 425 3,584	1,167 51 198 202 726	2,801 55 277 277 2,182	1,140 48 165 197 710	1,508 13 72 127 1,356	29 2 2 5 14	9 1 1 1 9	3 1 1 1 1	17 1 1 1 1	89 1 1 1 1					51 52 53 54 55		
				288 7 9 267	283 7 9 267		22 3 1 18		171 1 5 165		2 1 1 1			31 3 3 28					56 57 58 59 60		
				4 1 3	3 1 2	1	2		1										61 62 63 64 65		

*Cultural Anthropology*.—Little is really known about the cultural anthropology of the Önges, no doubt on account of their comparative isolation and natural timidity. The few superficial cultural differences have already been remarked on, but a vast field of research awaits the anthropologist of the future\*. Portman was able to collate a vocabulary of some hundred words of their language, but their psychology, morals, superstitions, religious beliefs, or mythology have not yet been discovered and as a result are excluded from the following résumé of their cultural developments.

*Government and Tribal Communities*.—Little Andaman is divided between various septs, the names of which are found under the heading “Tribal Distribution”. Each sept possesses a stretch of territory or hunting ground which has definitely recognized boundaries. Any intrusion on to this hunting ground is regarded as a sufficient occasion for the outbreak of inter-sept warfare, even though the different septs may be related by marriage.

*Habitation*.—Each sept occupies a large circular communal hut which is generally built on the sea-shore, but it is not unusual, when the coast is exposed to the full force of the monsoon or in the season for collecting fruit and honey for all its occupants to take to the jungle. These huts are ingeniously made, with a frame of circular cane-work rising to a point. Over this thatching is neatly bound. Around the hut are a series of small raised cane platforms used for sleeping purposes. Trophies of the chase by way of ornament are suspended from the roof of the hut. Buckets made of logs and sometimes of giant bamboo are found suspended in the huts as well as nets and baskets. The bamboos are collected on the shore, having drifted there from Burma.

*Tribal Government*.—There is a nominal chief, but to use Man's words while describing the Andamanese system of internal government “Communism modified by authority” holds sway; a feature common to most primitive tribes. The elders of the sept undoubtedly possess an authority almost equal to that of the chief.

*Marriage*.—Marriage is usually exogamous, sometimes the wife goes and lives with the sept of the husband and at other times the husband joins the sept of the wife. One or two cases are on record where man and wife are both of the same sept. The Önges marry quite young being perhaps only ten or eleven years old and not fully developed. The writer has on several occasions witnessed a marriage. The ceremony was very simple and consisted in an elder of the sept taking the wrist of his daughter and place it in the hands of the young man of the visiting sept. The girl then became his wife and he was free to take her away provided the girl did not release herself and runaway in the interior, in which case she was free to go back to her sept. This actually happened in the writer's presence, much to the annoyance of the would-be husband. Consummation of the marriage and pregnancy likewise appear to take place before the bride attains maturity, and a woman may be a grandmother when she is 30 years old or younger. The average age attained by the healthy is perhaps not much more than 40 years, and persons known to the writer 30 years ago as children have within his knowledge declined and died when they were about 40 years old.

*Divorce*.—To leave a wife appears to be a breach of tribal morality. The writer came across a case where a man deserted his wife and went to live with another sept. On his return to his own sept to live with his former wife he was much scolded by an old woman of the sept and was told to go away again.

*Death and Burial*.—Nothing is known about the burial ceremony. They preserve the jaw-bones of deceased relatives which is not unlike the Great Andamanese custom.

*Ornaments and Attire*.—The Önges possess no broad tasseled belts as common among friendly tribes of Great Andamanese, and their women-folk wear a tassel of yellow fibre in front in the place of the leaf worn by the women of the Great Andaman coastal tribes. The yellow dried skin of a dendrobium orchid is used for decorative purposes, while white clay is smeared by both sexes on their faces and body sometimes in ornamental patterns.

\* Provided that is, that the Önges survive long enough.

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).  
DISTRICTS AND STATES—*continued***

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

from extermination for a period long enough to enable it to adapt itself to the change in its contacts and environment, the period of decline seems to give way again to one of increase. The Tasmanian is extinct but the Maori is at last reviving. In the case of the Andamanese the period required for adaptation is likely to be abnormally prolonged on account of the exceedingly long period during which these islanders have been isolated in a peculiar environment of their own to which they have become specially adapted. They appear incidentally unable to survive if without the shelter of the forest to which they have become accustomed (*vide Portman, History of our Relations with the Andamanese*, page 875).

J. H. H.

## CHAPTER V (d).

### Points of affinity between the Semangs and the Andamanese.

It has been mentioned at the beginning of this chapter that the Semangs of the Malay Peninsula are the nearest in type to the Andamanese. Sir R. Temple, in his Census Report of 1901, has laid down certain points of affinity between the Andamanese and the Semangs; the publication recently of a book entitled *Among the Forest Dwarfs of Malaya* by Paul Schebesta has drawn the link still closer, as being the latest original research on the subject.

The "Orang-Utan", or Forest men of Malaya, inhabit the dense forests in the Kedah, Patani, Perak, Kelantan, and Pahang districts of the Malay Peninsula. Like the Andamanese, they lead a typically nomadic life, ever in search of food and game, and may be classed as being relics of the so-called "Bamboo-age". As a type the Semang seems to be more akin to the Önge-Jarawa group of Andamanese than to the Northern group. A comparison of illustrations in Schebesta's book with photographs taken of Önges exhibits a similarity of general physical features, stature, physiognomy, and expression, which lead one to believe that both groups are very closely related and undoubtedly identical in origin. A similarity is recorded in customs, habits and primitive cultural implements, which fully substantiates this premise.

*Cultural Affinities.—Habitations.* Huts are of the ordinary lean-to type as found among the northern groups of Andamanese, and are thatched with palm leaves fastened together by means of rattan strips. There is no habitation of any kind resembling the Önge-Jarawa communal hut; but the Semangs erect raised cane-work beds such as are found among the Önges and not among the northern group of Andamanese. There appears to be among the Semang no such segregation of sexes as is common among the Andamanese.

*Weapons.*—The bow used by the Semangs is identical with that used by the Önges, with no special markings on it. Of recent years however, owing to alien influences, the bow is becoming obsolete among the Semangs, and has been superseded by the blowpipe borrowed from the Ple and Jahai tribes.

*Burial Customs.*—Nothing is known of Önge burial customs, but the Semangs, like the Andamanese of the northern group, bury their dead. Both races place food on the grave so that the spirit may be nourished, and make aggressive demonstrations to frighten away the evil spirits of the dead. Like the Andamanese, the Semangs immediately desert the spot, but return after a fixed period of mourning to celebrate a feast for the dead person. If there is any disinterment of bones later, as among the Andamanese, Schebesta makes no mention of it.

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**

## DISTRICTS AND STATES—*continued.*

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

## CHAPTER V (e).

### Distribution and Movement of the Aboriginal Population.

Of the aboriginal population only the friendly Great Andaman tribes were counted, while the Ōnges, Jarawas and Sentinelese were estimated.

The following table gives the figures for the various friendly Andamanese tribes of Great Andaman as they stood at the beginning of 1931 :—

		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Yero .	.	9	20	4	1
Half Bred .	.	2	2	6	2
Kora .	.	6	12	2	4
Kedo .	.	..	1	..	..
Half Bred .	.	1	..	..	..
Chariar .	.	4	4	..	..
Half Bred .	.	..	..	..	1
Balawa .	.	..	..	..	..
Half Bred .	.	1	..	1	..
Bojigyb .	.	1	..	..	..
Tabo .	.	1	5	..	..
Total Pure Bred .	.	21	42	6	5=74
Half Bred .	.	4	2	7	3=16
		25	44	13	8=90

The total is only 90 against 209 in 1921 or a decrease of 57 per cent. During the preceding decade the decrease amounted to 54 per cent. The causes for the decrease have already been explained in the chapter on the Andaman Home. It is certain that very few pure blooded Andamanese of the friendly Great Andaman tribes will survive another decade. Most of these Andamanese have lost tribal cohesion but they nevertheless often cling to some extent to their territory. For instance the writer failed to persuade a solitary couple at Port Cornwallis to join the remaining friendly tribes at Havelock in order to be able to give them some medical attention while a few Chariars from Landfall island could only be persuaded to live at Havelock during the monsoon on the promise that they would be taken to Landfall after the monsoon. It was desirable to bring them away from Landfall as some suffered from diseases which required medical treatment.

Table showing the estimated population of Ōnges, Jarwas, and Sentinelese :—

	1921.	1931.
1. Ōnges .	346	250
2. Jarawas .	114	70
3. Sentinelese .	117	50

*The Ōnges.*—The Ōnges were estimated in 1921 at 346 persons. In the present Census they were estimated at 250 persons only. There has been a considerable decrease in this population mainly from deaths due to influenza and malaria which caused several septs on the south and west coast almost to disappear while most of the children at Jackson creek were found to suffer from enlarged spleens so badly that they could only walk with difficulty. The present estimate may however be on the low side and it is hoped to verify it in the coming cold weather.

*The Sentinelese.*—Very little is known of the number of aborigines which inhabit Sentinel Islands. Like the Jarawas they are entirely hostile. The present estimate of 50 persons is made on conclusions arrived at from several visits during the last decade and after counting the number of huts found

## EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).

DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI												OTHERS			
Lands or Mahajanis	Others	Total	Gurmukhi	Lands or Mahajanis	Nagri	Tankri	Pernan												
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
52	--	7,204	6,655	639	4,907	626	1,612	13	45				1				1	2	3
1	--	116	81	85	78	35	8						1				4	5	4
5	--	608	524	54	444	83	78	1	3								6	7	8
46		831	748	88	588	84	165	2									9	10	9
		5,788	5,802	484	8,892	424	1,308	10	42								10	11	10
13		162	161	1	61	1	88		6								6	7	8
1		6	6	1	1	5	5										9	10	10
12		151	150	1	57	1	81		6								11	12	13
																	14	15	14
629	8	13,903	13,139	764	1,801	640	10,886	109	277	14	174	1	1				16		
1		68	59	29	36	21	28	6		1							17		
24		686	572	114	168	107	835	5	17	2	12						18		
58	2	1,392	1,245	147	155	129	1,056	7	24	1	10						19		
545	6	11,737	11,268	474	1,422	373	9,452	91	238	10	152						20		
553	7	10,258	9,692	568	1,038	455	8,218	98	276	14	180						21		
1		60	37	23	23	16	15		17	1	22						22		
31		520	428	91	108	84	297	5	17	1	19						23		
55	2	1,055	944	111	80	105	381	5	24	1	9						24		
476	5	8,628	8,282	341	888	250	7,075	81	235	10	189						25		
67	1	3,202	3,003	196	763	184	2,319	12	1		18						26		
3		28	22	6	14	5	8										27		
4		163	139	28	85	28	54										28		
60	1	318	282	36	75	34	208	2									29		
		2,784	2,658	181	589	122	2,051	9									30		
9		353	351	2		1	349	1									31		
		4	4				4										32		
8		18	18			1	19										33		
		380	328	2		1	328	1									34		
		3	3														35		
10,437	69	10,770	10,234	486	1,852	421	7,854	51	507	12	67	4					52	51	50
99	1	68	60	22	27	20	32										53	52	51
582	7	512	446	66	126	56	314	5	5	5	5						54	53	52
928	11	880	652	78	186	68	620	6	20	2	6						55	54	53
8,338	50	8,246	8,028	320	1,508	277	6,878	38	488	51	59						56	55	54
9,914	65	7,348	7,086	260	751	217	5,792	28	487	12	58						57	56	55
96	1	40	34	6	6	4	24										58	57	56
580	7	353	318	37	77	28	233	4	5	5	5						59	58	57
880	11	616	568	48	68	42	474	4	20	2	6						60	59	58
8,373	46	6,339	6,170	169	597	143	5,081	21	483	5	50						61	60	59
381		3,241	3,125	216	1,090	201	2,002	15	20								62	61	60
1		41	28	15	18	15	8										63	62	61
12		156	130	28	49	28	81										64	63	62
25		309	281	28	127	26	154	2									65	64	63
338		2,688	145	886	139	1,759	18		20								66	65	64
67	8	81	71	10	11	8	60	7									67	66	65
2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								68	67	66
3		5	3	2	1	2	2	2	2								69	68	67
62	3	74	68	6	10	2	58	4	4								70	69	68
21		12,464	12,093	371	355	220	11,432	20	306	122							71	70	69
9		104	84	20	4	6	79	3	1	11							72	71	70
3		683	585	58	19	28	527	1	19	28							73	72	71
15		1,126	1,077	59	36	35	1,028	19	15	15	12						74	73	72
		10,801	10,367	234	296	151	9,800	18	271	70							75	74	73



### EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).

## DISTRICTS AND STATES—*continued.*

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

## CHAPTER VI.

### (a) The Penal Settlement.

The Penal Settlement was formed in 1858 after the Indian Mutiny as a solution to the difficulty of segregating the large number of mutineers, and also as a further attempt to establish a civilized population in the Andamans with the object of preventing the murder of mariners when sailing ships were wrecked, as they not infrequently were on the coasts inhabited by the aborigines, or put in to obtain water.

The system of treating prisoners was adopted from the original colony in the Straits Settlement, where convicts were divided into four classes and promoted from one class to another after definite periods of good behaviour or reduced to a lower class for any lapse of good conduct, the best behaved being selected as "sirdars" or "tindals" with a certain amount of authority over their fellow-convicts.

The penal system was revised from time to time according to the conclusions of the various committees appointed to investigate existing conditions. At one time conditions were too severe, perhaps unavoidably so, owing to the fact that a number of desperadoes of the mutiny had to be guarded extramurally without the prospect of ever returning to their homes. Later the policy was to ameliorate the conditions, and later again to make them more severe and deterrent because the Andamans became too attractive. The object, however, was always to reform the criminal by gradual relaxation of discipline over a decade, while holding out the prospect of a semi-free self-supporting existence during the latter half of his sentence.

Finally in 1921 the Jails Commission recommended the total abolition of the Andamans as a Penal Settlement. At that time the Settlement was administered by the Chief Commissioner assisted by 8 officers of the Andamans Commission and a subordinate overseer to every thousand convicts. No convict could be punished without a quasi-judicial inquiry held by an Assistant Commissioner, however trivial the offence might have been. The time of the overseers was fully taken up in posting convicts to various works supervising the issue and cooking of rations, preparing ration accounts, issuing clothing, inspecting convict stations and inquiring into complaints and offences. Consequently the enforcement of discipline rested to a great extent with the convict petty officers.

A convict on arrival was kept in the Cellular Jail for six months under strict discipline. During the day he had to complete a given task, such as pounding coir, or extracting coconut oil, at night he was kept in solitary confinement in a cell. After six months, provided he behaved well he was promoted to the 3rd class in which hard labour was still extracted from him but under less rigid discipline.

He was released from the Jail and posted to a gang working free from confinement except in a barrack at night. Under these conditions he had to pass four and a half years before being eligible for promotion as a petty officer or for domestic service. He still received convict rations and was not eligible for gratuity. He remained a further five years in 2nd class during which he received dry rations as well as a gratuity of 12 annas per mensem. Throughout these ten years he wore distinctive convict clothing according to the nature of his crime, an iron neck band and a wooden ticket indicating his number, the nature of his crime and the date of his conviction. Promotion to the first class made him eligible for a self-supporter's ticket, i.e., he was allowed to earn his own living, to possess property, to send for his wife from India or contemplate the possibility of obtaining a woman to marry from the limited number of eligible women confined in the local female jail.

Fanatics and desperate criminals were kept in the Jail, habitual criminals and those convicted locally of serious offences were kept in separate gangs under different conditions and wearing distinctive clothing.

Female convicts were kept in a walled enclosure, slept in dormitories and were given suitable work. After five years they were allowed to enter

## **EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**

## **DISTRICTS AND STATES—*continued.***

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

The most satisfactory result of the revised system is however the improved moral standard of the community. Many families from India and Burma have joined their respective husbands so that there are now 1,004 married convicts' wives with 1,447 children.

The most homogeneous communities in the Andamans are the Bhantus, Mappillas, Karen and Burmans. The Bhantus are a criminal tribe from the United Provinces. Most of the men are convicts with life sentences. They have been allowed to settle in the Andamans on the land with their families. Their children are being educated in their village school while as they grow up they find work in the local match factory, saw mills, etc. The total population of Bhantus in the Andaman is 285.

Male Adults	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91
Female Adults	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92
Boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43

Had the families remained in India they would have been brought up to the hereditary criminal calling of their tribe. A note on the Bhantus is given in the Appendix.

The Mappillas were transported to the Andamans after the Malabar rebellion. A considerable number brought their families and settled on the land or set up as petty shopkeepers. Some of those have been released but have elected to remain in the Andamans because they find life easier than in their original home. As some point out, they have only to pay the Government tax whereas in India they had to pay their landlords two-thirds of their crops. Nevertheless it is reported that most of them will go as soon as all the Mappilla convicts are released. There are 1,885 Mappillas, of whom 714 are females, 365 of them being married. The Mappillas have separate villages with schools for their children.

The Karen form a separate free colony in the Middle Andaman near Stewart Sound. They migrated from Bassein in the year 1925 on the promise of a grant of land and employment in the Forest Department. All are Christians of the Baptist sect. At the time of the Census there were 133 males and 130 females. So long as the men can find forest employment in the Andamans they are likely to be permanent settlers.

*Burmese*.—During the last 5 years a considerable number of Burmans have brought their families to the Andamans and there are 400 Burmese females out of which 212 are married. Like the Bhantus, Mappillas and Karen they have separate schools for their children, and they have a Pongyi-chauung for religious worship.

As a result of the present policy it is therefore apparent that a free colony is in process of formation. The young generation will have their roots in the Andamans and as they grow up they will want to find work and thus replace the convict. Until then however some years must elapse during which the convicts must carry on the work of the Settlement. The Andamans seem to be ideal for the accidental type of prisoner who has committed a single capital offence in a brawl or owing to some dispute over his land in a fit of passion or perhaps owing to a vendetta forced on him by his tribal laws or as in the case of so many young Burmans has committed a single dacoity in a spirit of youthful exuberance. None of these men are real criminals, and it is just and fitting that such persons, instead of being compelled to spend their lives in intramural confinement surrounded by all types of habitual criminals, should be able to lead a normal life with their families, in exile it is true, but in not unpleasant surroundings where they have every chance of working out their own salvation and obliterating any stigma that may have marred their past career.

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**  
**DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.**

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI												OTHERS				
Lands or Mahajan	Others	Total	Gurmukhi	Lands or Mahajan	Nagri	Tankri	Persian	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Males	Females	Serial No		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
418	4	87	86	1	3	1	88	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	205	188	16	1
3	4	87	86	1	3	1	88	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	55	42	22	2
22	4	87	86	1	3	1	88	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	14	13	18	3
369	4	84	84	1	1	1	83	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	184	170	14	5
418	4	84	84	1	1	1	83	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	185	104	1	6
4	4	84	84	1	1	1	83	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	53	32	7	8
22	4	84	84	1	1	1	83	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52	32	9	9
889	4	84	84	1	1	1	83	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	58	38	10	10
1	1	82	80	2	15	2	82	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	11
1	1	73	73	1	1	1	74	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	20
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
1	1	73	73	1	1	1	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
1	1	73	73	1	1	1	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	49
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	51
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	53
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	56
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	58
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	61
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	62
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	64
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	66
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	67
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	68
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	69
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	72
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	73
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	74
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	76
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	77
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	79
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	81
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	82
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	83
1	1	71	70	1	7	1	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	84
1	1	71	70	1																

## CHAPTER VI.—(b) RECLAMATION WORKS.

*Admissions and death rate per 1,000 in various diseases.*

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).  
DISTRICTS AND STATES—*continued***



**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**  
**DISTRICTS AND STATES—*continued.***

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAK

Rs. 50,000 lower than the best offer from outside the Andamans. Shares in this property can now be held only by members of the local-born community, and as it promises to provide a steady income it will benefit many of the members and their descendants.

*Occupation.*—There are 695 earners among the local-born community and of these 270 persons are in Government employ in various capacities, 278 persons earn their livelihood by agriculture and 125 follow various other callings as shown in the table below. The problem of the future is to find occupation for the increasing numbers of this community. The number of Government servants will diminish as the convict element becomes less in the Andamans. Suitable land for agriculture is limited, and it is very doubtful whether agricultural product other than coconuts can ever be exported from the Andamans to compete in the Indian market. Land suitable for coconut cultivation is also limited. If the population of the Andamans is to be self-supporting it is essential that they should produce something for export to balance the cost of necessary imports. Any development of industry requires capital, and as has been shown above, the accumulation of capital has been seriously interfered with in the past. The only other important product of the Andamans is timber, the exploitation of which has always been more or less a Government monopoly. The Forest Department has recognized the needs of the local community and gives them a small share in the exploitation of timber for export. Further development in this direction will help the population to maintain themselves on an economic basis.

*Occupations of Local-Born Population returned at the Census of 1931.*

Occupation.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Agricultural Field-men and agricultural Inspectors . . . . .	4	4	..
Cultivating Owners . . . . .	150	144	6
Cultivating Tenants . . . . .	119	112	7
Cultivating Labourers . . . . .	9	9	..
Clerks, Forest Department . . . . .	33	33	..
Clerks, in other offices . . . . .	67	67	..
Forest Department Labourers . . . . .	57	57	..
Foresters . . . . .	9	9	..
Forest Rangers . . . . .	4	4	..
Gunners . . . . .	4	4	..
Chaudhari . . . . .	8	8	..
Motor Drivers . . . . .	11	11	..
Motor Owner . . . . .	1	1	..
Engine Drivers (sewany, lascars, and other employees on boats) . . . . .	41	41	..
Sweepers . . . . .	3	3	..
Goldsmiths . . . . .	4	4	..
Mason . . . . .	1	1	..
Tailors . . . . .	4	2	2
Blacksmith . . . . .	1	1	..
Carpenter . . . . .	1	1	..
Washerman . . . . .	1	1	..
Fishermen . . . . .	5	5	..
Grazers . . . . .	2	2	..
Sawyers . . . . .	10	10	..
Plantation clerk . . . . .	1	1	..
Planters . . . . .	5	5	..
Post and Telegraph service . . . . .	5	5	..
Overseer . . . . .	1	1	..
Timber Contractor . . . . .	1	1	..

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE):  
DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.**

**LITERATE IN VERNACULAR**

HINDI				PUNJABI												OTHERS				Serial No
Landa or Mahajans	Others	Total		Gurmukhi		Landa or Mahajans		Nagrs		Tanks		Persian		Persons		Males		Females		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
4				50	50		41		9											
13				4	4		4		9											
96				1,241	1,221	20	59	13	6	13	1,143	7								
135				37	37		1	4	6	13	36									
95				66	62	4	58	6	13	62	1,045	7								
96				1,138	1,123	15	58	7	6	13	1,116	7								
135				1,189	1,175	14	40	7	6	13	86									
95				37	37	2	1	2	6	13	61	7								
135				63	61	12	39	5	6	13	1,016	7								
				23	23					23										
				1	1					1										
				22	22					22										
1358	5	28		81,043	29,656	1,387	12,227	911	14,187	69	2,816	363	38	408	11	42	38	9		
15				173	128	50	83	38	25	8	12	1	2	2	1	3	3	8		
89				1,125	887	138	384	79	475	10	104	46	2	42	3	5	3	3		
147	1			2,945	2,722	228	889	149	1,501	12	281	68	7	54		2	2	2		
1,107	4	28		26,800	25,824	978	10,881	681	12,188	44	2,489	241	28	310	10	84	27	7		
1,211	5	28		17,634	17,101	533	1,746	181	12,511	63	2,711	339	37	98		26	21	5		
14				58	44	15	7	6	24	1	12	8	1			27				
74				878	608	68	51	15	436	10	101	48	2	18		3	3	2		
115	1			1,932	1,881	101	167	22	1,388	12	255	67	6	14		4	2	2		
1,008	4	28		14,987	14,618	349	1,521	88	10,662	40	2,843	221	28	64		19	16	3		
54				12,240	11,418	822	10,239	805	960	5	162	11	1	118	1			31		
111				111	77	84	76	82	1	3	1							32		
8				408	343	63	308	62	18	5	1			14				33		
23				910	780	120	715	120	52	5	10		1	17				34		
23				10,813	10,208	605	9,140	591	889	3	94	10		85	1			35		
33				523	518	10	2		501		7	10		3				36		
1				20	18	2			17		2			1				37		
7				54	53	1			52		6			2				38		
66				449	442	7			432		7			2				39		
10				635	617	18	234	3	185	1	28	1		192	12	4	4	41		
				3	2	1	5	2	4	4				2	1	1	1			
				28	18	5	17	1	8	6				22	8	4	4			
10				46	47	11	212	1	158	1	48	1		150	3	4	4			
				561	550	11					2			1		3	2			
				11	7	4	6	2			2			1		1	1			
				1	6	4	6	2						1		1	1			
2,383	2	3	2	1,210	1,124	88	1,123	86	5	5								51		
4	1	1	1	8	3	6	3	3	6	6								52		
73				28	22	6	22	23	6	6								53		
265				87	71	16	71	16	16	5								54		
2,041	1	2	2	1,087	1,028	58	1,027	58	59									55		
2,236	2	3	2	159	152	7	151	7										56		
4	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1								57		
69				12	11	1	11	1	1	5								58		
254	1	2	2	144	139	5	138	5	5	5								59		
1,808	1	2	2	1,011	932	79	832	79	5	5								60		
12				6	3	5	8	5	5	5								61		
				25	20	15	58	15	58	15								62		
				78	58	54	851	54	851	54								63		
12				905	851													64		
																		65		

The year 1927 saw the beginning of the Agricultural department with an Agricultural Officer and a staff of a clerk, a fieldman and a labour gang of 10 men. The department has slowly developed during the last four years and now a staff of 2 Inspectors, 2 fieldmen and a labour gang of 95 men are employed in carrying out its activities in the 2 agricultural stations, 1 coconut plantation, 1 coffee garden and 16 village demonstration plots. The work of the Department consists of experimenting at the agricultural stations with all crops of local importance and in demonstrating the proved results of these experiments on the cultivators' own plots selected in villages centrally situated. One of the objects is to improve the local method of paddy cultivation and the varieties cultivated. Seeds of some of the best varieties cultivated in India and Burma have been imported and grown in comparison with the best of the local varieties and the seeds which prove best in yield and quality are distributed to cultivators.

To show the advantages of careful cultivation and economic transplanting of seedlings, demonstration plots on the cultivator's own lands have been started. There the cultivators themselves do all the work under expert advice, and it is hoped that this arrangement will influence other cultivators in the neighbourhood. The department also devotes its attention to experiments with coconuts, sugarcane, cotton, *arhar*, *jowar*, *ragi* and tapioca as well as to the introduction of improved implements and manures and the organization of an annual agricultural exhibition and a ploughing competition.

Development of agriculture is essential for the food production of the islands but as has been found elsewhere the cultivator is conservative in his own methods and some years must elapse before the benefits of improved agriculture can be brought home to the ryot.

The total area under cultivation as furnished by the Revenue Assistant Commissioner is as follows :—

	Acres.
Paddy	4,123
Sugarcane	97
Turmeric	14
Maize	4
Pulses	118
Melons and Water Melons	21
Vegetables and other fruits	367
Coffee	95
Tea	163
Coconut	3,760
Rubber	270
 Total	 9,064
 Grazing grounds	 10,630
 Total cleared area	 19,694

Of the above, the rubber plantations have been closed since last year, because the cost of production of rubber exceeded the market value while the tea gardens have for the most part fallen into disuse for some years past. Further, land under cultivation is decreasing mainly because Mappilla cultivators who had taken up agricultural tenures have returned to their provinces on release.

There was an over-production of paddy last year and many of the cultivators have been left with their surplus stock, owing to the fact that rice can be imported at a considerably lower rate from Burma than it can be produced

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE)**  
**DISTRICTS AND STATES—concluded.**

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI								OTHERS					
Lande or Mahajan		Others		Total		Gurmukhi		Lande or Mahajan		Nagri		Takli		Persian		Persons	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
126																	
4																	
10																	
112																	
9				40	40		40										
1				2	2		2										
8				38	38		38										
586	7	35		4,478	4,234	244	2,024	182	1,680	26	249	25	226	9	156	2	
4		23		18	5	8	4		7	1	10	1	1	2	9		
85	2	4		170	155	15	73	13	55	1	28	1	19	2	27	1	
77	1	7		423	392	31	139	25	179	1	22	1	197	7	120	1	
470	4	24		3,668	3,669	183	1,803	140	1,338	28	210	22					
557	7	35		2,412	2,344	68	935	21	1,444	26	235	14	193	6	77	1	
3		9		9	8	1	1		6	1	1	1	1	1	21		
35	2	4		86	84	2	14		49	1	10	1	7	4	22		
73	1	7		266	258	8	88	3	184	1	28	2	18	4	10	1	
446	4	24		9,051	9,061	57	848	18	1,325	23	188	11	187	4	68	1	
23				1,844	1,720	124	1,578	121	70		8	2	15	49	1		
14		10		14	10	4	9	4	1	1				28			
72		68		72	68	9	58	9	3	5				27			
3				137	119	18	98	17						23			
21				1,621	1,528	93	1,412	91	61					30			
				58	43	10	1	2	24					31			
				4	4				3					32			
				40	30	10	1	2	24					33			
6				169	127	42	50	38	32					34			
1				8	4	4	1	4						35			
3				11	6	5	2	5	3					36			
3				160	117	38	47	29	29					37			
5,732	129			3,166	3,000	166	649	90	2,268	75	60	1	25		41		
88	16			48	34	9	10	5	24	4				42			
277	8			187	145	32	38	12	108	10	8			43			
489	14			234	218	16	59	10	153	6	6			44			
4,888	91			2,722	2,604	119	544	63	1,388	55	51	1	25		45		
5,473	124			2,838	2,718	150	429	79	2,204	70	60	1	25		46		
80	14			41	37	8	9	4	24	4				47			
215	8			158	138	22	27	12	106	10	8			48			
373	14			216	202	14	47	9	149	5	6			49			
4,804	88			2,458	2,347	106	346	54	1,925	51	51	1	25		50		
55	1			204	278	16	220	11	58	5				51			
				2	1	1	1	1						52			
				9	9	9	9	9						53			
4				17	15	2	12	1		3	1			54			
51	1			268	253	13	198	9	55	4				55			
202	18			4	4									56			
61				1	3									57			
32														58			
31														59			
1	4													60			
1	2													61			
														62			
														63			
														64			
														65			

## CHAPTER IX.

### Distribution and Movement of the population of the Colony.

The total convict population in 1921 was 11,512 whereas the 1931 census shows 7,552. In order to illustrate the movement of the population and the effect on the formation of a free colony, the residents of the islands, excluding aborigines who are dealt with separately, may conveniently be classified under different heads as follows :—

		1921.	1931.	Increase.
1. Wives of Convicts	• • • • •	230	1,004	774
2. Forest Department labour	• • • • •	1,581	1,897	316
3. Match industry	• • • • •	..	103	103
4. Children aged 0—15	• • • • •	1,427	4,075	2,648
5. Females over 15 years excluding wives of convicts	• • • • •	1,086	1,842	756
6. Ships' crews	• • • • •	..	320	320
Total	• • • • •	<u>4,324</u>	<u>9,241</u>	<u>4,917</u>

The following is the explanation of the differences :—

1. Wives of Convicts. The increase is due to many convicts having brought their families from India during the last decade.
- 2 and 3. Increase accounted for by labour brought from India since last census.
4. Increase of 2,648 children under 15 years of age is due mainly to children born of free women immigrants, mostly wives of convicts, who have come to the Andamans during the 10 years.
5. Increase mainly due to females who have come from India since last census.
6. This only includes crew of vessels temporarily in the Andamans.

The total free population, excluding convicts and aborigines, was 5,473 in 1921 whereas it is now 11,211. The free population has therefore increased by 5,738. An increase of 4,917 has been accounted for above, and the remainder, that is 821 in number, may be accounted for by assuming that they are ex-convicts and free immigrant labourers. There has been a decrease of 231 in the garrison, which in 1921 was 978 against 747 in 1931, but other free immigrants have also replaced that loss making a total of 1,052 in addition to the increase of 4,917 accounted for under 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. These 1,052 may be assumed to have taken employment in the Andamans. Public Works Department works of construction which were formerly done by convict labour are now mainly carried out by free labour. Further about 2,000 acres of coconut plantations which were formerly worked by convict labour are now worked by free labour, while most of the men now employed by private individuals are free whereas formerly self-supporting convicts were employed.

The fertility tables of the local-born community, i.e., those born of convict fathers and of convict mothers are given below :—

#### I.—Sex of First Born.

Natural Division.	Number of females first born.	Percentage of such families where females are first born in each division.	Number of males first born.	Percentage of such families where males are first born in each division.	Number of females first born per 1,000 males first born.		Number of males first born.
					Number of females first born.	Number of males first born.	
Andamans	216	49.8%	429	50%	514	603	

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**  
**CITIES AND SELECTED TOWNS**

**LITERATE IN VERNACULAR**

HINDI				PUNJABI.												OTHERS			
Lande or Mahajans		Others		Total.				Gurmukhi		Lande or Mahajans		Nagri		Takri		Persian		Persons	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1,600	88	414	54	847	816	31	805	1	5	1	4	17	.	768	850	116	1	116	1
11	5	6	4	1	1	2	2	2	5	1	2	17	.	13	4	9	2	2	2
88	18	20	6	53	51	2	51	2	5	1	4	17	.	50	35	15	3	15	3
191	17	26	7	731	762	29	751	11	5	1	4	17	.	89	75	14	4	14	4
1,815	48	862	35	50	29	21	25	3	5	1	4	17	.	614	538	78	5	78	5
1,360	62	310	45	50	29	21	25	3	5	1	4	17	.	512	424	88	6	88	6
11	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	4	17	.	10	8	7	7	7	7
72	11	12	8	1	1	2	1	2	5	1	4	17	.	47	34	13	8	13	8
167	17	17	4	-3	1	1	1	1	5	1	4	17	.	60	49	11	9	11	9
1,110	28	278	30	45	26	18	22	1	5	1	4	17	.	395	338	57	10	57	10
		5		797	787	10	780	10	5	5	5	5	.	99	98	11	11	11	11
		1		50	50	1	50	1	5	5	5	5	.	1	6	6	14	14	14
		5		746	736	10	729	10	5	5	5	5	.	91	91	15	15	15	15
238	21	65											.	18	11	21	18	21	18
11	2	6											.	3	3	18	18	18	18
23		4											.	10	9	19	19	19	19
204	18	55											.	68	68	21	21	21	21
2		15											.	68	68	22	22	22	22
1	1	14											.	8	8	24	24	24	24
		19											.	60	60	25	25	25	25
		19											.	40	1	26	12	26	12
		10											.	1	1	27	12	27	12
		10											.	9	9	29	29	29	29
		5											.	28	19	10	30	10	30
1,640	362	2		4,561	3,589	972	2,845	587	429	126	258	281	1	104	61	43	31	43	31
52	53	2		65	32	38	8	15	21	3	18	.	18	.	11	23	23	23	
139	70			478	329	160	242	69	44	32	42	49	.	9	5	43	43	43	43
126	106			884	591	273	488	169	116	32	48	44	.	17	9	834	834	834	834
1,324	188			3,168	2,637	516	2,161	384	249	62	170	120	.	65	36	29	29	29	29
1,581	382			2,076	1,152	924	425	549	419	116	257	281	1	104	61	43	31	43	31
52	53			64	81	88	8	15	20	3	18	.	18	.	11	23	23	23	
98	70			285	128	137	42	61	44	27	42	49	.	17	9	43	43	43	43
123	106			540	278	262	129	160	113	30	48	44	.	65	36	29	29	29	29
1,308	188			1,207	715	482	253	818	248	59	169	120	.	104	61	43	31	43	31
		2,425	2,400	25	2,400	20							.						
		207	200	7	200	7							.						
		318	310	8	310	8							.						
		1,900	1,890	10	1,890	10							.						
		5	5			5							.						
		1	1			1							.						
		4	4			4							.						
		6	6			6							.						
		1	1			1							.						
		31	19	12	12	5	5	2	2	7	2	1	.						
		7	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	7	2	1	.						
		7	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	7	2	1	.						
		7	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	7	2	1	.						
		7	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	7	2	1	.						
43	1			4,959	4,171	789	2,697	716	1,394	68	80	41	.	22	22	17	9	61	9
3	2			113	81	32	53	28	27	4	1	2	.	23	23	16	16	16	16
21				380	314	66	211	55	101	11	2	1	.	23	23	263	263	263	263
				610	531	79	273	66	256	12	2	1	.	22	22	64	64	64	64
				3,856	3,246	611	2,160	567	1,010	41	75	3	.	22	22	16	6	65	6

# CHAPTER X.

## Birth-Place.

The statistics of birth-place by provinces are contained in Imperial Table VI. Statistics were also taken of birth-place by districts and these are given below. Out of 504 districts of India and Burma 347 are represented in the Andamans which of course is mainly due to the fact that convicts come to the Andamans from most provinces.

The following are the provinces of birth which are represented by over 150 individuals :—

			Persons.	Males.	Females.
Andamans	.	.	4,244	2,269	1,975
Burma	.	.	2,933	2,439	514
Madras	.	.	2,754	1,897	857
United Provinces	.	.	2,431	2,007	424
Punjab	.	.	1,983	1,598	385
Bengal	.	.	949	797	152
Bihar and Orissa	.	.	619	564	55
Bombay	.	.	495	435	60
Central India	.	.	426	366	60
Assam	.	.	152	134	18

The figures of the female immigrants are of considerable interest because the females, excepting 141 convicts, are voluntary immigrants, while 50 per cent. of the male population are convicts who cannot leave the Andamans at will. Of the females born outside the Andamans, Madras heads the list with 857. Of these 714 are Mappillas, 75 per cent. of whom will probably return to Malabar on the release of their husbands in the near future. Burma and the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal come next with 514, 424, 385 and 152 female residents. These figures give an indication of the proportion of the various races of which the future population will probably be composed. It is also apparent that the Burmese population is increasing to a considerable extent. Immigration of Burmese women is being encouraged for Burmans make the most suitable form of forest labour and forestry is the main industry of the islands. Judging by the influx of Burmese women in recent years it is probable that the Burmans will preponderate in the near future.

*Table showing the number of persons born in districts of India and Burma and enumerated in the Andamans and Nicobars.*

Birth Districts.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Birth Districts.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ajmer-Merwara	21	21	..				
Assam.				Bengal.			
Balipara Frontier Tract	1	1	..	Bakarganj	91	78	16
Cachar	1	1	..	Bankura	6	6	..
Goalpara	7	7	..	Birbhum	9	2	7
Kamrup	7	7	..	Bogra	11	8	3
Khasi States	1	1	..	Burdwan	18	16	2
Lakshimpur	21	20	1	Chittagong	130	124	6
Manipur State	33	30	3	Dacca	62	51	21
Naga Hills	2	2	..	Darjeeling	12	4	8
Newtown	3	3	..	Dinajpur	6	6	..
Rajya Frontier Tract	1	1	..	Feni	47	36	11
Shillong	8	7	1	Gauhati	14	13	2
Sylhet	43	43	0	Hajipur	11	10	1
				Jalpaiguri	5	3	2
				Jessore	11	10	1
				Kishna	27	20	7
				Maharashtra	31	22	9
				Marwa Island	9	7	2
				Metiabodh	20	24	2
				Nadia	6	4	2
				Nukta	111	102	18

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).**  
**CITIES AND SELECTED TOWNS—*continued.***

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

Birth Districts.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Birth Districts.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<i>Coorg.</i>				<i>United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.</i>			
Coorg . . . . .	7	7	..	Agra . . . . .	81	64	17
<i>Madras.</i>				Aligarh . . . . .	87	69	18
Anantapur . . . . .	18	16	2	Allahabad . . . . .	49	38	11
Aricot . . . . .	21	21	10	Almora . . . . .	7	5	2
Bellary . . . . .	21	19	2	Azamgarh . . . . .	23	19	4
Chingleput . . . . .	16	10	6	Bahrampur . . . . .	57	54	13
Chittoor . . . . .	12	9	3	Ballia . . . . .	20	17	3
Coimbatore . . . . .	73	62	11	Banda . . . . .	16	12	4
Cuddapah . . . . .	21	15	9	Bareilly . . . . .	146	120	26
Ganjam . . . . .	41	36	5	Basti . . . . .	27	21	6
Godavari . . . . .	67	52	15	Benares . . . . .	27	12	15
Guntur . . . . .	11	6	5	Bijnor . . . . .	46	33	13
Kanara, South . . . . .	21	20	4	Budaun . . . . .	54	43	15
Kietna . . . . .	13	11	2	Bulandshar . . . . .	35	33	2
Kurnool . . . . .	24	22	2	Cawnpore . . . . .	95	71	24
Madras . . . . .	299	172	127	Dehra Dun . . . . .	4	2	2
Malabar . . . . .	1,731	1,146	585	Etah . . . . .	113	74	39
Madura . . . . .	33	29	4	Etawah . . . . .	25	22	3
Nellore . . . . .	12	8	4	Farrukhabad . . . . .	56	48	8
The Nilgiris . . . . .	5	4	1	Fatehpur . . . . .	29	25	4
Ramnad . . . . .	18	18	..	Fyzabad . . . . .	62	56	6
Salem . . . . .	23	21	2	Garhwal . . . . .	4	4	..
Tanjore . . . . .	41	33	8	Ghazipur . . . . .	20	12	8
Tinnevelly . . . . .	61	52	9	Gonda . . . . .	24	21	3
Trichinopoly . . . . .	25	16	9	Gorakhpur . . . . .	66	60	6
Vizagapatam . . . . .	65	50	15	Hamirpur . . . . .	1	1	..
Bangalore . . . . .	24	17	7	Hardoi . . . . .	61	51	10
Cochin State . . . . .	15	9	6	Jalaun . . . . .	9	9	..
Travancore State . . . . .	12	8	4	Jaunpur . . . . .	5	5	..
<i>North-West Frontier Province.</i>				Jhanu . . . . .	14	13	1
Bannu . . . . .	74	61	13	Kheri . . . . .	75	52	23
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	19	16	3	Lucknow . . . . .	53	45	7
Hazara . . . . .	50	41	9	Mainpuri . . . . .	58	30	8
Kohat . . . . .	27	21	6	Meerut . . . . .	82	63	19
Peshawar . . . . .	190	163	27	Mirzapur . . . . .	20	14	6
Phalera . . . . .	1	1	..	Moradabad . . . . .	126	108	18
Unspecified . . . . .	37	32	5	Muttra . . . . .	20	19	1
<i>Punjab and Punjab States Agency.</i>				Muzaffarnagar . . . . .	24	17	7
Ambala . . . . .	88	73	15	Naini Tal . . . . .	19	13	6
Ammritsar . . . . .	200	161	39	Partabagh . . . . .	18	16	2
Attock . . . . .	82	63	19	Pilibhit . . . . .	17	17	..
Dera Gazi Khan . . . . .	40	40	..	Rae Bareli . . . . .	16	15	1
Faridkot . . . . .	3	3	..	Rampur State . . . . .	18	17	1
Ferozepore . . . . .	151	114	37	Saharanpur . . . . .	5	3	..
Gojranwala . . . . .	41	33	8	Shahjahanpur . . . . .	72	67	5
Gujrat . . . . .	132	105	27	Sitapur . . . . .	171	136	35
Gurdaspur . . . . .	21	15	6	Sultanaur . . . . .	15	13	3
Gurgaon . . . . .	14	13	1	Una . . . . .	37	34	3
Hissar . . . . .	15	13	2	Unspecified . . . . .	267	267	..
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	91	80	11	<i>Central India Agency.</i>			
Jhang . . . . .	25	20	5	Ajigarh State . . . . .	1	1	..
Jhelum . . . . .	120	102	18	Alipura . . . . .	4	4	..
Jhelum State . . . . .	1	1	..	Ajmirpur . . . . .	3	3	..
Jalandhar . . . . .	25	22	6	Barwani . . . . .	5	5	..
Kangra . . . . .	92	87	5	Bhopal . . . . .	1	1	..
Kapurthala State . . . . .	3	1	2	Dhar . . . . .	2	2	..
Karnal . . . . .	9	8	1	Indore . . . . .	10	12	7
Kuthar State . . . . .	1	1	..	Jaura . . . . .	1	1	..
Lahore . . . . .	161	130	31	Kilechhipur . . . . .	1	1	..
Lu Jhansi . . . . .	41	31	7	Kutwai . . . . .	1	1	..
Lylipur . . . . .	37	23	4	Narsinghpur State . . . . .	1	1	1
Ma Than State . . . . .	4	4	..	Orchha State . . . . .	1	1	..
Malek Kotla State . . . . .	2	2	..	Rajgarh . . . . .	1	1	..
Manwalli . . . . .	42	39	19	Rewa . . . . .	4	3	1
Montgomery . . . . .	26	19	8	Shantmar . . . . .	1	1	..
Multan . . . . .	22	14	4	Shantpur . . . . .	13	12	1
Mura "Arazh" . . . . .	8	8	..	Ulkaner . . . . .	1	1	..
Nalda State . . . . .	4	2	2	Bundi . . . . .	2	2	..
Pataudi State . . . . .	42	31	8	Dholpur . . . . .	11	10	1
Rawalpindi . . . . .	200	161	35	Dungarpur . . . . .	1	1	..
Lattek . . . . .	30	23	7	Jaipur . . . . .	15	12	3
Nasir State . . . . .	1	1	..	Jodhpur . . . . .	3	3	..
Shahpur . . . . .	18	54	18	Kareli . . . . .	1	1	..
Khushkpur . . . . .	27	21	6	Kotah . . . . .	4	3	1
Kotah . . . . .	54	45	12	Kotah Estate . . . . .	8	6	2
Unspecified . . . . .	6	4	2	Marwar State . . . . .	1	1	..

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).  
CITIES AND SELECTED TOWNS—continued.**

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

far as the free population is concerned and the Andamans do not now seem to be looked upon as being unfit for respectable families as was formerly the case. The percentage of free families, it is true, is not nearly normal but this is due to the large proportion that the Garrison and Military Police bear to the rest of the population as well as the large number of crews employed in vessels and immigrant labour of the Forest Department whose families do not come to the Andamans because they are settled on the land elsewhere.

The figures for adults are arrived at as follows :—

Children aged 0—15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,075
Free wives of Convicts married locally	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	856
Free females over 15 years excluding wives of Convicts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,842
Crews of vessels (Free)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	320
Adult males over 15 years excluding crews (Free)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,118
Convict males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,404
Convict females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	148
Aborigines	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	460
Total Population of Andamans	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19,223

The following are the actual number of persons and percentages of various religions as represented by different colours in the map :—

(i) GREAT ANDAMAN—Total Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18,923
Andamanese	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	160 0·85%
Hindus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,603 40·12%
Muslims	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,434 34·00%
Buddhists	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,902 15·34%
Christians	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,123 5·93%
Sikhs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	649 3·53%
Others	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62 0·27%

Under " Others " the following religions are included :—

Confucian	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
Tribal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Zoroastrian	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
(ii) SENTINEL ISLAND—Total Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
Andamanese	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50 100%
(iii) LITTLE ANDAMAN—Total Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	250
Andamanese	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	250 100%

Although the colours have been shown against the whole of Great Andaman, 90 per cent. of the Indian population is confined to the Settlement of Port Blair, an area of about 473 square miles. Another map of the Andamans (page 22 above) gives the distribution of the various surviving Negrito tribes. Some 10 per cent. of the Indian population lives in camps and Forest settlements outside Port Blair.

The following are the principal mother-tongues of the population of the Andamans :—

Language.	Number of persons.	Percentage to the total population.
Hindustani	4,618	21·02
Burmese	2,745	14·27
Urdu	2,311	12·02
Punjabi	2,228	11·58
Malayalam	2,073	10·78
Bengali	1,171	6·09
Others	4,077	21·20

Under ' Others ' most Indian, including the Andamanese tongues, and 7 Western languages are represented and these are shown in Imperial Table XV. The common vernacular used in the Andamans is however a colloquial form of Hindustani which every one acquires after a few months' stay in the Islands.

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).  
CITIES AND SELECTED TOWNS—concluded.**

## LITERATE IN VERNACULAR



## **APPENDIX TO IMPERIAL TABLE IX.**

### **EDUCATION BY CASTES IN CERTAIN SECTS, FOR SELECTED DISTRICTS.**

1. This table has been prepared according to Census Commissioner's instructions contained in his Nos. 1227 and 1255, dated the 25th August 1911, and 29th August 1911, respectively, and shows for certain districts, the castes of Aryas, Brahmos and the followers of Dev Dharm, together with the extent of literacy in each (*vide* para. 4, Title page of Imperial Table IX).
2. The districts selected are those where the followers of these sects are found in considerable strength.
3. Only 40 Sikhs have returned themselves as Aryas and 22 as Brahmos in these districts. They have not, therefore, been included in the figures shown in this table.
4. Castes returning less than 10 persons have been grouped under "others."

distinct affinity with the Dhapu mentioned by Baldeo Sahai, who refers to it as one of the 'Puckas' of the five gots which claim their descent from Bidhu, one of the three persons whom legend ascribes to have been born in the west at a place called Garwar.

The Kanjar is more of a hunter than a criminal, but Kanjars have been known to work with Bhantus as the local adherents of a raiding party. It is probable that owing to the continual adoption of aliases, confusion has arisen as to the identity of the gots as well as that of the various criminal tribes as a whole.

The names of the gots ascertained are as follows, a description following later in a tabulated form of the essential differences between the more important :—

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Sade.       | 12. Marwarie.       |
| 2. Dhapo.      | 13. Dhanekie.       |
| 3. Chareli.    | 14. Rorke.          |
| 4. Chanduwale. | 15. Pophat.         |
| 5. Gadho.      | 16. Mataike.        |
| 6. Mahet.      | 17. Ghasive.        |
| 7. Gehla.      | 18. Dholive (High). |
| 8. Bhanswale.  | 19. Dholive (Low).  |
| 9. Chhede.     | 20. Mire.           |
| 10. Koran.     | 21. Range.          |
| 11. Timachi.   | 22. Gange.          |

*General Appearance.*—The Bhantus are experts in all kinds of dacoity and robbery, and are skilled in the use of fire-arms. They are of good physique and are reputed to be good runners. The women are strong and handsome and are gifted with exceptionally strong voices. They are clever and intelligent and are well able to take care of themselves and their families when the men of the clan are away on raiding expeditions.

*Dress.*—They wear the "lenga" or pleated skirt. This consists of some twenty to forty yards of material. The two ends are sewn up and a hole is made at one edge through which a cord is threaded. When the cord is drawn tight the skirt is "kilted". An edging of contrasted material is sewn on the bottom edge to make it hang properly. Women who are not suckling children wear coloured "armlets"; a shirt made similar to a man's and of any kind of cloth is worn loosely and hangs down over the lenga, a white or coloured cloth completing the dress. Girls wear clothes on the same lines. The men and boys have no distinctive dress. Jewellery is also freely worn by the women, and the men invariably wear some small gold ear-rings, and occasionally a small necklace of gold ear-rings. On the whole the women are far more distinctive as a type than the men, both in their dress and physical appearance; they are completely different to other Indian women, stout Bhantuni is not usually met with, while the men would pass easily for ordinary villagers. The women however are very "gipsy" in appearance and are dirty and untidy in their habits owing no doubt to the fact, that they lead a nomadic life, and are always on the move leaving their filth behind. They also tattoo each other with an ink of burnt alawa leaves in oil. The Bhantus possess no particular physical quality peculiar to themselves and the fact that they never oil their hair, a custom which is a direct contrast to that throughout India, is no doubt due to the fact that they are wanderers and unable to carry oil about or resort to the barber, but there is no special taboo on the use of hair oil except in case of children in certain circumstances (See paragraph on *Child birth*).

*Internal Administration.*—The Bhantus lead their nomadic life in gangs consisting of a dozen families, keeping as far as possible away from villages when they camp; men from different gangs would however combine in the event of a raiding expedition. The system of internal administration of the clan is communal, all disputes being dealt with by the Panchayat or council of elders. In theory this may be composed of any five members of the tribe called together to settle any particular dispute, but in practice certain persons by reason of their knowledge of tribal laws, etc., come to be regarded as the Panchayat of any particular gang. Age has little to do in deciding who shall sit on the Panchayat. On a dispute arising, the parties concerned appear before the Panchayat, each party having its own advocate to state its case and wrangle for it. The whole however has the appearance of a debate more than anything else, for others (including women and children whatever the nature of the enquiry may be) attend, and most have something to say in the matter. Generally speaking the Panchayat aims at reconciling parties rather than punishing them. They have however considerable powers to inflict punishment, usually in the shape of pecuniary fines, some of the fines becoming the Panchayat's perquisite. Besides disputes, all manner of offences against tribal customs such as incest (marriage within a got is so regarded), divorce, adultery, etc., are dealt with by the Panchayat, not to speak of trials by ordeal, settlement of marriage-pieces, and questions of general importance affecting tribal life; for their services they may also charge from ten to fifteen rupees.

*Crime.*—As has already been said, the Bhantus prior to being confined to settlements lived entirely by crime. A few were ostensibly engaged in agriculture but this only covered up their real activities. Their nefarious practices found most scope in dacoity or robbery by violence but being a community organized for crime, nothing came amiss to them.

**CASTES IN CERTAIN SECTS, FOR SELECTED DISTRICTS.**

**ARYA—continued**

Serial No.	Caste	Locality	Population									Literate in English		
			Total			Literate			Illiterate			Persons	Males	Females
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	CHAMĀR	TOTAL	311	154	157	6	4	2	305	148	157	1	1	1
2		Hissar	82	16	16	4	4	2	28	12	16			
3		Kangra	231	113	118	1	1	1	231	118	118			
4		Hosharpur	21	9	12	1	1	1	20	8	12			
5		Lahore	6	4	2	1	1	1	6	4	2			
6		Amritsar	7	4	3	1	1	1	6	3	3			
7		Sialkot	11	5	6	1	1	1	11	5	6			
8		Gujrat	3	3	3				3	3	3			
9	CHRIMBĀ	TOTAL	68	42	26	10	9	1	58	38	25	3	3	3
10		Hissar	1	1	1	1	1	1						
11		Kangra	21	10	11	1	1	1	20	9	11	1	1	1
12		Hosharpur	12	9	8	5	5	3	7	4	3	1	1	1
13		Jullundur	16	9	7	3	2	1	18	8	5			
14		Lahore	8	5	3	2	2	1	5	3	2			
15		Amritsar	5	3	2	1	1	1	5	3	2			
16		Gurdaspur	5	5	5				5	5	5			
17	DĀGI AND KOLI	TOTAL	67	32	35	1	1	1	66	31	35			
18		Delhi	9	6	3	1	1	1	9	6	3			
19		Kangra	58	26	32	1	1	1	57	25	32			
20	DHOBI	TOTAL	38	28	5				38	28	5			
21		Jellu	16	14	1				15	14	1			
22		Karnal	1	1	1				1	1	1			
23		Jullundur	17	13	4				17	13	4			
24	DUMNĀ	Kangra	94	50	44				94	50	44			
25	GADARIĀ	Delhi	80	19	11	1	1	1	29	18	11	1	1	1
26	GHIBATH	TOTAL	41	30	11	11	10	1	30	20	10	5	5	5
27		Kangra	23	15	8	4	4	1	19	11	8	3	3	3
28		Hosharpur	18	15	3	7	6	1	11	9	2	2	2	2
29	GUJJAR	TOTAL	69	39	30				69	39	30			
30		Hissar	2	2	2				2	2	2			
31		Delhi	42	25	17				42	25	17			
32		Karnal	18	9	9				18	9	9			
33		Kangra	6	2	4				6	2	4			
34		Gujrat	1	1	1				1	1	1			
35	JAT	TOTAL	9,203	5,057	4,146	305	292	13	8,898	4,765	4,133	35	35	35
36		Hissar	2,402	1,345	1,057	97	88	4	2,345	1,252	1,058	8	8	8
37		Delhi	2,274	1,208	1,065	88	88	1	2,238	1,171	1,066	4	4	4
38		Karnal	2,110	1,147	983	13	12	2	2,097	1,184	888	1	1	1
39		Kangra	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
40		Hosharpur	78	49	29	21	17	4	57	32	25	10	10	10
41		Jullundur	9	6	3	1	1	1	8	5	3	3	3	3
42		Lahore	207	150	57	11	11	1	198	139	57	1	1	1
43		Amritsar	15	9	6	9	7	2	6	2	4	1	1	1
44		Gurdaspur	819	190	128	18	12	1	300	178	122	1	1	1
45		Sialkot	1,588	828	765	64	62	2	1,524	761	768	3	3	3
46		Gujranwala	187	113	74	34	34	2	158	79	74	2	2	2
47		Gujrat	16	13	3	2	2	2	14	11	3			
48	JHÍNWĀR	TOTAL	471	292	189	65	62	3	406	220	186	9	9	9
49		Delhi	24	16	6	4	4	1	20	14	6			
50		Hosharpur	28	11	17	3	3	1	25	8	17			
51		Jullundur	22	8	14	2	2	1	20	6	14			
52		Lahore	28	16	12	9	9	1	18	7	12			
53		Amritsar	35	23	12	11	10	1	24	13	11			
54		Gurdaspur	150	82	48	11	11	2	118	71	48			
55		Sialkot	118	67	51	23	20	2	98	47	49			
56		Gujranwala	50	34	16	1	1	2	49	33	16			
57		Gujrat	36	23	13	2	2	2	34	21	13			
58	JOGI	TOTAL	21	21		1	1	1	20	20				
59		Hissar	2	2		1	1	1	1	1	1			
60		Gurdaspur	11	11					8	8	8			
61		Gujranwala	8	8										
62	JULĀHĀ	TOTAL	625	364	271	8	8	8	617	348	271	2	2	2
63		Delhi	5	3					3	3	2			
64		Kangra	176	84	92	6	6	2	176	84	92			
65		Hosharpur	236	145	81	6	6	2	220	139	81			
66		Gujrat	220	122	98	2	2	2	218	120	98			

Formerly the age of marriage for both a man and a woman was from 20-23, but latterly, prior to the Sarda Act, young children could be married at the age of ten with consummation on puberty. Much depended on circumstances and the ability to pay the money demanded. In the Sade *Got* of the parents of the boy send male friends to the parents of a suitable girl. If the prospects are favourable the Panchayats and the father of the boy call on the girl's parents and in their presence two pigs are killed. The spilling of some liquor on the ground seals the engagement (*mangni*). These preliminary arrangements are called the *baithak*. Two or three days later the price to be paid is settled at the *bol* when one or two more pigs are given. The price generally accepted is according to *got* and this varies considerably. The terms are settled by the Panchayats and vary according to circumstances. For instance Behriyas have paid as much as Rs. 1,500 for a Bhantu girl, whilst the lowest price is paid in the Timaichi *Got*, viz., Rs. 280. This price may be lowered for any or all of the following reasons, (*riz.*):—

	Rs.
Lameness . . . . .	140
Squint . . . . .	140
Broken teeth . . . . .	25
Unchastity . . . . .	60

These items may cost more or less according to *got*. If the girl has not had small-pox and dies before giving birth to two children, the parents will refund the money paid for the girl. Should she die from small-pox after giving birth to two children nothing can be claimed from the parents. Questions are also asked as to whether the performance of any acts of worship have been promised in the name of the girl.

A few days later, the third and last of the preliminaries known as *mohar* is settled. A pig is killed and prior to killing it, the following recited :—

"Ai Maharaj Sri Thakur Ji, Karan kisi ka nam pahile tera nam. Hamare Pir Purke ke nam, jaise bap dadonki jal men hola aya hai ham waise hi karte. Tumhari larkiki ham shadi karte hain. Achchhi tarah se rakhna, Donon taraf achi tarah rakhna", "O Maharaja Sri Thakur Ji (or any other Deity named) no matter in whose name we do this, thy name is taken first. In the name of our ancestors and as our fore fathers have done in our tribes before us, so do we. This is your girl. We are arranging her marriage. Be kind to her and to both parties in this contract".

The pig is then killed by a pointed stake being inserted behind the shoulder piercing the heart. On the day of the Khatmi Shadi, the boy is dressed in clean clothes and is decked out in borrowed jewellery. The women paint round both his eyes with black and white, and when all is ready escort him to the house of the bride singing songs and abusing any relations of the bridegroom they may meet on the way. A coloured shawl or *Chadar* is held over the bridegroom's head by two women who lead the procession.

On arrival at the house of the bride, the boy enters but is stopped by two females who hold up a curtain and demand money before he can see his bride. When this has been given he is permitted to push under the bottom edge of the curtain a small bowl containing a mixture of water and gur. The girl touches this with her lips. Meanwhile the mother of the bride having smeared her right hand with *haldi* slaps the bridegroom on the back, leaving the impression of her hand on his clothes. She also stamps a grain of rice (steeped in *haldi*) on his forehead. Presents are given, the curtain is taken down and the bridegroom is free to take his bride home. The next morning, the near male relations of the bride meet at the bride's house and are given liquor. A basket or bowl is put under a *chadar* placed in the centre of the circle of squatting men and as the liquor is passed round a present of money or jewellery is placed in the bowl by the men and is afterwards given to the married couple. This is termed *piyale chelti*. The Panchayat also receive their fee at this gathering.

It is a custom for portion of a sum demanded for a bride to remain owing. This is called the *bajyna*. Should the girl be given trouble or be ill-treated payment of the *bajyna* is demanded. Until this sum is paid, the parents of the girl have a right to interfere in the affairs of their daughter. "Maje ne mal molliya hoi, tere ko kya!" "I have bought this property; mind your own business", is the answer of a husband to any interference when the *bajyna* has been paid. Exchange weddings are very popular as the expense is much less. A brother and sister from one family will marry a brother and sister from another family. Should however one girl be ill-treated by her husband, her brother, will promptly give his wife trouble although, otherwise, he may have no cause to do so. As a rule the eldest son in a family is married first, but should he be in jail or abounding when a suitable girl is available she may be married by proxy to another brother, who may with the elder brother's sanction take her to his house. On the return of the elder brother he may either take his wife or marry someone else. Should, however, the elder brother claim his wife, any children born while living with the younger brother remain with the younger.

*Divorce*—Divorce is permitted by the clan, but not looked upon with favour. The Panchayat deals with the matter and decides how much of the original purchase price shall be refunded by the family of the girl. No particular ceremony is performed. A divorced woman may remarry, but a reduction is made in her original price of Rs. 60-8-0 according to *got*. If at the time of her husband's death a woman has a grown up family, she may please herself whether

**CASTES IN CERTAIN SECTS, FOR SELECTED DISTRICTS—continued.**

**ARYA—continued**

Serial No.	Caste	Locality	Population												LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
			Total.			Literate			Illiterate								
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	NĀI	TOTAL	98	53	45	12	10	2	86	48	38	3	3	3	3	3	3
2		Hissar	9	4	5	1	1		8	8	5	7					
3		Delhi	18	6	7				13	6	7						
4		Karnal	2	2	1	1	1		1	1	1						
5		Kangra	14	6	8	1	1		13	7	6						
6		Hosharpur	26	21	7	6	5	1	23	16	6						
7		Jullundur	16	9	7	2	1	1	14	8	6						
8		Gurdaspur	16	8	8	1	1		15	7	8						
9	OD	TOTAL	5,102	2,778	2,324	542	339	203	4,560	2,430	2,121	46	43	3	3	3	3
10		Shahpur	174	90	84	58	31	22	121	58	62	2	2				
11		Lyalipur	409	238	171	86	49	39	321	189	138	4	3	1			
12		Multan	8,289	1,888	1,451	317	188	119	2,979	1,640	1,382	34	32	1			
13		Muzaffargarh	1,280	612	618	84	61	23	1,146	551	595	6	6	6			
14	RĀJ	TOTAL	13	9	4	5	3	2	8	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
15		Jullundur	12	8	4	5	3	2	7	5	2						
16		Karnal	1	1				1		1							
17	RAJPUT	TOTAL	2,403	1,458	945	421	373	48	1,982	1,085	897	120	118	2			
18		Hissar	287	105	132	19	17	2	218	88	130	1	1				
19		Delhi	552	349	203	48	42	1	509	307	202	15	15				
20		Karnal	114	66	48	4	4		110	62	48	1	1				
21		Kangra	184	79	55	38	34	4	98	45	51	18	16	1			
22		Hosharpur	201	120	81	109	86	28	92	84	58	44	42	2			
23		Jullundur	287	154	133	52	37	15	285	117	118						
24		Lahore	227	168	58	11	11		216	157	59	4	2				
25		Amritsar	101	58	43	24	24		77	34	43	7	7				
26		Gurdaspur	448	294	154	103	100	8	345	194	151	24	24				
27		Gujranwala	90	57	38	15	15		75	48	39	6	6				
28		Gujrat	12	8	4	3	3		9	5	4						
29	RĀTHÍ	Kangra	589	278	311	3	2	1	586	276	310						
30	ROUE	Karnal	246	144	102	3	3		243	141	102	2	2				
31	SAINI	TOTAL	301	185	116	67	57	10	234	128	106	23	23				
32		Delhi	86	42	44	9	9		77	38	44	2	2				
33		Kangra	6	4	3	4	4		2		2						
34		Hosharpur	208	128	70	54	44	10	154	84	60	18	18				
35	SŪD	Jullundur	1	1				1	1	1							
36	SŪD	TOTAL	306	189	117	111	78	33	195	111	84	20	20				
37		Delhi	5	3		1	1		2	2							
38		Kangra	26	18	8	20	16	4	6	2	4	1	1				
39		Hosharpur	80	21	9	14	11	3	16	10	6	5	5				
40		Jullundur	197	108	88	61	35	26	126	74	62	12	12				
41		Amritsar	50	28	12	15	15		35	23	23						
42	SUNĀR	TOTAL	1,009	575	434	184	148	36	825	427	398	25	25				
43		Hissar	24	12	12	4	4		20	12	12						
44		Delhi	54	30	24	2	2		52	28	24						
45		Karnal	16	8	7				15	8	7						
46		Hosharpur	206	129	77	50	35	25	156	104	52						
47		Jullundur	28	16	12	5	5		23	11	12						
48		Lahore	60	31	29	20	17	3	40	14	16						
49		Amritsar	141	77	64	17	17		124	60	64						
50		Gurdaspur	145	73	72	25	22	2	120	51	68						
51		Sialkot	92	50	42	20	16	4	72	34	36						
52		Gujranwala	208	181	77	29	28	1	178	103	76	1	1				
53		Gujrat	36	18	18	12	12		24	6	18	11	11				
54	TARKHĀN	TOTAL	553	311	242	42	39	3	511	272	239	7	7				
55		Hissar	2	2		4	4		24	13	11						
56		Delhi	28	17	11	1	1		5	4	1						
57		Karnal	6	5	1	1	1		18	10	8						
58		Kangra	20	11	9	2	1	1	17	12	16						
59		Hosharpur	21	16	5	4	4	4	44	28	16						
60		Jullundur	50	34	16	8	6	2	13	12	16						
61		Lahore	15	7	2	2	2		18	5	8						
62		Amritsar	3	1		1	1		25	13	11						
63		Gurdaspur	271	158	118	46	46	4	84	40	46						
64		Sialkot	88	42	46	15	15	4	256	136	138						
65		Gujranwala	41	18	23	1	1	1	40	16	22						
66		Gujrat	8	5	3	2	2		6	4	3						

After squatting on the ground, the *bhajat* fills his *huqqa* and enquires as to the symptoms. When these have been described he sits smoking a while, then putting aside his *huqqa*, he commences the peculiar oscillations which appear necessary for him to get in communication with the spirits. The practice varies a little with individuals but it may generally be described as a rhythmical shaking of the head accompanied by forceful ejaculations of "Hu" "Hai" which gradually work up to a necessary frenzy. After a little while the sick one who sits in front of the *bhajat* with clasped hands will say to him "Ai Maharaj, main ne kya kaur Liya ki mijh ko zata hai ?" "Oh Maharaj, what is my fault that you are troubling me?" The Bhantus are not very clear whom they address, although while using a term which to them indicates God, they address themselves to the spirit of the departed but first take the God's name. The *bhajat* then replies in somewhat the following manner. "Main Derta hun tu' ne hamare puja qabul kiye aur abhi tak tu' ne nahi Liya" "I am a godling. You promised to perform a sacrifice for me, and you have not yet done so", to which the sick one replies "Main fulana din zarur kunga" "I will certainly perform it on such and such a date" and receives the assurance that "Ab main tuje ekhorr deta hun, meghe ainde men mat bhalna". When the message has been delivered, the *khel* stops abruptly and the *bhajat* takes to the *huqqa*. He does not take any payment for his services but when the *puja* is celebrated, he receives a goodly portion of the food and drink! Many reasons are ascribed for a person taking ill, chief among them being the failure to perform the yearly *puja* to *Nagarkot Deri* or to do a *Puja* to *Parrdi Deri* as thanks giving for the safe delivery of a child. The *bhajat* however is supposed always to be able to trace the cause of sickness.

*Feasts of the Dead*.—There are three feasts required for the dead, they are—

1. *Khuts*—given to those who attend the funeral.

2. *Teiya*—given to the tribe.

3. *Jagha*—a set quantity of provisions divided among those who attend the feast.

The *Teiya* Feast. When the party has assembled, the pig (which has been fastened up since the previous evening) is brought to the gathering. Taking up heavy sticks one of the male members of the party fractures the right hind leg of the pig with a heavy blow. The blood drawn as a result of the fracture of the skin, is smeared over the utensils used in the feast. If blood is not drawn the *puja* is abandoned and performed at some other time. The pig is next laid on the ground and following declaration is made :—

"Ai Maharaj Sri Thalav Ji Tere nam ahi, jaise bap dadon men hota hai waise hi karte, Yik apna manus kare. Mari ki roli ham karte hain; hamare ghar partallif na dena, balbachhon par mehrban ho, ek roli rahgaya hai woh bhi ham karenge, aur isko jal biradari men Jane do". "Oh Maharaj, thy name shall ever be first. As our ancestors have done so we. Accept this. We are giving the feast for the dead so do not give any trouble to our households. Be kind to our children. One feast remains that also will be given. Allow the departed one to enter his brotherhood". The pig is then killed, and the four men who bore the deceased at the funeral, make a *chappati* and break it up in *larna* oil at the fire-place. Each then takes a little and puts it on the ground, the following declaration being made by the *tapnevale* : "Ai Maharaj, is le rote karte hain. Khandan par mehrban ho, aur jo Jagha rahgaya hai woh phir korenge, Ise ekhorr do. Jai biradaris me jaane do". "Oh Maharaj, we are giving the death feast of the deceased. Be kind to our families. We shall also provide the feast that remains. Let him go. Allow him to join the brotherhood". Four *pindi* or balls consisting of rice, wheat and gur are then given to the four men who partly eat it and throw the remainder into a hole which has been dug in the ground. The *tapnevale* gives *chappatis* to five women who dip them in gravy and throw them untouched into the hole. A large *nard* earthen pot is then filled with food. First a layer of rice is laid in the bottom of the *nard*, then follow successive layers of lentils, coconut, sugar, pork and sweetmeats. The process is repeated seven times. On the top of this the broken leg, the heart, kidneys and liver of the pig are placed. A small quantity of dried earth is sieved on to the ground and is covered over with a wooden bowl. The spirit is said to leave a mark on the dust under the bowl if the feast is acceptable to him. The food is distributed and when all has been consumed the earthen vessels are broken, thrown into the fireplace, and the whole party walk round the debris seven times. The broken leg, etc., are not eaten but are left in the empty *nard* for the dogs. The provisions for the feast consist of wheaten flour, ghee, sugar, and one pig, rice, etc.

The "Jagha" feast.—*Chappatis* are baked and then mixed with ghee and gur. The pig (*hinkar*) is then killed, a similar declaration being made as in the "*Teiya*". After the hair has been singed off the pig, a small portion of ground is cleared of grass and on this a small mound of earth is built. The right side of the carcass is then skinned, the head is cut off and after being wrapped in the skin is placed on the top of the mound together with a *pindi* of food. A small piece of skin is chopped up fine and scattered on the ground in front of the head and over it wine is poured. At this is done, the head of the family says "Ai Maharaj, tumhare Jagha karte hain aur hamare upar ekhorr nahi ruk, ab walo ekhorr da tale" "O Maharaj, we are providing the *Jagha* feast so there is now no further responsibility upon us. Let him grant us the brotherhood. Be kind to our families". One member of the party who has been fasting since the night before (the '*Nina*') is then given some wine, meat and other food, and when he has finished it the rest of the party eat the remainder of the food. The *mound* is broken down and the head eaten by the men. Finally the whole party walk round the fireplace seven times and disperse.

**CASTES IN CERTAIN SECTS, FOR SELECTED DISTRICTS—concluded**

**3. DEV DHARM**

Serial No.	Caste	Locality	Population									Literate in English		
			Total			Literate			Illiterate			Persons	Males	Females
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	TOTAL		2,317	1,321	996	426	323	103	1,891	998	893	68	62	6
2	ARORA	TOTAL	337	186	151	168	126	42	169	60	109	26	23	3
3		Ferozepore	237	128	109	132	94	36	105	34	71	17	15	2
4		Lyallpur	100	58	43	36	32	4	64	26	38	8	6	1
5	BÁNÍA (Ag)	TOTAL	53	17	36	21	9	12	32	8	24	4	2	2
6		Delhi	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7		Hosharpur	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8		Ferozepore	49	17	32	21	9	12	28	8	20	4	2	2
9	BRÁHMAN ...	TOTAL	142	80	62	58	42	18	84	38	46	5	5	5
10		Simla	18	13	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	1	1	1
11		Hosharpur	84	23	11	7	5	2	27	18	9	2	2	2
12		Ferozepore	55	25	30	28	19	9	27	6	21	2	2	2
13		Lyallpur	40	19	21	17	12	5	28	7	16	2	2	2
14	CHAMÁR	TOTAL	670	401	269	4	4	4	636	397	282	2	2	2
15		Simla	2	2	2	2	2	2	574	340	284	57	57	57
16		Hosharpur	578	344	234	4	4	4	80	57	33	88	88	88
17		Kapurthala State	90	57	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
18	DÁGÍ AND KOLI	Simla	87	19	18	4	4	4	47	19	18	8	8	8
19	DHOHI	Simla	15	13	8	8	8	8	15	12	8	8	8	8
20	JAT	TOTAL	269	150	119	23	20	8	246	130	116	5	5	5
21		Hosharpur	119	68	51	4	3	1	115	65	50	5	5	5
22		Ferozepore	4	3	1	1	1	1	8	2	1	5	5	5
23		Lyallpur	50	28	22	14	12	2	30	16	20	5	5	5
24		Kapurthala State	96	51	45	4	4	4	92	47	45	5	5	5
25	KANET	Simla	86	18	18	6	4	2	30	14	18	8	8	8
26	KHATRI	TOTAL	200	117	92	104	88	21	105	34	71	18	17	1
27		Delhi	10	2	8	5	2	3	5	5	5	2	2	2
28		Ferozepore	141	78	63	37	58	14	74	25	49	18	12	1
29		Lyallpur	58	37	21	32	28	4	28	8	17	8	8	8
30	KUMHÁR	TOTAL	34	19	15	2	2	2	32	16	13	2	2	2
31		Simla	9	5	4	2	2	2	7	5	5	2	2	2
32		Hosharpur	25	14	11	2	2	2	25	14	11	1	1	1
33	LOHÁR	TOTAL	20	14	8	6	6	6	20	14	8	6	6	6
34		Simla	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
35		Hosharpur	14	8	6	6	6	6	14	8	6	6	6	6
36	MIRÁSI	TOTAL	17	10	7	4	4	4	17	10	7	4	4	4
37		Simla	4	4	3	3	3	3	18	10	3	4	4	4
38		Hosharpur	13	10	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	NÁI	Hosharpur	14	7	7	7	7	7	14	7	7	7	7	7
40	NÁIK	Delhi	853	191	162	3	3	3	350	188	162	4	4	4
41	RÁJPUT	TOTAL	23	20	3	1	1	1	14	12	2	4	4	4
42		Delhi	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	1	4	4	4
43		Simla	17	17	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
44		Hosharpur	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
45	SUNÁR ..	TOTAL	22	18	9	3	3	3	29	13	9	2	2	2
46		Hosharpur	6	2	3	3	3	3	17	11	6	2	2	2
47		Kapurthala State	17	11	6	3	3	3	17	11	6	2	2	2
48	TARKHÁN	TOTAL	37	25	12	25	21	4	12	4	8	6	6	6
49		Hosharpur	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50		Ferozepore	35	23	12	24	20	4	11	3	8	6	6	6
51	"OTHERS"	TOTAL	29	22	7	3	3	3	26	19	7	4	4	4
52		Delhi	4	4	2	2	2	2	16	10	6	6	6	6
53		Simla	18	12	6	1	1	1	16	10	6	6	6	6
54		Hosharpur	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

\* Detail of Others—Báhti male 1, Barágí male 1, Bhát males 3, Chankí females 2, Ghurath males 2, Janswár males 8, Jhinwar male 1, female 1, Juláhí male 1, females 4, Kurmi males 2, Mochí males 3, Sarerí males 2

small stick from him the man rushes back to the tank and, jumping into the water, lifts up the accused from the bottom of the tank. If the accused is able to remain under water until lifted out, he is proved innocent.

It is to be noticed that the pipal tree, the leaves of which are used in the fire test has a peculiar significance. It is regarded as a sacred tree and an oath sworn while touching it, is regarded as binding. An oath may be taken with reference to either past or future conduct. One is supposed to make a true statement when touching either pipal or the akau tree. In cases of suspected theft the head of a cock is cut off and some of the blood, with salt and liquor are mixed in an empty coconut shell. A representative from each family dips his or her finger in the mixture and swears the following "Agar main ya hamare khanda ke admion ne yih kam to jaise yih murga waise he hamare chandar".

Should the leaves of the pipal not be large enough at the time of the fire test, akau leaves are resorted to.

*Disposition of the Dead.*—As has been said, the Bhantus burn or bury their dead according to got. A description follows of both methods as used by the Dhapo and Dholiya gots respectively. *Dhapo Got-Cremation.*—If it is seen that a person is about to die a *kande* is lit and kept burning until the pyre is fired. The body is lifted from the bed and laid on an old blanket or rejal spread on the ground. Knives are stuck in the earth at the head and feet and removed later when the body is taken away. The following articles are then procured to clothe the body:—Two and a half yards of white cloth, cloth for shirt and pagri and also a little thread. When the body has been clothed and while still on the ground a pice and a needle are placed on the mouth and a *pindi* of wheaten flour in the right hand. The right side of the bed is partly chopped through and is then broken by the relations with a blow from a heavy stick. The cot is immediately turned over and the broken side quickly repaired with rope. Having placed the body on the inverted bed four men carry it to the burial ghat. As this is neared, the *pindi* is taken from the hand of the corpse, is placed under a bush and is covered with a piece of cloth torn from the shroud. On arrival at the ghat the body is placed on a wooden pyre, which is lighted after the chief mourner has circled it three times with a small torch of burning grass lighted at the *Khundi*. Some gots in the meanwhile break the skull. When the burning is finished the party walk round the spot seven times and then go to bathe in the nearest stream or pond. The chief woman stands in the water and makes the following declaration.

"Ai Maharaj, jo kuch us ke upar bandha tha aur gubula tha agar teuh tinda raha to ham puja dete, ab teuh margya ishiye uske sang chale jao". "Oh Maharaj, whatever puja or sacrifice has been promised in the name of the deceased would have been given if he had lived. Now he is dead, all these promises go with him". A little water is then thrown forward seven times. On the return of the party to the village, the relations and others gather in front of the house, and a small piece of unbaked chappati, wrapped in akua leaf is given to each. This is bitten and spat out on the ground. After partaking of food the party is sprinkled with water and disperses.

*Dholiya Got Burial.*—After death the body is laid on the ground. Knives are stuck in the ground at the head and the feet and the body is dressed in dhoti, shirt, and pagri. A pice is put in the mouth but the needle in this case is put in the cloth and not in the mouth, as in the Dhapo got. Nothing is put in the hand. The bed side is broken (this must be broken at one blow otherwise an extra pig will have to be sacrificed), the bed turned over, repaired and the body placed on it. On leaving the house an earthen pot full of water is dashed to the ground. Three times during the journey to the burial place, the bed is put on the ground and a pice and cowrie are placed in a small hole in the ground and covered up. If the family are able to afford it, money is thrown in front of the party while the body is carried along. The grave is made after the arrival of the party and is usually about 5 feet deep, and when possible the sides and bottom are boarded. The body having been lowered into the grave (no women attend) the men take a little earth and throw it into the grave saying as they do so "Aj tumhara nam gaya khuda le jao," "To-day your name has gone to God". The grave is then filled and a lathi left lying along side it. All bathe and a similar declaration is made as in the Dhapo cremation. On arrival at the village they are sprinkled with water three times, the party lifting up their hands while this is being done. Assembling in front of the house, thin chappatis are cooked, wheat meal being boiled in water and served in different portions for men, women and children. A bottle of liquor is split on the ground while the head of the house says Ai Maharaj, rish tadaran ne laya, teho mano am hamara pir purkhe milke pijave. "Oh Maharaj, the relations have brought this, accept it and drink it with our ancestors". On the third day a young pig is purchased and swung round three times by one leg in the room where the death took place. After being killed, a portion of the right flank is cut off and finely chopped up and scattered on the ground while the following is repeated:—Sri Thakur Maharaj tum lena, phir pir purkhe am hamare bap daida khale—"Sri Thakur Maharaj, take this and eat it with our ancestors". The rest of the pig and other food is then consumed by the party.

*Totes*—Bhantus abstain from fish, beef, fox and duck but usually eat pig, goat, porcupine, guil and jungle cat. The Bhansware got however, which is regarded as the lowest got, and intermarry within their own clan, eat anything.

*Dialect*—The Bhantus have a dialect which is peculiar to their tribe. *Toti* is the term used for this dialect, which is not understood by the other criminal tribes such as Doms, Kondas, and Halars, except when they come in contact with them in the settlements. There is an apparent relationship to Hindustani, which can be noticed from the list of words given below with the corresponding vernacular terms. Apart, however, from the actual changing of the words, they further mutuate their Hindustani by speaking somewhat in this way:—for *Kidhar*

## APPENDIX TO IMPERIAL TABLE XIII.

### SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES.

1. This table has been prepared under the orders of the Punjab Government for the following 15 castes —

Aggarwāl, Ahir, Awān, Biloch, Brahman, Chuhrā, Faqir, Jāt, Khatri, Lohār, Māchhi, Mussali (including Kutānā), Rājput, Sheikh and Sunār

2 The total strength of each caste, with detail by religion, has been given at the beginning

3 The letter immediately following the name of each Sub-caste denotes the religion, thus —

H=Hindu, S=Sikh, J=Jain, B=Buddhist, M=Muslim

4 The following signs have been used for indicating the locality in which the Sub-castes are met with in considerable numbers —

P=Punjab, B=British Territory, S=Native States, D=Delhi Division,  
J=Jullundur Division, L=Lahore Division, R=Rawalpindi Division, M=Multan  
Division

1 = Hissar District	19 = Shahpur District	36 = Bashahr State
2 = Rohtak "	20 = Jhelum "	37 = Keonthal "
3 = Gurgaon "	21 = Rawalpindi "	38 = Baghal "
4 = Delhi "	22 = Attock "	39 = Bilaspur "
5 = Karnal "	23 = Mianwali "	40 = Nalagarh "
6 = Ambala "	24 = Montgomery "	41 = Simla Minor Hill States
7 = Simla "	25 = Lyallpur "	42 = Mandi State,
8 = Kangra "	26 = Jhang "	43 = Suket "
9 = Hoshiarpur "	27 = Multan "	44 = Kapurthala "
10 = Jullundur "	28 = Muzaffargarh "	45 = Maler Kotla "
11 = Ludhiana "	29 = Dera Ghazi Khan	46 = Faridkot "
12 = Ferozepore "	30 = Loharu State	47 = Chamba "
13 = Lahore "	31 = Dujana "	48 = Patwala "
14 = Amritsar "	32 = Patandi "	49 = Jind "
15 = Gurdaspur "	33 = Kalsia "	50 = Nabha "
16 = Sialkot "	34 = Nahan "	51 = Bahawalpur "
17 = Gujranwala "	35 = Jubbal "	
18 = Gujrat "		

5. Sub-castes returning not more than 10 persons have been grouped together under the head "Minor" with a footnote giving the detail of such sub-castes with the strength of each To economise space, the locality has not been noted in case of the "Minor" and "Unspecified" sub-castes

6 The compilation of this table has been one of extreme difficulty owing to the obscurity of an immense proportion of the terms used. The names of sub-castes were carelessly written by the Enumerators, some of whom did not know how to spell the words. The copyists cared equally little about the accuracy of the spelling. The sorting was the third stage at which the names were read anyhow and put down according to the opinion of the operator. Tabulation was the first operation at which a rational rendering of the entries was undertaken. Such mistakes as were detected owing to the personal knowledge of the staff from myself down to the compilers were corrected after reference to slips, or where necessary, to the Enumeration books. Lists of all doubtful sub-caste entries were then sent to the Tahsils of Enumeration and the correct spellings obtained from the Tahsildars in triple character (Roman, Persian and Nagri). Nevertheless considering the enormous number of the sub-castes and the low paid clerks through whose hands the record has passed repeatedly, numerous meaningless entries must have escaped notice. I have corrected the names where I could be certain of an error but have not attempted more for fear of erring on the opposite side. I contemplated circulating the complete lists of sub-castes to Districts for criticism, but have had to give up the idea as it would have caused inordinate delay. I therefore prefix the Table with my apologies for such mistakes of spelling as may have crept in

English.	Hindustani.	Dialect.
Hand	Hath	Khot.
Head	Sir	Nhir.
Eyes	Ankhen	Konke.
Ears	Kan	Ran.
Fingers	Ungli	Kongre.
Feet	Pair	Gone.
Spear	Ballam	Kallam.
Fire	Goli chalao	Nahr.
Stop them	Unko rokho	Kirped.
They will run away	Wuhé bhag jaenge	We sab hinte jagre.
Severely wounded	Gehra gahow ho gaya	Rahra rahow ho gaya.
I have been caught, come	Pakra hua ajao	Mujh ko nurailepo.
Tako no heed	Fiqr mat karo	Bogan de.
Jewellery	Zewar	Newar.
Speak	Kahna	Kogna.
Shut up	Chup chap baitho	Thonke jao.

*Note I.—*

*Gots.*—There are supposed to be some thirty-six *gots*, but only the names of twenty-two have been ascertained.

1. Sada. Marry into other *gots*. Burn dead. Feast of either *Roti* or Sweetmeats. Second day after death collect bones and bury in earthen pot. Marriage Rs. 500.

2. Dhapo. Burn dead. Leave bones unburied until relative do a "Puja". If the bones are also consumed in the fire, the ashes and earth from the "Ghat" are buried. Marriage Rs. 500.

3. Chareli. Burn dead. At the funeral feast *Roti* is only part baked and is afterwards taken by the members, baked again and eaten. Marriage Rs. 500.

4. Chandu-wale. Bury dead. Clothe male corpse in shirt, a female in *Lenga*. Prepare boiled rice for the feast.

5. Gadho. Bury dead in Pyjamas and bind up the head. Feast as in Salli *Got* except that when possible the body is kept overnight and a live pig is fastened near the house. In the morning the principal woman takes a heavy stick and stretching one of the pig's legs over a stone, recites the following:—"Siri Thakurji, terenam ke oothki jaija. Ae Maharaj iskr ham kaj Liriyekarte hain. Ae Maharaj, ise jaumen shamil kards, hamare balbachche Lhaisala ralho."

The legs of the pig is then broken by a heavy blow of the stick, and the pig is immediately killed to be eaten at the feast. Marriage Rs. 500.

6. Mahes. Burn dead. When fines are inflicted by the Panchayat for any reason, any member of this *got* who may be present is asked to purify the money by touching it. When fire is thrown on offenders in a purification ceremony, the first to throw are members of this *got*. Marriage Rs. 500.

7. Gehla. Similar to Sade *Got*.

8. Bhanswale. Burn dead. Eat beef and jackal's flesh. Use rice in funeral feast. Can marry in own *got*. Marriage Rs. 600.

9 and 10. Chherie and Kocan. Similar to Gadho.

Others. 11. Timachi, 12. Marware, 13. Dhanek, 14. Rorke, 15. Pophat, 16. Matalke, 17. Ghaside, 18. Dholve (high and low), 19. Mire, 20. Rango, 21. Gange.

*Note III—Bibliography—*

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## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES

AHLB.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Ahir	208,594	H 205,631 S 336 M 2,626 J 1	Dholiwál Dhundalá Dhorá Dogar	H 51 H 51 H 71 H 954	L 1, 4, 12 L 2, 12, 14 L 4 D 12, 30, 46	Kawáriá Kewán Khálid Kháhár Khandwal	H 241 H 58 H 190 H 188 H 43	1, 2, 4, 6, 12, 18, 30 2, 4, 10 1, 2, 12, 15 1, 2, 5, 18 1, 2, 3, 12, 38
Abhiriyá	H	46 2, 12	Dohi	H 70	I 1	Khanwál	H 68	1, 2, 12
Ahíri	H	88 18, 26, 51	Dosádá	H 272	L 1, 2, 12, 30, 34	Kherohá	H 120	1, 2, 3, 12
Ajárwáh	H	15 23, 26	Dundak	H 78	L 7, 12, 13, 14, 30	Khárota	H 4	4
Ajásai	H	11 4	Gaderá	H 75	L 1, 2, 12	Kharwál	H 14	12
Alperá	H	15 5	Gandwál	H 136	L 19	Khátodá	H 188	1, 2, 4
Árwal	S	240 1, 4, 46	Gangá	M 26	L 1, 4	Khodá	H 1,018	1, 2, 3, 12
	S	2 12	Gangwái	H 130	L 2, 3, 6, 7, 18, 19, 31, 44	Khokháriá	H 66	1, 7
	S	6 21	Gathwál	H 120	L 2	Kholá	H 23	26
	M	3 49	Gawfá	H ..	L 11	H 674	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12,	
	M	17 31	Gawfá	H 969	L 50	46		
Ataryá	H	127 1, 14, 15	Gawál Bansi	H 4,370	L 34, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51	Khosá	H 801	1, 2, 4, 12
Bachhwáriá	H	236 1, 12, 30, 46	Gawálá	H 4	L 48	Khoshi	H 180	1, 2, 12, 48
Badhwáli	H	71 1, 4	Gawans	H 6	L 10	Kinwál	H 113	3
Bágarsa	H	38 2, 12	Gharu	H 20	L 14, 48	Kondal	H 64	1, 7
Bajwálá	H	112 2, 5, 12, 13	Gharwál	H 140	L 1, 2, 4, 21	Kosálá	H 5	27
Bakwál	H	65 2, 12	Ghátiá	H 61	L 50	Kotlá	H 3,776	2, 4, 12, 30, 48
Balásá	H	16 1	Gháwá	H 61	L 14	Krishan Bansi	H 1	12
Balbans	H	65 5	Gháwá	H 20	L 12	Lakhwál	H 74	2, 4
Balowal	H	28 2, 12	Gháwá	H 184	L 1, 2, 4, 21	Laganá	H 30	1, 2, 4, 21
Balwan	H	469 1, 2	Gháwá	H 116	L 2, 12	Lákhí	H 155	1, 2, 3, 12
Banch	H	14 1, 5, 18	Gháwá	H 24	L 1, 2, 12, 24	Lambé	H 14	4
Bandrá	H	14 46	Gháwá	H 29	L 6, 12	Láma	H 538	1, 2, 3, 4
Bansi	H	11 44	Gháwá	H 30	L 2, 4, 32	Lápan	H 55	2
Banswál	H	22 1	Gháwá	H 164	L 21	Lodi	H 17	30
Barai	H	139 1, 27, 44	Gháwá	H 85	L 1, 4	Lumíwál	H 30	5
Barala	H	55 1, 6	Gháwá	H 15	L 1, 2, 12, 24	Madáriá	H 28	6
Bágwáriá	H	68 2	Gháwá	H 60	L 10, 14, 27	Madhanwál	H 14	2, 4
Bhagorá	H	88 1, 2, 3, 4, 12	Gháwá	H 48	L 27, 28	Mahál	H 68	4
Bhagwáni	H	44 1, 12	Gháwá	H 14	L 5	Mahál	H 143	2, 4, 11, 32
Bhálikhí	H	76 2, 4	Gháwá	H 27	L 2, 12	Mahál	H 218	1, 2, 4, 12, 48
Bhankariá	H	97 1, 4, 12	Gháwá	H 25	L 4	Mahál	H 56	27
Bháhá	H	82 1, 2, 3, 6, 12	Gháwá	H 5	L 5	Mákrá	H 18	1, 12, 30
Bhil	H	65 1, 6, 18, 27	Gháwá	H 32	L 12	Máluón	H 48	1, 4, 18
Bhunklán	H	401 3, 5	Gháwá	H 19	L 21	Mamíá	H 18	4
Bhustréá	H	12 1	Gháwá	H 49	L 2, 12	Mándhar	H 75	2, 5, 19
Botar	H	278 2, 4, 6	Gháwá	H 4	L 2, 12	Mamíá	H 68	2
Chakná	H	17 48	Gháwá	H 12	L 1, 2	Mehkhwál	H 108	13
Chandál	H	200 1, 2, 49, 50, 51	Gháwá	H 21	L 1, 2, 12	Mohál	H 64	1
Chandál	H	14 50	Gháwá	H 1	L 1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 80	Mohál	H 140	1
Chandáná	H	1 50	Jádám	H 1	L 49, 50	Mohál	H 97	1, 3
Chapashíá	H	73 1, 2	Jádám	H 1	L 1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 80	Mohál	H 20	2, 5
Charkhá	H	20 12	Jádám	H 56	L 14, 48	Mula	H 71	3, 12
Chatarbánsa	H	34 2, 48	Jádám	H 9	L 3, 48	Nagáná	H 14	2, 13, 16
Chatosá	H	138 4	Jádám	H 38	L 12	Nágrádi	H 99	1, 2, 3
Chauhán	H	114 1, 2	Jádám	H 15	L 30	Nábará	H 25	1, 4
	S	79 1, 3, 12	Jádám	H 16	L 1, 2, 12	Nand Bansi	H 17,672	D L 12, 32, 48,
	S	2 13	Jádám	H 204	L 4	49, 50		
Ohhonkar	H	1 28	Jádám	H 1	L 47	Nandu	H 69	48
Ohhosú	H	14 3	Jádám	H 13	L 1, 2	Nanwal	H 15	48
Choprá	H	169 1, 2, 12	Jádám	H 12	L 1, 25	Nanwal	H 60	2, 4, 12, 48
Chura	H	14 5	Jádám	H 6	L 2	Nirbálá	H 3	5
	H	593 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 13	Jádám	H 462	L 19, 28, 27	Nirbálá	H 99	2, 4
Dahúá	H	265 1, 2, 3, 5	Jádám	H 17	L 1, 2	Nirbálá	H 205	2, 4, 5, 12, 31
Dáhur	H	148 2, 12, 46	Jádám	H 1	L 5	Notudál	H 188	2
	M	1 27	Jádám	H 14	L 1, 30	Nunwál	H 36	2, 5
Dáláil	H	17 2	Jádám	H 325	L 1, 2, 3, 4	Pachára	H 49	1, 2, 3
Dántar	H	99 1, 2, 3, 5, 12	Jádám	H 77	L 1, 2, 30	Pachhwál	H 117	2, 4, 30
Dárán	H	38 1, 2	Jádám	H 589	L 1, 2	Panár	H 28	1, 7, 12
Dariwáli	H	35 2	Jádám	H 475	L 2, 4, 13	Panwáhá	H 17	12, 51
Daswálgáramá	H	27 4	Kabra	H 84	L 1	Pesvál	H 11	1, 2, 6, 31
Dátar	H	102 1, 34	Kakrafá	H 72	L 12, 46	Pawár	H 36	1, 4, 51
	M	3 49	Kákudá	H 48	L 2, 28, 30	Phaparwál	H 48	1
Dátle	H	81 27	Kálala	H 78	L 1, 3, 5	Puná	H 183	1
Dátrá	H	13 4	Kálala	H 16	L 49	Purbá	H 18	12, 18, 15, 16, 27
Devá	H	41 1, 3	Kálala	H 12	L 21	Rábar	H 2	25
Dhábar	H	167 1, 2, 3, 12, 34	Kálala	H 102	L 1, 6	Rábar	H 41	1, 2, 4, 12
	H	476 1, 12	Kálala	H 410	L 1, 2	Rábar	H 1	10
Dhák Puchh	H	4 49	Kálala	H 125	L 1, 2, 4	Rábar	H 83	5, 8, 12, 15, 50
Dhalwál	H	18 5	Kálala	H 82	L 1, 2, 4	Rábar	H 17	10, 17, 45
Dhándia	H	58 1, 12, 50	Kálala	H 54	L 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Ráj Bansi	H 2	12, 24
	S	6 6	Kálala	H 58	L 1, 2, 4, 5	Rájput	H 5	15
Dhanudá	H	22 1, 46	Kálala	H 412	L 15	Rájput	H 5	15
Dhanwál	H	44 1, 12, 30	Kálala	H 102	L 1, 6	Rájput	H 114	19
Dháran	H	11 3	Kálala	H 410	L 1, 2	Rájput	H 1	10
Dharma	H	36 12	Kálala	H 125	L 1, 2, 4	Rájput	H 86	12, 16
Dhatrí	H	19 2, 4	Kálala	H 82	L 1, 2, 4	Rájput	H 75	1, 4
Dhiyá	H	17 4	Kálala	H 54	L 4, 5, 12, 18, 31,	Sagará	H 54	1, 12, 13
Dhodhuk	H	26 1, 2, 12	Kálala	H 58	25	Samarwál	H 168	1, 2, 12
Dholán	H	11 2	Kálala	H 67	L 17, 30			
	M	2 27	Kálala	H 1,335	L 1, 3			

## BIRDS OF THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

- A. . . *Corvus levaillanti andamanensis*. The Andaman Jungle Crow.
- A. . . *Dendrocitta bayleyi*. The Andaman Tree Pie.
- A. N. . *Elathea jocosa peguensis*. The Burmese Red-whiskered Bulbul.
- N. . . *Iole nicobariensis*. The Nicobar Bulbul.
- A. . . *Microtarsus atriceps fusciflavescens*. The Andaman Blackheaded Bulbul.
- A. . . *Saxicola torquata indica*. The Indian Bushchat.
- A. . . *Copsychus saularis andamanensis*. The Andaman Magpie Robin.
- A. . . *Kittacincla malabarica albiventris*. The Andaman Shama.
- A. . . *Geocichla citrina andamanensis*. The Andaman Ground Thrush.
- N. . . *Geocichla citrina albogularis*. The Nicobar Ground Thrush.
- A. N. . *Terpsiphone paradisi nicobarica*. The Nicobar Paradise Flycatcher.
- A. . . *Hypothymis azurea tytleri*. The Andaman Blacknaped Flycatcher.
- N. . . *Hypothymis azurea nicobarica*. The Nicobar Blacknaped Flycatcher.
- N. . . *Hypothymis azurea idiochroa*. The Car Nicobar Blacknaped Flycatcher.
- A. N. . *Lanius cristatus lucionensis*. The Philippine Shrike.
- A. . . *Pericrocotus flammeus andamanensis*. The Andaman scarlet Minivet.
- A. . . *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus vividus*. The Burmese small Minivet.
- N. . . *Lalage nigra davisoni*. The Pied Cuckoo-Shrike.
- A. . . *Grauculus macei siamensis*. The Siamese Large Cuckoo Shrike.
- A. . . *Grauculus dobsoni*. Dobson's Cuckoo-Shrike.
- A. . . *Artamus leucorhynchus humei*. Humes White rumped Swallow-Shrike.
- A. . . *Dissemuroidea andamanensis andamanensis*. The Small Andaman Drongo.
- A. . . *Dissemurus paradiseus otiosus*. The Andaman Racket-tailed Drongo.
- N. . . *Dissemuruds paradiseus nicobariensis*. The Nicobar Racket-tailed Drongo.
- A. . . *Acanthopneuste borealis borealis*. The Arctic Willow Warbler.
- A. . . *Muscicapa grisola grisola*. The Grey Flycatcher Warbler.
- A. . . *Homochlamys pallidipes osmastoni*. Osmaston's Bush Warbler.
- A. . . *Phragmaticola aedon*. The Thick-billed Warbler.
- A. . . *Phylloscopus fuscatus fuscatus*. The Dusky Willow Warbler.
- N. . . *Oriolus chinensis macrourus*. The Nicobar Black-naped Oriole.
- A. . . *Oriolus chinensis andamanensis*. The Andaman black-naped Oriole.
- A. N. . *Gracula religiosa andamanensis*. The Andaman Grackle.
- A. N. . *Lamprocorax panayensis tytleri*. The Andaman Glossy Starre.
- A. . . *Pastor roseus*. The Rose Pastor.
- A. . . *Sturnia malabarica andamanensis*. The Andaman White-headed Myna.
- N. . . *Sturnia malabarica erythropygia*. The Nicobar White-headed Myna.
- N. . . *Sturnia malabarica Katchalensis*. Richmond's White-headed Myna.
- A. . . *Acridotheres tristis tristis*. The common Myna. (Introduced.)
- A. . . *Uroloncha striata fumigata*. The Andaman White-backed Munia.
- A. . . *Munia malacea*. The Black-headed Munia.
- A. . . *Passer domesticus indicus*. The Indian House-sparrow. (Introduced.)
- A. N. . *Hirundo rustica rustica*. The Common Swallow.
- A. N. . *Hirundo rustica gutturalis*. The Eastern Swallow.
- A. N. . *Hirundo javanica javanica*. The Javan Swallow.
- A. N. . *Motacilla cinerea caspica*. The Eastern Grey Wagtail.
- A. N. . *Dendronanthus indicus*. The Forest Wagtail.
- A. N. . *Zosterops palpebrosa nicobarica*. The Nicobar White-eye.
- N. . . *Ethopyga siparaja nicobarica*. The Nicobar Yellow-backed Sunbird.
- N. . . *Leptocoma pectoralis manfordii*. The Kondol Yellow-breasted Sunbird.
- N. . . *Leptocoma pectoralis procellaria*. The Car Nicobar Yellow-breasted Sunbird.
- A. . . *Leptocoma flammixilaris andamanica*. The Andaman Sunbird.
- A. . . *Dicaeum virescens*. The Andaman Flower-pecker.
- N. . . *Pitta cucullata abbotti*. The Nicobar Green-breasted Pitta.
- A. . . *Dryobates analis andamanensis*. The Andaman Pied Woodpecker.
- A. . . *Macropicus hodgei*. The Andaman Black Woodpecker.
- A. N. . *Cuculus canorus telephonus*. The Asiatic Cuckoo.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

AWÁN.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality.
Dábu	M 257	22, 23	Ghoz	M 48	22, 26	Jhukan	M 53	20
Dábrá	M 183	20, 21, 22, 23	Ghotrā	M 58	20, 22	Jial	M 28	21
Dag	M 71	19	Ghol	M 16	23	Jodri	M 308	21, 22
Dagwál	M 30	14	Gibál	M 91	22	Jogi	M 14	16, 27
Dál	M 87	20	Godre	M 53	10, 19	John	M 212	22, 51
Dahál	M 120	19, 22	Goghrá	M 168	22, 25, 27	Jon	M 76	18, 23
Daloí	M 261	22	Gokhál	M 908	22	Jojál	M 12	20
Damál	M 62	23	Golál	M 11	18, 51	Jondú	M 18	24
Dand	M 289	19, 22	Gole	M 5,068	10, 15, 18, 20, 31,	Jorá	M 298	10, 22, 23
Dandukhel	M 22	23			28	Jothnál	M 144	22
Dángar	M 80	20	Gomrál	M 244	8, 27	Joyá	M 46	24, 27
Danti	M 16	19	Gondal	M 1,579	18, 20, 21, 22	Joyál	M 676	23
Darakhoti	M 76	20	Gondar	M 16	51	Juláhá	M 64	24
Darakoh	M 62	22	Gorá	M 178	R 51	Jutál	M 39	19, 22
Darbhál	M 1,498	19, 20, 22, 23, 25	Goral	M 11	25	Juthá	M 97	18, 21
Dariál	M 1,386	21, 22, 23	Goráre	M 3,519	16, 17, 18, 19, 20	Kabul	M 181	20, 23
Darmál	M 343	22, 23	Gores	M 27	22, 25	Kadhwál	M 97	22
Daryá	M 101	22, 23	Gori	M 141	18, 19, 23	Kadúl	M 104	22, 25
Darsa	M 25	21, 23, 24	Gorwárá	M 181	19, 22	Kadir	M 101	22
Dath	M 38	18	Gotte	M 78	13, 16, 20	Kahut	M 1,001	12, 22
Déál	M 830	18, 20	Guár	M 50	22	Kaker	M 76	20, 21, 23
Dera	M 11	19	Guggál	M 118	22, 23, 24	Kakwál	M 46	23
Desi	M 28	23	Gulgán	M 21	11, 14, 17	Kalál	M 57	17, 18, 22
Dhádi	M 24	21, 24	Guliání	M 11	29	Kalár	M 1,875	18, 22
Dhagál	M 99	22	Gulkán	M 211	44	Kalgan	M 6,819	R 11, 13, 16
Dhál	M 97	12, 20, 51	Guí Moham-dán	M 89	22	Kaliál	M 1,170	19, 20, 21, 23
Dhale	M 30	23, 25, 27	Gulsháhi	M 5,306	10, 15, 21, 23, 44	Kalan	M 81	11, 20, 22
Dhammál	M 185	19, 20, 21, 22	Hadrál	M 90	23, 28	Kalhár	M 44	23, 25, 27
Dhamrál	M 263	20, 23	Hafízi	M 13	18	Kalkai	M 26	18, 19
Dhán	M 16	22	Haider	M 87	20	Kallá	M 185	20, 29
Dhaná	M 18	19	Hajjám	M 85	21	Kallu	M 228	23, 25
Dhanwál	M 114	20, 22	Hakmál	M 1,108	42, 28	Kalol	M 59	9, 51
Dharál	M 4,564	19, 23, 51	Hamar	M 41	25	Kalwál	M 34	18, 51
Dháriwál	M 1,457	18, 22, 23	Hamun	M 743	22	Kamboh	M 42	14, 20, 27
Dheglá	M 597	16	Hanjré	M 47	21	Kamená	M 25	19
Dhingle	M 149	18	Hans	M 88	8, 10, 27	Kamlál	M 197	22
Dhodi	M 650	21, 22, 23	Harpál	M 1,041	10, 16, 21, 22	Kamrál	M 116	21, 51
Dhogwál	M 45	20	Hasanwál	M 68	18	Kandán	M 1,235	18, 23
Dholi	M 381	15, 18, 21, 23, 24	Hásilá	M 103	22	Kandál	M 353	18, 20
Dhorá	M 245	20, 23	Hatrár	M 724	18, 20, 22	Kandrál	M 58	22
Dhundwál	M 838	21, 23	Hazrál	M 14	28	Kanera	M 17	23
Didár	M 82	18	Hibarwál	M 83	26	Kang	M 57	20, 23, 28
Dinawál	M 21	18	Hulchál	M 818	28	Kanger	M 48	14, 18
Dosá	M 19	51	Jadhál	M 831	23	Kaoál	M 458	90, 21, 22, 27
Dográ	M 42	18, 19, 20, 22	Jáfrál	M 180	22	Kánjan	M 397	18, 22, 27
Dole	M 18	11, 24	Jagar	M 18	9, 12	Karchomí	M 164	9
Dora	M 73	19, 22	Jagran	M 44	18	Kartí	M 179	19, 21, 22
Dudhán	M 83	18, 20	Jagrá	M 1,186	21	Karmah Khel	M 15	23
Dudál	M 15	18	Jagrál	M 40	24	Karog	M 168	18, 20, 25
Dudu	M 107	22	Jagtole	M 88	9	Karmál	M 1,151	18, 22, 23
Dudwál	M 49	20, 21	Jagwál	M 219	18, 20, 21	Karwál	M 20	11, 20, 22
Dulhal	M 81	23	Jahál	M 475	21	Kasar	M 154	20, 21, 23
Faqur	M 89	19, 21, 22, 51	Jahángiri	M 858	17, 20, 22, 23	Kashmiri	M 21	18, 20, 21
Fatih Mamdál	M 123	22	Jahkar	M 241	28	Kasén	M 336	23
Gabrá	M 19	20	Jáspí	M 57	21	Kasrákhel	M 17	51
Gadál	M 258	22	Jálbháti	M 47	28	Kaswál	M 113	19, 22
Ganjál	M 207	23	Jával	M 690	18, 20, 23, 24	Katán	M 28	20
Gajjé	M 19	20	Jámdání	M 81	19	Katál	M 41	21, 22, 27
Gakhar	M 167	18, 20, 22	Jamwal	M 508	20, 22	Katoní	M 18	20
Gahál	M 182	21	Jand	M 2,644	10, 16, 20, 22	Katwál	M 153	18, 20, 23, 23
Galmál	M 100	22	Jaudan	M 11	18	Kawál	M 419	20, 23
Gandal	M 287	10, 18, 21, 22	Jandíál	M 245	18, 19, 20, 21	Keori	M 1,270	19, 22, 27
Gándhi	M 188	21, 24	Jandíl	M 54	18	Khachar	M 28	11, 21
Gang	M 2,128	16, 23, 27	Jandíl	M 96	23	Khadú	M 140	25
Gangál	M 2,568	20, 31, 22, 25	Jandrál	M 374	18, 20	Khagan	M 27	19
Gangi	M 83	18	Jang	M 48	49	Kháral	M 140	18, 22, 23
Gannál	M 250	23	Jangah	M 877	32	Khakan	M 86	20, 25
Gannré	M 81	23	Janglá	M 298	20, 21, 22	Khalál	M 84	20, 23
Garjál	M 128	22, 23	Jangwál	M 11	23	Khalán	M 2,817	17, 20, 22
Garog	M 39	22	Japál	M 40	19	Khalandar	M 15	19
Gat	M 63	22	Janprál	M 216	19, 20, 22	Khalqál	M 490	20, 22
Gatnál	M 846	22	Janjuá	M 189	28, 23	Kháli	M 26	51
Gatoch	M 11	20	Janwál	M 75	19, 20, 21, 22	Khámre	M 717	16, 17, 19
Galal	M 108	28	Jaráh	M 29	20	Khandar	M 135	19, 22
Galén	M 13	10, 19	Jás	M 136	20, 22, 24	Khange	M 23	20
Galér	M 22	18, 16	Jaspál	M 86	18	Khánke	M 56	24
Gewárá	M 91	18, 15, 17	Jassu	M 588	18, 19, 22	Khéprá	M 190	16
Ghali	M 1,124	10, 18, 18, 25	Jaswál	M 638	14, 20, 22, 29, 51	Kharáú	M 4,748	16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Ghania	M 52	23, 27, 29	Iat	M 1,129	19, 21, 23, 25	Khattar	M 2,875	16, 18, 21, 22, 25
Ghárénk	M 27	16	Jatál	M 117	22	Kherí	M 56	22
Gharmál	M 35	22	Jatmál	M 34	19, 27	Khetráñ	M 18	51
Ghawál	M 51	18, 22, 25	Jatoí	M 21	19, 20	Khichí	M 166	19, 22, 23
Ghebe	M 37	16, 17, 19, 27	Jhajar	M 189	18, 20	Khushatband	M 24	28
Ghi	M 135	16, 23	Jhalíar	M 42	18, 20, 22	Khoí	M 507	23
Ghial	M 27	19	Jhalungrá	M 1,121	17, 19, 20, 22, 23	Khobar	M 5,770	20, 21, 22
Ghog	M 247	23	Jhammat	M 40	4, 19	Khottá	M 14	18
Ghogar	M 29	22	Jhán	M 683	18, 20, 22	Khowári	M 324	20, 22, 24
Ghornál	M 100	22	Jhátté	M				

- A. N. . *Turnix macrourus tanki*. The Indian Button Quail.  
 A. N. . *Hypotenidia striata obscurior*. The Andaman Blue-breasted Rail.  
 A. . *Rallina eanina*. The Andaman Banded Crake.  
 A. . *Amaurornis phoenicurus insularis*. The Andaman White-breasted Waterhen.  
 A. . *Orthoramphus magnirostris magnirostris*. The Australian Stone Plover.  
 A. . *Glareola maldivarum maldivarum*. The Large Indian Pratincole.  
 A. . *Dromas ardeola*. The Crab Plover.  
 A. . *Gelochelidon nilotica affinis*. The Javan Gull-billed Tern (once only).  
 A. N. . *Sterna dougallii kornsteini*. The Eastern Roseate Tern.  
 A. N. . *Sterna sumatrana sumatrana*. The Black naped tern.  
 N. . *Anous stolidus pileatus*. The Philippine Noddy.  
 A. . *Arenaria interpres interpres*. The Turnstone.  
 A. . *Eupodælla vereda*. The Eastern Sand Plover.  
 A. . *Cirripedesmus mongolus atrifrons*. The Pamirs Lesser Sand-Plover.  
 A. . *Numenius arquata arquata*. The Curlew.  
 A. . *Numenius phaeopus phaeopus*. The Whimbrel.  
 A. . *Tringa hypoleucos*. The Common Sandpiper.  
 A. . *Erolia minula ruficollis*. The Eastern Little Stint.  
 A. . *Erolia subminuta*. The Long-toed Stint.  
 A. . *Calidris temminckii*. The Eastern Knot.  
 A. . *Capella gallinago gallinago*. The Fantail Snipe.  
 A. . *Capella stenura*. The Pintail Snipe.  
 A. . *Lymnocryptes minimus*. The Jack Snipe.  
 A. . *Ardea purpurea manilensis*. The Eastern Purple Heron.  
 A. . *Egretta garzetta garzetta*. The Little Egret.  
 A. N. . *Demi-egretta sacra sacra*. The Eastern Reefheron.  
 A. N. . *Ardeola grayi*. The Indian Pond Heron.  
 A. . *Ardeota bacchus*. The Chinese Pond Heron.  
 A. . *Butorides striatus apolineaster*. The Andaman Little Green Heron.  
 N. . *Gorsakius melanolophus minor*. The Nicobar Bittern.  
 A. . *Ardeotis sinensis*. The Yellow Bittern.  
 A. . *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*. The Chestnut Bittern.  
 A. . *Nettapus coromandianus*. The Cotton Teal.  
 A. . *Dendrocygna javanica*. The Lesser Whistling Teal.  
 A. N. . *Nettion eraceum eraceum*. The Common Teal.  
 A. . *Nettion albogularis*.

The above list has been drawn up with the help of the Fauna of British India. (Revised Edition, 7 volumes.)

The list is probably fairly complete for the Andamans, which have been well worked by ornithologists.

The list for the Nicobars on the other hand is probably far from being complete.

Many of the birds marked "A" in the list will undoubtedly subsequently be found to occur also in the Nicobars when these islands are better known and more thoroughly explored.

B. B. OSMASTON.

5th August 1931.

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*List of butterflies recorded from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.*

By Brigadier W. H. Evans, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. (following his Identification of Indian Butterflies, 2nd edition).

*A.—Papilionidae—*

1. (a) *Troides helena heliconoidea*, M. and male variety *aphrodite*, Jordan. Andamans, common.  
     (b) *Troides helena ferneri*, Tytler. S. Nicobars, not rare.
2. *Troecon mimalloides*, Doh. S. Nicobars, very rare.
3. *Troecon chalybea*, But. Andamans, not rare.
4. *Troecon hector*, L. Andamans, stragglers from India.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

BILLOCH.

Names of Sub-Castes		Per.	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Per.	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Per.	Locality
Tanwál	M	16	21	Tinda	M	16	29	Vadbál	M	409	16, 21, 22
Tareh	M	25	51	Tiwána	M	18	25	Vahind	M	88	19
Tarer	M	5,000	21, 22, 23, 25	Toba	M	53	51	Vais	M	200	22
Tari	M	108	23	Togwál	M	46	8, 22	Vali Khel	M	14	23
Tarkhan	M	28	21, 25	Turkmán	M	46	23	Valote	M	22	18
Tatal	M	124	21	Intál	M	98	23	Vathela	M	23	20
Tári	M	32	16, 22	Uchar	M	63	23	Vethá	M	66	22
Thang	M	12	22	Údél	M	86	22	Wazir	M	18	22
Tharáne	M	11	25	Ujral	M	86	22	Yaqubal	M	26	22
Thathár	M	31	23	Ulema	M	47	19, 23	Zahrí	M	19	23
Thatal	M	220	20, 21	Ulvi	M	79	10, 51	Zingil	M	60	21
Thim	M	220	22	Utar Khel	M	281	23, 25, 29	Minor*	M	1,273	
Thor	M	180	22	Utrán	M	52	22	Unspecified	M	80,000	

## \*DETAIL OF MINOR

Abarwál 3, Achhran 7, Ádhám 2, Ádrá 2, Afridi 10, Ahán 5, Akhwál 1, Álam Sháh 2, Aliyas Khel 2, Almash 6, Alwál 2, Anbiál 2, Andher 2, Anharial 2, Anwál 8, Árdel 1, Árwál 2, Aryan 3, Aslámke 6, Atrál 2, Badhwá 7, Badraí 6, Befindé 5, Begeli 2, Béghán 10, Bagral 2, Bahédar Sháh 8, Bahishi 4, Bahu Khel 1, Baiswál 1, Bajár 3, Bajwá 6, Bakhtúr 1, Bakki 8, Bakwal 9, Balandi 4, Balar 4, Bálí 4, Bamí 7, Bangar 1, Banjá 2, Banpál 6, Barál 7, Baroká 9, Bashrárti 2, Batán 9, Batál 4, Bawá 8, Báz Khel 8, Bhaba 6, Bhábra 10, Bhad 9, Bhagot 1, Bhali 4, Bhalie 3, Bhanbrá 1, Bhándú 8, Bhangal 2, Bhará 3, Bhária 2, Bhátrár 1, Bharla 6, Bhrith 7, Bhor 2, Bhumal 1, Boli 4, Busarál 9, Chachrál 1, Chákri 1, Chaknál 1, Chálap 1, Chamán 8, Chamrang 6, Chanán 4, Cí apál 7, Choprál 2, Chorohí 1, Chothá 1, Chhabu 8, Chhata Khel 1, Chhora 2, Chishti 6, Chohal 3, Chokarwál 9, Dádowál 8, Dágrá 6, Dáhá 4, Dalwál 1, Dáriwál 6, Darván 2, Dern 2, Desal 10, Dhakar 9, Dhalán 1, Dhánsi Khel 3, Dhándál 2, Dhangi 4, Dhund 2, Dmádr 2, Dáhar 4, Dohál 3, Drama 7, Dugrá 1, Duzi 1, Fatehzál 7, Gag 2, Galar 1, Ganar 4, Wanjal 8, Gaupál 2, Gegán 10, Ghorwál 4, Gijnot 2, Gilán 7, Gogar 2, Gondál 7, Got 1, Gowalia 1, Gujár 1, Gujál 4, Habal 3, Hafzal 1, Haj 1, Abdál 1, Hakamwál 2, Hali 1, Hamrál 3, Hamsheráh 4, Harrat Sháhí 4, Ishehpái 1, Jagrál 9, Jálí 5, Jaihál 1, Janda 9, Jand-r 6, Jálí 6, Jarmál 4, Jatpál 3, Jhábrá 8, Jhagger 10, Jher 7, Joohibál 2, Jognál 3, Joh 2, Joruwál 10, Kachhíl 1, Kahmol 8, Kajál 1, Kakezai 1, Kakál 5, Kakú 6, Kalan 8, Kalbáh 1, Káloch 1, Kamál 2, Kangál 9, Kanoi 10, Karmoká 1, Katobul 6, Khás 2, Khohás 1, Khojá 4, Khotre 1, Khurji 6, Kirán 1, Koibrá 4, Kodál 1, Kokar 5, Kolar 3, Láhort 4, Lal 5, Lakdár 1, Lalhu 6, Láli 1, Láli 1, Latári 2, Lodhi 6, Luqmáni 4, Maghwan 5, Makhidun 9, Malaksháhí 5, Máh Khel 7, Mandál 2, Mandál 5, Mandu Khel 6, Mansan 6, Maraz 5, Marat 2, Márkandi 1, Matál 7, Mehr chádi 10, Nem 5, Minhá 2, Mirdhar 8, Mogli 6, Mohle 8, Moth 6, Moti 6, Muhammad Darvál 2, Mundre 5, Munshi 1, Muq 3, Nádrí 4, Nan 8, Nakál 8, Ñanál 8, Narolá 1, Narwán 7, Nase 3, Nati 4, Niázi 8, Nunári 8, Nur Khel 8, Páché Khel 4, Padhál 2, Padwal 8, Paywá 6, Pame 6, Pandár 2, Panjábi 1, Parákhí 1, Parhár 1, Pathwál 10, Phabral 1, Phailai 3, Phákré 3, Pirain 4, Qam 2, Rahabí 2, Rachhá 7, Rájwál 1, Rándé 2, Ransal 1, Rasul Sháh 9, Rátanpal 2, Rawshá 7, Rere 6, Ropál 2, Rukú Khel 1, Sadhák 1, Sagá 1, Sahru 1, Sahotta 1, Sáhu 4, Sahu Khel 8, Saídwal 7, Sakál 4, Saláni 8, Salgan 8, Samun 2, Sándal 7, Sándra 3, Sanká 5, Sanorá 5, Sawán 3, Saprá 2, Saraná 10, Sarha 6, Sarkál 10, Sarpál 6, Sarur 8, Sarvári 1, Sawé 10, Sawári 1, Sehkál 6, Saki 3, S-thi 3 Shah Madar 2, Sharuk 10, Shatal 2, Shekhu Khel 10, Shúnón 1, Sochan 3, Sogi 7, Sud 2, Tablar 2, Takhal 5, Takoch 5, Talogur 6, Tanwá 1, Tára 7, Taryál 1, Thaloga 8, Thápal 1, Thár 1, Tilá 1, Tur 7, Ubál 8, Ujál 10, Utchnál 7, Vagrán 3, Valézág 2, Varyáh 2, Vatharash 10, Wajhoke 7, Warhán 1, Wighál 6, Wirk 2, Zamindár 4, Zarál 4, Zargar 1

Biloch	M	532,499	Biloch	M	532,499
Abáskhel	M	17	Bagrána	M	49
Abdál	M	25	Bahi	M	42
Abcháni	M	31	Bakhbar	M	51
Admaní	M	89	Békri	M	54
Afshamí	M	57	Balábre	M	13
Ahr	M	18	Balgáni	M	853
Ahjaní	M	40	Bamáni	M	11
Ahmadáni	M	5,981	Bandar Ohlik	M	12
Aiháni	M	160	Banjárá	M	60
Akháni	M	21	Bájh	M	14
Akháhdadí	M	88	Bartím	M	178
Alkáni	M	237	Báre	M	481
Alláni	M	2,091	Bargáh	M	20
Allíkhel	M	58	Baraní	M	2,639
Almaní	M	4,115	Baras	M	20
Andáni	M	3,569	Barrá	M	18
And	M	288	Barrání	M	401
Angra	M	20	Bárvár	M	19
Angwáni	M	15	Batáni	M	71
Anserí	M	258	Batwam	M	161
Arvar	M	43	Báxigar	M	288
Aspání	M	135	Bog	M	79
Asráni	M	62	Bhalrun	M	25
Awán	M	150	Bhand	M	1,955
Bébá	M	43	Bhandar	M	58
Babadurí	M	25	Bhandwáni	M	443
Bébár	M	155	Bhangála	M	24
Bachání	M	71	Bhanggi	M	26
Bédáni	M	322	Bhangri	M	142
Bédhél	M	28	Bharáni	M	280
Bédhwáni	M	65	Bharár	M	62
Bédoi	M	106	Bharat	M	127
Bédráni	M	34	Rháfrón	M	46
Bégar	M	72	Bhatti	M	1,581
Bégdádi	M	51	Rháfrón	M	25
Bégdar	M	57	Rháfrón	M	12
Bégháni	M	2,006	Rháfrón	M	18
Béghwáni	M	479	Rháfrón	M	16
Bégiani	M	41	Rháfrón	M	28
Béglani	M	15	Rháfrón	M	165
			Khár	M	29
			Chártar	M	269
			Chanwáni	M	14
			Chári	M	48
			Chásmáni	M	17
			Chatthá	M	100
			Chaughati	M	46
			Chahán	M	288
			Chantári	M	2
			Cháwáni	M	12
			Chéfári	M	15
			Chharmári	M	27
			Chháti	M	18
			Chokháni	M	15
			Churígar	M	12
			Dadpotá	M	19

45. *Danais chrysippus*, L. Andamans, Kar and Central Nicobars, rather rare.  
 46. *Euploea mulciber*, Gr. Andamans, stragglers.  
 47. (a) *Euploea climenia scherzeri*, Fd. Kar Nikobar, common.  
     (b) *Euploea climenia camorta*, M. Central Nicobars, common.  
     (c) *Euploea climenia simultatrix*, Wm. and De N. S. Nicobars, common.  
 48. (a) *Euploea crameri esperi*, Fd. Kar and Central Nicobars, common (= *biseriata*, M.).  
     (b) *Euploea crameri frauensfeldii*, Fd. S. Nicobars, common.  
 49. (a) *Euploea andamanensis andamanensis*, Atk. Andamans, common.  
     (b) *Euploea andamanensis bumila*, Evans. Little Andaman and N. Sentinel, common.  
 50. *Euploea harrisii harrisii*, Fd. Andamans, stragglers.  
 51. *Euploea corus phoebus*, But. Nicobars, rare.  
 52. *Euploea leucostictos norurae*, Fd. Kar and Central Nicobars, not rare.  
 53. *Euploea roepstorffi*, M. Andamans, very rare.  
 54. *Euploea midamus brahma*, M. Central Nicobars, stragglers.

## D.—Satyridae—

55. (a) *Mycalesis anaxias radza*, M. Andamans, rare.  
     (b) *Mycalesis anaxias manii*, Doh. S. Nicobars, rare.  
 56. *Mycalesis mineus nicobarica*, M. Nicobars, common.  
 57. *Mycalesis risula andamana*, M. Andamans, common.  
 58. (a) *Lethe europa nudgara*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare.  
     (b) *Lethe europa tamuna*, De N. S. Nicobars, very rare.  
 59. (a) *Orsotriaena medus medus*. F. Andamans, common.  
     (b) *Orsotriaena medus turbata*, Fruh. Nicobars, not rare.  
 60. *Melanitis leda ismene*, Gr. Andamana, common : Nicobars, rare.  
 61. *Melanitis zitenius andamanica*, Evans. Andamans, rare.  
 62. *Elymnias cottenii cottonii*, Hew. Andamans, not rare.  
 63. *Elymnias panthera mimus*, Wm. and De N. Nicobars, not rare.

## E.—Amathusiidae—

64. *Amathusia phidippus andamanica*, Fruh. Andamans, rare.  
 65. *Discophora continentalis and andamanensis*, Stig. Andamans, rare.

## F.—Nymphalidae—

66. *Charaxes polyxena agna*, M. Andamans, stragglers.  
 67. *Eriboea schreiberi tiamenensis*, Fruh. Andamans, very rare.  
 68. *Eriboea athamas andamanicus*, Fruh. Andamans, rare.  
 69. *Herona marathus andamana*, M. Andamans, rare.  
 70. *Euripus consimilis consimilis*, Wd. Andamans, straggler.  
 71. *Euthalia cibarilis*, Hew. Andamana, common. (-rinaya, Fruh.)  
 72. *Euthalia garuda acontius*, Hew. Andamans, rare.  
 73. *Euthalia teuta teutoides*, M. Andamans, rare.  
 74. (a) *Parthenos sylvia roepstorffi*, M. Andamans, not rare.  
     (b) *Parthenos sylvia nila*, Evans. S. Nicobars, rare.  
 75. *Limnius procerus anarta*, M. Andamans, not rare.  
 76. *Pantoporia nestle rufula*, De N. Andamana, rare.  
 77. *Neptis columella lankana*, Evans. S. Nicobars, very rare.  
 78. (a) *Neptis jumbah amoroosa*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare.  
     (b) *Neptis jumbah bingkami*, Fruh. Nicobars, recorded only by Fruhstorfer.  
 79. (a) *Neptis hylas andamana*, M. Andamans, common.  
     (b) *Neptis hylas nicobarica*, M. Kar and Central Nicobars, common.  
     (c) *Neptis hylas ambilang*, Evans. S. Nicobars, common.  
 80. *Neptis soma monacha*, M. Andamans, rare.  
 81. *Neptis sandina clinia*, M. Andamans, common.  
 82. *Neptis sonderi var*, De N. Andamans, very rare.  
 83. *Neptis ebunea ebuna*, Fd. S. Nicobars, only record some specimens in the British Museum.  
 84. *Neptis hordonia enatidis*, Hew. Andamans, not rare.  
 85. *Cyrestis cocles formosae*, Fd. and var. *andamanica*, Wm. and De N. Andamana, rare.  
 86. *Cyrestis thyodamas andamanica*, Wm. and De N. Andamans, not rare.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

BLOCH.

Name of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Mandwána	M	1,223 28	Patoi	M	12 29	Shakáni	M	832 28, 51
Mángur	M	111 28	Pawár	M	57 5, 18, 48	Shákri	M	41 28, 27
Mangláni	M	58 29, 51	Phaleh	M	324 51	Shálákh	M	32 18, 28
Manhás	M	27 18, 18	Phurwani	M	749 28	Shalwáni	M	44 28
Manywáni	M	850 19, 25, 29	Phor	M	70 24	Shams	M	75 28
Maráni	M	112 24, 51	Pitafi	M	6,593 23, 24, 26, 27, 28	Shar	M	2,838 28, 51
Mardári	M	637 18, 24	Pohar	M	12 48	Shári	M	40 17, 18, 27
Mardán	M	57 25, 51	Poi	M	432 12, 24	Sharmáni	M	35 28
Markand	M	345 28, 27	Pokhan	M	11 19	Shekháni	M	116 27, 28, 29, 51
Marrái	M	876 28, 28, 29	Pushé	M	179 27, 51	Shuháni	M	211 27, 29
Marráni	M	128 28	Qádiri	M	111 20	Shúráj	M	221 3, 27, 28, 29
Marth	M	584 24, 25, 27, 29	Qalandar	M	98 18, 27	Shukráni	M	216 23, 28, 51
Mashori	M	8,047 28, 29, 51	Qandráni	M	145 4, 19, 29	Shutáribán	M	25 6, 10
Mastoi	M	5,306 19, 27, 29, 51	Qarái	M	201 1, 11, 12, 13	Síkl	M	84 13, 25, 27
Mateh	M	240 17	Qasmí	M	130 27, 29	Sílari	M	122 28, 29
Matrá	M	52 28	Qesráni	M	14,848 29	Sílkáni	M	20 28
Matwál	M	85 27	Qureshi	M	139 1, 18, 20, 48	Sindhi	M	27 20, 27
Mazra	M	12,618 28, 29, 51	Rabbáni	M	28 28	Sobhá	M	508 28
Menglané	M	27 25	Rágí	M	57 25, 26	Sográ	M	26 23
Míáni	M	178 28, 29	Raháni	M	41 27	Sohi	M	111 12, 17, 18
Millárhás	M	113 24, 27	Rahmáni	M	36 51	Sohísh	M	682 17
Mirdádi	M	65 21	Rajhami	M	58 28, 29	Sombar	M	25 25
Mirza	M	71 18, 27	Rakhsháni	M	54 29	Sopráni	M	11 28
Mirzam	M	1,358 27, 29, 51	Rangdi	M	21 15, 19	Sori	M	78 29, 48
Misgamí	M	86 28	Rangerá	M	658 19, 28, 27, 28, 29	Sofra	M	34 20, 28
Misan	M	68 24, 29	Ranglé	M	68 28	Suhráni	M	1,803 26, 29, 51
Miawáni	M	108 28	Rathor	M	28 29, 51	Sulemáni	M	207 28, 29
Mita	M	63 20, 24, 25	Rawáni	M	16 26	Somrá	M	33 27, 29
Mitor	M	23 27, 51	Rikhnáj	M	18 24	Sundari	M	21 29, 46
Mitwáni	M	194 28	Rind	M	86,209 D M 12, 13, 17,	Suri	M	18 24
Modher	M	27 25	Rindwani	M	61 26, 27, 28, 29	Táhar	M	135 18, 28
Mohul	M	63 27	Ronat	M	15 19	Tálpur	M	969 29
Mughal	M	29 18, 19, 21	Roswáni	M	23 28	Tandwáni	M	798 28, 29
Mughláni	M	618 28, 29	Ruke	M	20 13, 14	Tanur	M	65 28, 48
Mukuméná	M	242 25	Rustamani	M	282 29	Tawári	M	447 24, 25, 28
Mulkáni	M	3,514 12, 19, 28, 29	Sábhi	M	1,098 26, 27, 29	Tar	M	421 18, 25
Multáni	M	208 18, 29, 48, 49	Sadláni	M	185 19, 28, 29	Tarat	M	100 28
Muráni	M	4,271 27, 29, 51	Sadráj	M	15 24	Tatári	M	104 18, 26, 27, 28
Murdámi	M	48 29	Saghráni	M	19 27	Tatánáni	M	83 28
Musáni	M	163 28, 51	Sagi	M	18 19	Tawári	M	38 18, 24, 26, 28
Nadáni	M	158 28	Saháran	M	80 29	Thagáni	M	192 27, 28
Nagarpal	M	87 18	Sabján Bhakri	M	72 3	Thakri	M	17 29
Náhar	M	80 28	Sahlí	M	18 25	Thalláni	M	289 28
Nayári	M	88 48	Sabotre	M	127 24	Thamráni	M	28 51
Namurdí	M	75 28	Sairjh	M	580 2	Thir	M	41 29
Nángri	M	604 29	Nakhiani	M	4,837 M 28, 51	Thotá	M	40 22
Nankamí	M	24 28	Sabhrani	M	19 28	Tímar	M	43 25
Nasháni	M	2,652 19, 26 46, 48, 50	Sakdní	M	22 18, 25	Tiráni	M	150 17, 51
Nathwáni	M	491 28	Sáldhuaní	M	78 27	Tor	M	245 2, 24
Naul	M	18 27 29	Salúo	M	97 26	Toráni	M	456 28, 30
Nazil	M	12 18	Sallar	M	441 28	Ulmáni	M	828 25, 27, 29
Níáni	M	27 28	Salotre	M	68 24	Umrám	M	32 28, 51
Nirmán	M	11 49	Samáni	M	29 27, 51	Ujháni	M	18 29
Nirwáni	M	75 29	Samáth	M	188 1, 27	Vadáni	M	1,116 28
Nisháhdí	M	188 12	Samáti	M	30 1, 25	Véggá	M	40 18, 28, 29
Noháni	M	230 28, 51	Samijá	M	285 1, 2	Véh	M	378 17
Nonáni	M	39 12, 25, 27	Sandwán	M	80 5	Véz	M	44 18
Noszabi	M	14 28	Sandhilé	M	75 13, 24	Várih	M	17 17, 27, 51
Nosterá	M	251 27	Sándi	M	44 18, 19, 23	Vári	M	78 27
Nuráni	M	898 28, 29	Sandoráni	M	27 19, 27	Vaswáni	M	88 28
Nuri	M	68 18, 27	Sangi	M	67 51	Vedádi	M	216 28
Nuráni	M	47 28	Sanjráni	M	3,040 27, 29, 51	Véji	M	18 27
Nutkáni	M	2,827 27, 28, 29, 51	Sanlání	M	35 29	Vérik	M	38 19, 28, 24
Orkháni	M	18 28	Sánoni	M	59 23	Wangaríáli	M	12 28
Pachér	M	570 28, 29, 51	Sapíal	M	35 20, 28	Yáláni	M	102 28
Pakhwárá	M	67 27, 29	Saráhi	M	351 2, 16, 28	Yalghári	M	22 49
Pahál	M	12 18	Saráni	M	8,650 18, 23, 29	Zahráni	M	160 28
Palotrána	M	13 25	Sárban	M	38 28, 25, 26	Zangí	M	65 18, 28
Panwár	M	102 18, 14, 24, 28	Sargáné	M	2,114 20, 25, 27, 28, 29	Zanglání	M	430 19, 28
Párdi	M	153 17, 51	Sarjanéh	M	18 12	Zangréz	M	143 23, 29
Parhár	M	800 18, 24, 28	Saroz	M	12 13	Zardání	M	18 18
Parwar	M	18 51	Sarwán	M	147 8, 10, 18, 38	Zarháni	M	196 23, 28
Parvíne	M	87 26, 27	Satwári	M	82 27	Zárláni	M	125 28
Parozáni	M	90 28	Sawánri	M	48 29	Zudá	M	42 25
Pasháwarí	M	18 18, 48	Sech	M	71 24, 48	Zúwáli	M	43 28
Passei	M	561 12, 24, 25	Shaddáni	M	135 29, 51	Zor	M	473 29
Passei	M	47 18, 46	Shádi	M	38 27	Zuráni	M	345 19, 23, 29
Pathál	M	30 17	Sháhi Khel	M	108 19	* Minor	M	1,790
Pathán	M	68 2, 18, 17, 27	Sháhwáni	M	882 27, 28, 29	Unspecified	M	23,032
Pathál	M	52 18, 46						

## \* DETAIL OF MINOR

Abós 8, Abi 8, Adhári 2, Ajrání 10, Ajwani 1, Akátmí 1, Alíán 1, Alpáná 10, Anand 6, Anári 6, Anca 2, Andar 4, Andor 2, Arab 6, Arandí 1, Arhám 6, Árjang 6, Arkani 5, Armáni 8, Asbó 2, Asbrái 8, Asháqáni 1, Astori 2, Aubár 4, Autráh 10, Bébrú 1, Baghánu 2, Badári 1, Baggá 8, Baghrábi 6, Baháduri 10, Bejáni 5, Bakhál 5, Bakháná 3, Ballárá 1, Bálak 1, Balor 10,

133. (a) *Jamides kankena pseudelpis*, But. Andamans, not rare.  
 (b) *Jamides kankena kankena*, Fd. Kar Nikobar, rare.  
 (c) *Jamides kankena rogersi*, Bing. Central and S. Nicobars, rare.
134. (a) *Nacaduba pactolus andamanica*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare.  
 (b) *Nacaduba pactolus macropthalma*, Fd. Central and S. Nicobars, rare.
135. *Nacaduba hermus major*, Evans. S. Nicobars, rare.
136. *Nacaduba rajura varia*, Evans. S. Nicobars, rare.
137. *Nacaduba privata*, Hors. Andamans, not rare.
138. *Nacaduba ancyra aberrans*, Elwes. Tillanchong, Nicobars, recorded by Col. Ferrar.
139. (a) *Nacaduba helicon brunnea*, Evans. Andamans, not rare. (= *viola*, Auct.)  
 (b) *Nacaduba helicon kondulana*, Evans. S. Nicobars, rare.
140. (a) *Nacaduba kurava euplea*, Fruh. Andamans, Kar and Central Nicobars, not rare.  
 (b) *Nacaduba kurava nicobarica*, Toxopeus. S. Nicobars, rare.
141. *Nacaduba beroe gythion*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare.
142. *Nacaduba berenice nicobarica*, Wm. and De N. Nicobars, common.
143. *Nacaduba aluta coelestis*, De N. Andamans, not rare.
144. (a) *Nacaduba nora nora*, Fd. Andamans, common.  
 (b) *Nacaduba nora dilata*, Evans. Nicobars, not rare.
145. *Nacaduba dubiosa fulva*, Evans. Andamans, rare.
146. *Nacaduba dana*, De N. Andamans, not rare.
147. *Heliophorus epicles indicus*, Fruh. Middle Andaman, common.
148. (a) *Curetis saronis saronis*, M. Andamans, not rare.  
 (b) *Curetis saronis obscura*, Evans. Kar and Central Nicobars, not rare.  
 (c) *Curetis saronis nicobarica*, Swin. S. Nicobars, not rare.
149. *Iraota timoleon timoleon*, Stoll. Andamans, rare.
150. *Horsefieldia anita andamanica*, Riley. Andamans, not rare.
151. *Amblypodia alas constanceae*, De N. Andamans, very rare.
152. *Amblypodia centaurus coruscans*, Wm. and De N. Andamans, not rare.
153. *Amblypodia alesia*, Fd. Andamans, very rare.
154. *Amblypodia zeta*, M. Andamans, very rare. (= *roona*, M.)
155. *Amblypodia fulla andamanica*, Wm. and De N. Andamans, not rare. (= *subfuscata*, M.)
156. *Susendra quergetorum latimargo*, M. Andamans, not rare.
157. (a) *Loscura atymnus prabha*, M. Andamans, not rare.  
 (b) *Loscura atymnus nicobarica*, Evans. Nicobars, rare.
158. *Spindasis lohita zoilus*, M. Andamans, not rare.
159. *Pratapa deta lila*, M. Andamans, rare.
160. *Tajuria jangala andamanica*, Wm. and De N. Andamans, not rare.
161. *Tajuria cippus cippus*, F. Andamans, rare.
162. *Charana jalindra tarpina*, Hew. Andamans, rare.
163. *Charana mandarinus*, Hew. Andamans, very rare.
164. *Horaga onyx rana*, De N. Andamans, rare.
165. *Horaga albimacula*, Wm. and De N. Andamans, very rare.
166. *Chliaria othona*, Hew. Andamans, very rare.
167. *Hypolycaena thecloides nicobarica*, Evans. Central and S. Nicobars, rare.
168. *Hypolycaena erythrus andamana*, M. Andamans, not rare.
169. *Artipe eryx*, L. Andamans, very rare.
170. *Dedoxys epijasbas amatus*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare : S. Nicobars, very rare.
171. *Firachola smilis matcas*, Fruh. Andamans, very rare. (= *nicerillii*, Tyt.)
172. *Rapala suffusa rubicunda*, Evans. Andamans, not rare.
173. *Rapala varuna orseis*, Hew. Andamans, not rare.
174. *Rapala schistacea*, M. Andamans, not rare.
175. *Rapala dieneceps intermedia*, S. g. Andamans, not rare. (= *xenophon*, Auct.)
176. (a) *Birdihara phocides phocides*, F. Andamans, rare.  
 (b) *Birdihara phocides areca*, Fil. Nicobars, not rare. (= *lamoria*, Fd.)

I.—*Hesperiidae*—

177. *Haesma batra batra*, M. Andamans, rare.  
 178. *Haesma leucoceps*, Mab. S. Nicobars, recorded.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

BRAHMAN.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Bárná	H	22 15, 44	Bhotar	H	38 39	Dahu	H	15 42
Barolia	H	52 43	Bhotba	H	40 27, 34	Darma	H	226 1
Barsá	H	242 9, 15, 47	Bhotin	H	29 27, 28	Dákar	H	58 9, 29
Bartból	H	17 18, 48	Bhotrá	H	60 12, 14	Dakat	H	6,880 P
Baryá	H	27 18	Bhuchal	H	30 11, 48	S	305 21, 22, 24, 48	
	S	1 44	Bbupal	H	28 17, 45	M	267 6, 19, 48, 50	
Basand	H	10 14, 25	Bhuanan	H	21 18	Daksham	H	24 4, 5
Basant Koni	H	413 4, 9, 17	Bihá	H	33 14	Dálá	H	412 9
Bashisht	H	1,515 8, 10, 12, 34, 38, 41, 47	Bíás	H	790 D 11, 48, 49, 51	Dalwál	H	127 14, 18, 21
Bán	H	157 9	Bikrami	H	18 7	Dámáru	H	18 47
Basmobatri	H	34 15	Bishnu	H	41 8, 12, 14, 41	Damde	H	20 15
Basotari	H	106 15, 47	Bobal	H	20 47	Dandah	H	48 17, 47
Basví	H	327 9, 15, 41	Bobi	H	41 11, 16, 38, 41	Dandwáni	H	18 16
Bastar	H	27 15	Bodeg	H	12 47	Dane	H	58 9, 10
Batán	H	83 9, 15, 49	Bohakar	H	89 9, 10, 27	Dangot	H	167 20, 21
Batanjén	H	24 14, 44	Bonyaj	H	16 14, 18	Dára	H	46 14, 15
Batásí	H	23 9	Borát	H	11 47	Darangwál	H	14 42
Bathál	H	30 9, 10	Bot	H	370 42, 47	Daráni	H	36 14, 19, 47
Bathwári	H	25 8, 15, 18	Botháli	H	14 47	Dare	H	15 11, 28, 42
Batiúlo	H	12 47	Brahm Bhat	H	87 51	Dárko	H	15 49
Batorá	H	448 14, 17, 18, 27, 43	Brahm Chári	H	102 8, 11, 14, 19, 47	Darotri	H	14 15, 17, 42
Báwá	H	42 2, 14	Brahm	H	222 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 28	Darwál	H	17 42
Báwalia	H	13 3	Bujhru	H	296 8	Dárrí	H	18 2, 6, 19
Bedi	H	913 8, 15, 17, 38	Búnjái	H	1,008 10, 13, 14, 15, 18	Dásá	H	138 5, 38, 49
Bhébrá	H	71 7, 13, 24, 35	Chabarmán	H	38 12, 21, 25	Dásán	H	80 42
Bhagan	H	25 44	Chábáu	H	56 10, 14, 18	Datta	H	451 J L 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 51
Bhagat	H	97 8, 24, 45	Chabrum	H	618 39	S	89 14, 16, 17, 18, 25	
	S	1 9	Chadar	H	38 21, 47	Dawá	H	51 9, 15, 18, 42
Bhagdite	H	51 47	Chágol	H	15 15	Degan	H	424 L 11, 45, 47
Bhágí	H	689 J L 18, 44	Chagotra	H	164 15, 29	Deghat	H	16 18, 25
Bhágíl	H	114 21	Chaldak	H	12 47	Deogawan	H	1,047 14
Bhágirthi	H	102 8, 14	Chalgo	H	258 39, 42	Deopal	H	38 12, 20, 29
Bhágíl	H	18 25, 47	Chalo	H	21 46	Deosar	H	244 14
Bhagotre	H	142 15	Chaiotrá	H	21 15, 47	Desi	H	104 2, 11, 33
Bhagwál	H	298 15, 17, 38, 47	Chanan	H	412 L 18, 21, 24, 25, 48	Devi Sár Sat	H	68 15, 17
Bhagwati	H	71 47	Chanchi	H	142 18, 42	Dhágát	H	68 9, 12
Bhái	H	219 15, 42	Chándaná	H	58 19, 23	Dhalí	H	70 28, 27
Bhákár	H	128 J 14, 15	Chándí	H	115 15, 27, 37, 47	Dhaknu	H	9 25
Bhákhrí	H	500 9, 10, 17, 18	Chandúl	H	39 42	Dhalwal	H	54 16
Bhal	H	489 14, 15, 18, 42	Chandu	H	17 21	Dhamí	H	60 8, 15-
Bhále	H	159 10, 14, 24, 45	Chandu	H	43 19	S	528 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 26, 30, 45, 51	
Bhalgu	H	119 12, 14, 20	Chandu	H	13 17, 41, 47	Dhamré	H	64 39
Bhalotre	H	57 15	Chandu	H	879 11, 13	Dhandí	H	59 14, 15
Bhan	H	80 11, 15, 47	Chapohút	H	53 11, 47	Dhamu	H	215 24, 26, 27
Bhánbásar	H	281 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21	Cháfrang	H	43 42	I	1 11	
Bhánbhákar	H	418 18	Charwa	H	89 17, 19, 26, 45	Dhannar	H	70 11, 23, 26
Bhándale	H	28 15, 18	Chatarohot	H	5 11	Dhánpotrá	H	39 23, 28, 42
Bhándár	H	86 11	Chaterá	H	56 9, 34, 42	Dhanatar	H	21 19
Bháudotare	H	21 39	Chator	H	177 43	Dhárá	.. H	111 11, 12, 21, 47
Bhangre	H	40 10, 18, 25, 45	Chhabzá	H	119 9, 15, 19	Dhári	H	160 11, 14, 15, 18, 42
Bhanot	H	426 9, 11, 15, 25, 44	Chhábron	H	39 47	Dharmítar	H	15 36
Bhancíri	H	513 15, 17, 25, 42	Chhall	H	15 15	Dháru	H	182 8, 11, 14, 18, 17, 18
Bhármámal	H	21 9, 45, 47	Chhanchhan	H	36 17, 18	Dharokáta	H	102 3
Bharán	H	52 47	Chhangur	H	68 9, 17	Dho	H	5 18
Bharande	H	58 14	Chhári	H	64 8, 47	S	275 8, 27, 42	
Bharbhákar	H	600 9, 11, 18, 25	Chheli	H	19 18, 20	I	17	
Bhárdawáj	H	27,650 F	Chher	H	108 8, 15, 45	Dhosar	H	181 14, 15, 25
	S	101 9, 10, 12, 13, 18	Chhbí	H	61 5, 8, 20	Dhoár	H	414 4, 10, 11, 15
Bhardwáre	H	475 8, 9	Chhoti Saran	H	14 5	Diarru	H	11 41
Bharg	H	22 27, 44, 47	Chúbar	H	24 18, 19, 29	Dikh Chat	J	1 11
Bhárgo	H	416 J 3, 14, 15, 27, 28, 49	Chitar Gupt	H	308 10, 18, 34	Dobhágí	S	35 12
Bhárá	H	19 9, 11	Chobe	H	51 1, 4, 32, 34	Dodá	H	105 11, 14, 42, 47
Bháriwál	H	20 13			27 18	Dogal	H	121 11
Bhárj	H	167 9, 15, 18, 45	Chobá	H	184 8, 50	Dográ	H	1,051 J 14, 15, 16, 18, 25, 27, 39, 41, 42
Bhártu	H	62 14, 19, 21, 24	Chobrá	H	18 4	S	6 14	
Bhárwáh	H	40 9, 47	Chohán	H	42 11, 18, 25	Dohrá	H	19 8, 25
Bhárwál	H	22 11	Choli	H	68 20, 29	Dor	H	85 9, 11, 15, 37
Bhát	H	8,761 J R M 14, 42, 47, 50	Cholrá	H	2 15	Doj	H	12 8
	S	90 8, 44	Chonbata	H	20 47	Dolar	H	615 14, 19
	M	5 50	Chorásá	H	8,346 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 49, 50	S	10 14	
Bháthár	H	174 8, 9, 15, 44	Chori	H	39 29	Dohrá	H	19 8, 25
Bhátori	H	457 8, 14, 18, 27, 42	Chumi	H	220 18, 21, 28, 25, 27	Dor	H	85 9, 11, 15, 37
Bhátrá	H	323 9, 25	Churáwan	H	18 24, 27	Doj	H	12 8
Bháwákar	H	255 11, 44, 45	Dabgar	H	76 9 14	Dolar	H	10 14
	S	2 44	Dabol	H	770 7, 18, 47	M	1 14	
Bhawálá	H	19 9, 45	Dag	H	295 14	Doh	H	81 15, 16, 42
Bholi	H	55 15, 44	Dág	H	24 9, 11, 23	Dóphar	H	26 26
Bholjál	H	86 10, 14, 42, 47	Dagor	H	5 19	Dora	H	113 8, 15
Bholjí	H	114 8, 9, 12, 26, 28	Dagotar	H	145 9, 15, 18	Dosar	H	845 15
Bholopatrá	H	360 17, 18, 23, 24	Dábre	H	65 18, 21	Dotar	H	24 47
Bholia	H	27 11, 21			8 14, 21	Dur	H	47 15, 19
Bhoukro	H	85 38			11 16, 18	S	1 14	
Bhot	H	207 9, 11, 18, 24						

**NICOBAR ISLANDS**  
**DIAGRAM SHOWING THE VILLAGE NAMES**

KAR NIKOBAR



CHAURA

TERESSA



KAMORTA



KACHAL



NANKAURI



## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Lati	H	89 9	Naros	H	20 12	Purang	S	9 17
Lathi	H	70 28, 47	Nashandá	H	18 11	Purbia	H	57 10
Léti	H	71 14, 30, 42	Nawábur	H	37 14, 47	Puri	H	84 15
Lan	H	26 9	Nekan	H	61 15, 38, 47	Pushkarná	S	40 11, 12, 25
Lochi	H	42 8	Obansh	H	14 17	Qansuji	H	1 14
Lochán	H	44 42	Oohi	H	12 14, 19	Rábrá	S	2,986 18, 18, 28
Lohár	H	21 47	Odepál	H	24 14, 17, 47	Ráhi	H	11 28, 28
Lohárich	H	17 47	Ogor	H	318 4, 11	Rahin	H	1,858 D L 25, 49
Lor	H	408 15, 17, 26	Ojhá	H	268 11, 19, 23, 26	Ráj	H	14 14, 49
Lotre	H	16 16	Oju	H	41 8, 17, 21	Rájbrá	S	308 12, 18, 24, 28
Machan	H	30 15	Opédia	H	52 8, 12, 34	Ráhi	H	2 25
Madáre	H	48 10	Osbal	H	25 14	Rahin	H	257 15, 16, 45
Madárijá	H	28 17, 41	Osni	H	226 14, 47	Rahin	H	171 9, 15, 18, 21
Mádho	H	81 11, 14, 42	Ostí	H	194 14, 15	Ráj	H	24 14, 15, 21
Madwál	H	87 42	Pachahdu	H	41 12, 18, 47	Ráj	H	524 11, 15, 18, 21
Mahán Brah man	H	876 2, 5, 8, 49, 51	Padál	H	18 47	Ráj	H	10 20
Mahantá	H	179 9	Páde	H	222 8, 15, 21, 34	Raini	H	228 15, 47
Mahin	H	42 11, 41	Pagotre	H	386 8, 10, 43, 47	Rájghát	H	29 11
Mahiwál	H	22 42	Páhal	H	18 17	Rájhi	H	88 11, 15, 44
Maholá	H	122 18, 26,	Pabri	H	14 9, 11	Rájpal	H	97 14, 25, 45
Mahrásái	H	17 27	Pál	H	128 20, 39, 42	Rajche	H	845 47
Mahsái	H	737 9, 16, 17	Palang	H	67 9, 10, 14, 25, 26	Rájpunt	H	17 25
Madar	H	194 15, 18	Palsár	H	188 10, 39, 44, 47	Rakháná	H	24 28, 45
Majhorí	H	24 42	Pálásár	H	92 9, 14, 16, 39, 41	Rakhari	H	17 8
Makarzátu	H	39 47	Pálásár	H	77 18, 39, 47	Rakesar	H	102 8
Makhí	H	82 9, 28	Palo	H	28 44	Rakhote	H	95 17, 43, 47
Makhfál	H	12 47	Pálí	H	151 8, 14, 15, 44	Rákhshash	H	11 18
Máldico	H	25 10	Pallwal	H	115 8, 4	Ramánandú	S	61 10, 21, 24, 25, 41
Maleri	H	82 15, 48	Pambro	H	68 28, 28	Rámde	H	115 18, 21, 44, 45
Mandab	H	12 42	Pandáre	H	50 8, 15, 27	Ramdev	H	142 M 14 19, 28
Mandler	H	605 L 24, 42, 47	Pánde	H	822 J 15 21, 44, 47	Ramdhú	H	10 14, 18
Mandolá	H	12 14, 15	Pandhá	H	889 8, 9, 16, 19, 25, 50	Rámgarhie	S	28 4, 17
Mangal	H	17 8, 47	Pándu	H	1 50	Rámpál	H	12 4
Mangleru	H	49 8	Pándu	H	24 11, 12, 14, 16, 42	Randior	H	28 11, 47
Maniás	H	28 47	Pandit	H	2 15	Rangá	H	35 11, 24, 25, 45
Manojá	H	17 18, 45	Pandojar	H	712 6, 8, 18, 15, 42	Rángotre	H	34 9, 51
Mára	H	194 15, 47	Pani	H	54 9, 42 47	Ránu	H	891 8, 10, 14, 27, 47
Máráthu	H	28 47	Panj	H	18 15, 19, 25	Ranpál	H	228 L 8, 12, 19
Marchar	H	28 19, 45	Panjál	H	252 11, 15, 23, 25, 44	Rasbél	H	3 12
Marcheti	H	27 16, 47	Panjkhandú	H	291 8, 11, 14, 47	Rasgotre	H	101 10, 14, 42
Marhattá	H	11 50	Panjpal	H	12 12	Ratu	H	16 9, 21, 27
Márkande	H	378 8, 12, 47	Panotar	H	129 8, 11, 25, 47	Ratan	H	12 17, 21
S	8 12	Panwár	H	84 11, 15, 47	Ratan bhard wáj	H	847 8, 15, 24, 28, 42	
Nármandre	H	17 47	Parách	H	30 8	Ratan	H	11 9
Náror	H	67 8	Paráuchi	H	38 18, 26, 42	Ratan bhard wáj	H	189 8, 9
Máški	H	14 37	Parandána	H	76 25 28	Rataupál	H	1,144 L 8, 44, 47
Mátrí	H	18 21, 41	Parangol	H	21 15, 26, 44	6 20, 44		
Megál	H	58 11, 17, 35, 41	Parásár	H	1,814 J L 26 44, 45	261 9 18, 17, 21		
Mesi	H	151 14, 17	Parból	H	13 9, 10, 45	Ráthor	H	18 15, 45
Milanhangs	H	50 16, 29	Parhár	H	107 16, 25, 44, 47	Ratiwál	H	16 24, 27
Mirjál	H	69 9, 17, 29	Pári	H	15 14, 47	Ratnágár	H	70 12
Missar	H	328 8, 9, 15, 18, 19	Parichi	H	321 12, 14, 45, 39	Reopatra	H	25 47
Mitar	H	174 15, 18, 25	Párikh	H	62 14, 17, 24, 27	Rigvedi	H	18 47
Mithu	H	159 14	Párohat	H	1,336 1, 3, 12, 49	Riku	H	14 3
Mohan	H	183 10, 14, 15, 19	Pároj	H	738 8, 14 41, 30, 42	627 12, 14, 16, 17, 45		
Mohtá	H	249 3, 15, 17	Pásak	H	191 15	Rithál	H	16 14
S	18 12	Pásáman	H	47 15, 45	Róhá	H	801 4, 21, 39	
Mohyál	H	2,385 10, 14, 20, 28, 48	Pátk	H	126 14, 25, 51	Róhá	H	11 21
S	310 20 23, 38	Pátk	H	985 9, 11, 15, 28, 38	Róhá	H	19 8	
Mojal	H	2,212 16, 18, 19, 28, 25	Pátk	H	57 8, 12, 43	Rohát	H	28 12, 27
S	43 15	Pátkále	H	78 9, 11, 47	Rohát	H	37 19, 27	
Molá	H	25 24, 25, 28	Páther	H	18 15, 45	Róhá	H	22 47
Montár	H	158 15 47	Pátkál	H	222 9, 15, 47	Róhá	H	318 15, 47
Mor	H	86 26	Pátkári	H	82 8, 15, 21, 51	Róhá	H	64 45, 47
Mose	H	17 24	Pátkári	H	25 17	Rumál	H	275 10, 11, 13, 27, 45
Motál	H	41 6, 15, 29, 38, 41	Pátkári	H	57 15, 18, 44, 45	Rupál	H	42 7, 8, 14
Mudgal	H	242 3, 9, 50	Pátkári	H	88 14, 15, 38, 42	Sáhá	H	294 10, 11, 25, 45
Mudri	H	15 15 47	Pátkári	H	10 14	Sáhá	H	117 15
Munge	H	782 8, 14, 15, 28, 28,	Pátkári	H	23 3, 9	Sáhá	H	33 8, 47
S	47	Pátkári	H	192 10, 28, 47	Sabotrá	H	11 21, 25	
Munnan	H	148 17, 45	Pátkári	H	27 39	Sabotrá	H	23 7, 23, 42
Nábhá	H	181 14, 15, 16, 18	Pátkári	H	11 18, 28	Sedála	H	69 15
Nade	H	85 42	Pátkári	H	382 12, 15, 24, 39	Sedátaí	H	27 15
Nágar	H	30 8, 12	Pátkári	H	8 12	Sadaté	H	184 9
Négpál	H	68 14	Pátkári	H	147 9, 10, 11, 39	Sadgal	H	80 15, 38, 47
Négu	H	74 9, 17, 27, 47	Pátkári	H	19 9, 28, 28, 45	Sádh	H	4 7, 14
Nágwál	H	52 4, 8	Pátkári	H	14 45, 51	Sadhan	H	4 21
S	14 4, 5	Pátkári	H	36 14	Sadhar	H	247 12, 16, 21, 24	
Náras	H	115 43	Pátkári	H	16 18	Sadhar	H	7 14, 17
Nárenán	H	32 47	Pátkári	H	60 15, 19, 45	Sadhrí	H	39 9, 16, 21
Náraháháhi	H	195 12, 14	Pátkári	H	16 20	Sadi	H	268 9, 11, 15, 16, 21
Néprá	H	14 42	Pátkári	H	108 11, 12, 14	Safan	H	16 47
Nárad	H	65 15	Pátkári	H	783 L 4, 21, 26	Sagol	H	97 21, 22, 25, 27
Náraj	H	205 9, 18, 45	Pátkári	H	11 47	Sagar	H	24 7, 11
Naranjanu	H	15 18	Pátkári	H	302 8, 12, 15, 47			
S	18 45	Pátkári	H	53 8, 14, 20, 24				

## CHAPTER II.

### A.—Configuration of the ground and underlying rock and soil.

The islands were explored by the writer of this report some years ago to examine the possibilities of colonization and since the results have some bearing on the future of the population they are recorded here.

The outer fringe of all the islands consists of a belt of sand and coral thrown up by the sea, only a few feet above high water, with a width varying from a few yards to a mile or even more. It is most in evidence at the low-lying island of Kar Nikobar. In other respects the physical characteristics of the various islands vary considerably.

1. *Great and Little Nikobar* are much intersected by steep sided ridges with very narrow valleys, rendering their exploration a difficult process. These irregular features are, no doubt, due to the action of the atmosphere and heavy rainfall which easily disintegrate the soft micaceous sandstone which is the principal formation of these islands. This formation is similar to that of the west coast of Middle Andaman. Numerous stream beds have cut up the surface in all directions, and the soil is washed down into depressions where it forms alluvial beds, sometimes of considerable extent. These flats are, however, occasionally below the outer fringe of coralline alluvium and are inundated in the rains. In such cases they are often a heavy clay and have the appearance of having been at one time below the sea.

2. *Nankauri, Kamorta, Teressa, Bompoka*.—Beds of polycystine clay predominate, the slopes of the hill are easier, but owing to the slow disintegration of the clay there is no more than a thin layer of soil on the surface, only capable of supporting grass. Other parts of the islands contain sandstone formations which are covered with forest.

3. The formation of *Trinkat* is similar to that of Kamorta and Nankauri, but the island is low, considerable areas are swampy, and there is a good deal of coralline diluvium which supports fairly extensive coconut plantations.

4. *Kar Nikobar*.—Is surrounded by large areas of flat ground consisting of coralline diluvium. The coral extends in places to the higher ground as on Kachal and appears to have been raised considerably above sea-level.

5. *Kachal*.—The island possesses flat and sometimes swampy ground of coralline diluvium over the whole of its north western portions and sandy alluvia similar to that of the southern group in parts near the north and south coast. A layer of limestone (coral) overlies a considerable portion of the south west coast and the hill above Oyantapa, and here the soil is a dark brown fertile loam. It may be mentioned here that a cave on this hill contains some 5,000 c. ft. of bat guano. The greater part of the island is suitable for cultivation and the island is the most suitable of all the groups for extension of coconut and other cultivation and would be the most suitable for a further overflow of the increasing population of other islands which is certain to follow if more attention is paid to medical treatment. Yaws for instance which now takes a heavy toll of the inhabitants of the central group could soon be eradicated.

### B.—Forests.

(i) Great Nikobar, Little Nikobar, and Kachal are entirely covered with forests, while the larger part of the principal remaining islands, excepting perhaps Chaura, Tilatgehong and Kar Nikobar, are covered to a large extent with *lalang* grass.

(ii) The littoral fringe of Kar Nikobar as well as that of the Central group is occupied by coconut trees. At Great Nikobar they occur in groves

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—*continued.*

CERUBRA.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	
Vais	H S	142 2 15	15, 18, 28, 27 Vasand	H H	34 1,440	24, 25 8 14, 15, 16, 44	Yodhin Minor*	H H	15 1,871
Vaisno	H S	67 15	Vasdev Vasti	H H	187	14, 16, 17, 25		S M	63 1
Valālī	H S	25 2 10	Vāwal	H H	38 200	4 12, 15 28 17, 18, 24, 25	Unspecified	H S	61,442 2,118
Vals	H	29	Vedwā	H H	4 25			M	1
Vanj	H	44	Vegi	H H	27 3	14, 21, 25 12		J	31
Vāole	H	26	Vid	H H	258 3	44		H	4
Varmi	H	28				2, 28, 51			
Varsu	H	21				15, 16, 21			
						18, 19			

**\*DETAIL OF MINOR**

Abbé 3, Abdhus 3, Abhib 3, Áchkar 3, Adrich 1, Aghar 3, Agtari 6, Ahauns 3, Ajra 6, Akhoti 3, Akri 9, Alstar 1, Alwáni 6, Amak 9, Amál 1, Amal Kash 4, Amri 5, Anasid 2, Anant Phat 1, Andal 6, Ankran 4 Atarpopo 1, Arichré 5, Áru 2, Arotré 9, Ársi 10, Ársti 1, Áryal 10, Ásmád 4, Ásmi 1, Astrá 3, Atarmal 8, Athán 4 Auhun 1, Áuh 1, Áungal 1, Awahil 9, Áwadá 6, Bachál 2, Badak 6, Badam 5, Badbát 8, Baishno 10, Bákari 3, Bakhs 7, Bákál 2, Bálmk 3, Baloj 2, Banwá 3, Bararia 5, Barobhái 7, Bargám 1, Barnál 10, Barúkar 6, Barwáne 4, Basárá 6, Basan 10, Batrui 2, Berami 5, Barz 2, Bhabák 1, Bhami 9, Bhanuwá 8, Bhalkán 1, Bhának 5, Bhamar 5, Bharmore 1, Bharthari 3, Bhasant 2, Bhateru 3, Bhokli 6, Bholá 7, Bholmál 1, Bhoman Falru 1, Bushan Nágri 2, Buskára 6, Bum 3, Brahm Bhojá 1, Burthi 1, Chabgi 4, Cháche 7, Chakar 8, Chakrá 7, Chaldrách 7, Chand 3, Chánál 2 Charotari 1, Chawál 10, Chhakan 10, Cholan 5, Chom 8, Dabbie 8, Dabnar 5, Dabor 2, Dadal 9, Dádálú 5, Dádhíl 10, Dadhwá 2, Dagthalá 1, Dahdahán 8, Dákhál 2, Dalore 8, Dandwáli 6, Dángmar 3, Darbán 1 Darbáwa 3, Dardará 2, Dargade 1, Dárhkáj 3, Darshani 4, Dasí 4, Datmál 4, Degam 5, Deom 4, Dhadhwá 4, Dhagwaral 6, Dhagjáre 2, Dhákjorá 8, Dhal 3, Dhangu 4, Dhaul 7, Dherbál 2, Diásbara 4, Die 1, Diná 3, Dith 7, Durdal 4, Dunjal 7, Eman 1, English 4, Fatian 9, Gadahar 10, Gadiwal 7, Gagra 1, Gárdá 5, Galán 3, Gandwan 10, Ganj 1, Garbh 3, Gawkáli Bans 10, Ghalogar 7, Ghamaí 2, Ghassai 7, Ghuman 10, Gidas 3, Gila 6, Golashán 9, Gorádayán 1, Gote 6, Granthu 3, Gubtá 1, Gujar 5, Guramál 8, Guramí 2, Hál 1, Héwi 1, Hamsan 2, Handdiú 5, Harnál 8, Hathkari 7, Humán 10, Indaná 8, Jabak 1, Jawdan 5, Jákárwá 3, Jagpal 3, Jagthala 4, Jahan 2, Jaiwál 6, Jakál 7, Jamáe 4, Jamhurá 6, Jamne Dasi 1, Jamré 2, Jand 1, Jangpál 2, Janré 2, Jart Karna 1, Jeani 3, Jhalmará 2, Jhangain 7, Jhári 6, Jhárohá 2, Jhontaru 1, Jogán 3, Johnia 7, Jokatár 1, Jor 1, Jori 2, Káchhwáli 5, Kachráyá 7, Kachwá 6, Káhangari 4, Kahie 8, Kail 1, Kái 2, Kalanbú 5, Kalbánch 8, Kaljánú 1, Kallikálé 3, Kalnás 1, Kalsi 1, Kandwáli 5, Kánkar 2, Kanotré 9, Káphattá 10, Kantrún 1, Kasandarbí 1, Kaná 8, Katári 2, Katorná 6, Kulukhári 8, Kespotrá 6, Khangabar 5, Khatte 7, Khekpotrá 1, Khoya 4, Khotka 6, Khuriá 3, Kura 1, Konthi 8, Koran 1, Kothehlá 10, Kothehn 10, Kotmial 5, Kunb 2, Kung 3, Lada 3, Lagáj 1, Lagan 4, Lakhum 1, Lalgal 8, Lahn 1, Lemóná 9, Lamán 2, Länge 7, Langot 2, Láthari 5, Lawen 1, Lewá 1, Léni 3, Lunj 6, Macharwáli 7, Machhindar 6, Machu 2, Macdáhar 7, Maháráshtrá 2, Mahárwáli 3, Mahesar 3, Makan 1, Makhnoe 5, Malkine 1, Mamre 9, Mán 2, Mandhál 10, Mandhon 10, Manmáheh 2, Manon 4, Marai 8, Marháis 8, Marindá 1, Mehtá 8, Mihápanthi 3, Mohdá 8, Mulhud 1, Murk 5, Nadewáhá 8, Nadialn 1, Nágetu 1, Nahku 6, Nájumi 8, Nárá 6, Nardankhu 3, Naunushum 1, Natawál 1, Nirmitá 1, Nobak 5, Obbi 9, Odhá 4, Odú 1, Odmuri 2, Olal 8, Ovñihál 8, Pachhiálu 6, Padhár 4, Pagháj 2, Paldhan 8, Palní 8, Palru 7, Panan 2, Pandáhár 5, Pandhotre 2, Pandróhá 9, Pándwáin 2, Panjague 2, Pasjuri 10, Párákpandá 9, Parman 7, Parbar 4, Parerám 2, Pashpotré 1, Pásti 6, Pathári 10, Phán Panm 8 Phánphákar 1, Phatwári 3, Pinjar 1, Popu 3, Posal 4, Punman 1, Purán 2, Qawál 1, Radwáli 10, Ragú 9, Rábbát 8, Réjphrot 1, Rajun 6, Rakhpál 2, Ranito 2, Ratpl 1, Ráwwar 9, Razadha 1, Regan 3, Rith 8, Rokiná 7, Rutanhotre 2, Sabhyá 3 Sabdá 4, babwáyá 4, Sáhan 1, Sahári 3, Sáhdá 2, Sámu 3, Sáns 3, Sejan 1, Sakbwár 6 Saéiwák 6, Sakral 5, Salan 2, Salanón 6, Samál 1, Samotra 2, Sandla 2, Sangal 5, Sangat 1, Sanjál 1, Sanohá 4, Santwáhi 3, Sapánuwl 8, Sapolia 8, Surankari 7, Sarbar 2, Sargandi 3 Sarmotré 3, Saroy 7, Sarothayú 4, Sarm 3, Sáth 1, Satoh 4, Satwáli 1, Sau 1, Sawára 10, Sasák 2, Seconde 2, Sewak 6, Shaungarpota 1, Shanwáli 1, Shanwári 2, Sharmá 2, Sheekaran 2, Shehn 8, Shrín Shushti 7, Shohai 2, Síamá 5, Síási 2, Shihat 1, Sítán 2, Sungi 1 Sirithakar 1, Sítia 7, Sognuuni 1, Sojhi 3, Somehans 2, Sondal 2, Song 2, Songthál 7, Sudbháti 6, Sudh 1, Suráni 3, Surisari 1, Surjwál 9, Tabake 8, Tágan 8, Taggar 8, Téhi 7, Tahmochat 1, Tanto 4, Téku 9, Talorá 3, Talwár 6, Tamálu 9, Tamiza 8, Tarandi 8, Tarangrit 10, Tarikh 6, Tarthán 6, Thakrá 8, Thalán 10, Tháthi 1, Tim 4, Tindolá 2, Toke 1, Tol 10, Torak 2, Tori 2, Tosára 1, Tunak 10, Tupál 5, Ud 1, Udkára 6, Udyál 1, Ujba 1, Upárc 1, Upnam 5, Uppal 8, Uthál 6, Utrádu 1, Vádhle 6, Vasgi 6, Váttu 1, Vedám 8, Vedpatra 7, Vegahe 8, Vedpanthi 7

	H	789,857							
Chuhra	S	51,549	Andlú	H	458	13, 15, 25	Audi	H	84 15
925,535	M	84,123		M	3	14		S	2 13
	J	1	Andwál	H	17	1		M	7 13
				H	21	13	Auyhwál	H	11 2
Abwál	H	158	8, 44	H	60	4	Auyhawáh	H	22 25, 48
	S	39	8, 12	H	19	14, 27	Auiah	S	48 48
Acháh	H	40	1	H	238	4	Aur	H	21 18
Adalwál	H	238	9, 15	H	12	4		S	55 25
Acháwáh	H	197	9, 10, 14, 25	H	108	1, 4		M	3 18
Adhrwál	H	60	4	H	150	8, 15, 48, 50	Autal	H	188 8, 10, 48
Adiwál	H	2,458	1, 6, 10, 25, 46, 48	H	37	1	Awán	H	238 4, 16, 25
	S	901	1, 12, 14, 25, 48	M	48	61		M	14 12, 12, 16, 25
	M	72	12, 13	H	352	5, 6, 50	Áwi	S	99 25
Adlál	H	18	1	H	3	48	Baba	H	1,818 1, 6, 7, 17
Adral	M	56	12	S	57	12, 14		S	49 12
Adwál	H	954	11, 13	M	7	51		M	4 17
	M	17	12, 21	H	10	50	Babar	H	125 16, 17
Ahír	H	107	1, 8, 11	S	16	50		S	1 48
	S	4	6	H	18	8	Hablar	H	88 25
	M	1	25	H	277	6, 8, 10	Bachhal	H	28 3, 48
Ahmal	H	65	11	H	6	1, 2	Bádal	H	217 3, 11, 14, 48
Ajñhwál	H	1,422	3, 4, 32, 51	S	4	14		M	18 24
				M	20	27	Badarí	H	285 13
Akál	H	11	5	H	12,888	L 1, 2, 3, 25,	Badban	H	38 1
Alwál	H	69	3, 5	H		48, 48	Badhal	H	61 2, 17, 25
Amal	H	12	9, 25	S	1,289	9, 13, 14, 25, 48	Badhán	H	7 18, 25
Anent	H	6	44	M	1,520	12, 18, 24, 25	Badhará	H	22 5, 6, 44, 48
Andal	M	53	4	S	101	48	Badidán	H	43 17
	H	20	2	H	19	9, 10, 48		H	103 5, 16 48

## CHAPTER IV.

### History.

Sir R. Temple in his Census Report 1901 deals with the history of the Nicobars in detail. A short account, however, is here appended together with fresh information as a result of recent investigation of the Hindu occupation of the Nicobars in the XIth century A. D.

Owing to their situation in the middle of the Bay of Bengal, the Nicobars were along the ancient trade route to the East. The earliest mention of them is that made by the famous Chinese traveller and Buddhist monk I'Tsing in 672 A. D. who refers to them as the land of the 'Naked people' (Lo-Jen-Kuo) and this seems to have been the recognized name for them in China. Yule however identifies with the Nicobars the islands referred to by the Buddhist monk as 'Nalo-kio-chen' (i.e., *Narikel-dwipa* or coconut islands), where the men are 3 feet high and had beaks like birds, no cultivation, and lived on coconuts. The beaks might be taken as an allusion to the protruding mouths developed by the betel-chewing habits of the Nicobarese. In A. D. 607, the Empress of China, Yang-ti, sent an envoy to Siam who reached the Nicobars, spoken of as the country of Rakshasas—meaning demons. He reported that the inhabitants were very ugly, having red hair, black bodies, teeth like beasts and claws like hawks. Sometimes they visited Linyih (Champa) but traded at night; by day they covered their faces.

The Nicobarese have also been identified with the "Lankabulus" "Langa balus" or Najabulus (Sanskrit *nagna nanja*-naked) of the "Arab Relations" 851 A. D. In Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, Vol. 7, page 183, appears "an account of the travels of two Mahomeddans through India and China in the ninth century" translated by the Abbo Renaudot from the Arabic. The Nicobars are here referred to as "Najabulus which are pretty well peopled; both the men and the women there go naked, except the women conceal their private parts with the leaves of trees". Mention is also made that ambergris and coconuts are bartered by the inhabitants for iron. Gerini has fixed on "Maniola" for Kar Nikobar and "Agathodaimonos" for Great Nikobar among the *Satyrorum insulae* of the 1490 edition of Ptolemy. Apparently Ptolemy however regarded "Agathodaimonos" and the "Maniolae" as an entirely different group. He mentions ten islands as called "Maniolae". As to the *Satyrorum insulae* he mentions that the inhabitants are said to have tails like those with which Satyrs are depicted. The Nicobar Islands also appear in the Great Tanjore Inscription of 1050 as "Nakavaram" or land of the Naked\*.

S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, Ph.D., in his contribution to the Journal of Indian History describes the overseas expedition of Rajendra Chola II and includes among his conquests the Nicobars, Kar Nikobar appearing as Kardipa, Great Nikobar as Nagadipa, the whole being the islands of Naccavaram. This invasion has been fixed at the beginning of the 11th century. The name appears as Nocuveran, and Nicoveran in Marco Polo (1292) and Friar Odoric (1322) respectively. In the 15th and 16th century the islands are referred to as Nacabar and Nicubar by the Portuguese pioneers who attempted to try and evangelize them by means of missionaries, who had their headquarters in the neighbouring Mergui Archipelago. This is without doubt the cause of the vague monotheistic belief which exists in the Nicobars and identifies the Chaura word *Reussi* and the Teressa and Nankauri words

\* Note by Census Commissioner for India.—The Nicobars have always been identified with *Lankabulus* of the Arabs, *Nakavaram* of the Hindus and Marco Polo's *Nescaram*. The name no doubt survives in Nankauri. One is tempted to identify them with Ptolemy's *Nagadipa* (as the island of the Naked, *Nanga*, not of Snakes) east of Ceylon, but the traditional identification is with the *Satyrorum Insulae* trees the inhabitants of which are said to have tails, as the Satyrs are depicted, a reference perhaps to the tufted girdles worn by the men. Even the comparatively recent Swedish navigator Keeping reported the Nicobarese to be gifted by nature with anatomical tails (1647). An alternative identification is with Ptolemy's five Barusae islands (inhabited, of course, by *anthropophagi*), which may be taken to correspond well enough to Teressa and the other islands of the Central Group [vide supra, page 5].

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

CHHURA.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
			I					
Bhat	H 648 S 32	1, 5, 14, 25, 31	Chachodiā	H 29 S 51	50 50	Ohhopā	H 113 H 52	14 44
Bhatāī	H 62 S 9	21 11	Chachobān	H 13 H 226	5 44	Ohhopar	H 178 S 5	2, 4, 17, 51 18, 27
Bhatal	H 56	50	Chachotar	H 24 M 83	12 17, 25	Ohhorī	H 268 S 15	26
Bhatan	H 12	2, 25	Chadarī	M 17 H 811	17, 21	Chhotrāl	H 15 H 161	25 5, 10, 11, 17
Bhatar	H 70 M 2	13 13	Chaddā	H 17 N 17	13	Chhotri	H 161 M 6	13
Bhatārā	H 36	50	Chayā	H 8	6	Chhumband	H 189 S 432	48 48
Bhatik	H 59	6	Chajlobā	H 25	8	Chobalā	H 22	50
Bhat Khokar	H 22	25	Chajohar	H 29	9	Chogatta	H 471 M 10	12, 13, 16, 17, 25 13
Bhatti	H 28,386 S 1,448 M 8,278	J L 1, 6, 24, 25, 44, 46, 48, 50 12, 18, 14, 25, 48, 50 L 12, 24, 25, 27, 28, 51	Chalānī	H 80 H 16 H 38	6, 10 1, 12, 30, 50 1	Chohan	H 8,248 S 1,473	46, 48, 49 1, 12, 43, 50
Bhatwal	H 382 M 2	1, 2, 4, 5, 17 13	Chalan	H 11 H 65	25 10, 11	Chohri	H 1,349 S 15	27, 28 14, 24
Bhwāl	H 19 M 4	1, 48 19, 21	Chanār	H 26 H 12	17 25	Chohriā	H 641 S 5	2, 4, 5, 49 25
Bhwār	H 54	1, 9	Chand	H 28 H 3,824	13, 28, 29 1, 2, 8, 4, 6, 7,	Chohriā	H 35 S 25	17, 18, 19, 27
Bhūm	H 1,747 S 36	10, 13, 14, 19 11	Chandālī	H 2,800 H 3,824	5, 6, 9, 11, 18, 48 1, 2, 8, 4, 6, 7, 25, 49	Chohri	H 8 H 17	8, 8 29
Bhohāl	H 70	1, 14	Chandān	H 7	48	Chonch	H 12	1
Bholār	H 151 M 8	2, 3, 15 18	Chandān	H 3 H 187	24 4, 7	Chonkar	H 26 H 610	3 5
Bholāng	H 242	6	Chāndīā	H 38	39	Chonpar	H 95	3
Bholār	H 11	23	Chāndīā	H 68	5, 48	Cnophalā	H 215	2, 18
Bhonārī	H 62	1, 11, 32	Chandol	H 77 H 1,041	15, 25 8, 25, 48	Chotāle	H 105 H 9	3 16
Bbōndī	H 12	8, 46	Chandrī	H 35	14	Chotāf	H 114 H 11	17, 40 8, 2
Bhonk	H 22	49	Chandū	H 38	49	Chotra	H 11	8
Bhorat	H 87	1, 11, 12, 18	Chandū	H 38	58	Choyā	H 31 H 8	27 14
Bhorī	H 29	12, 14	Changāl	H 17	2	Chujand	H 11	48
Bhosar	H 1,498	3, 4, 17, 48	Changārī	H 10	28	Chumār	H 38	5, 48
Bhotī	H 119 M 28	9, 18 16, 25	Changārī	H 260 H 14	3, 8, 28 38, 29	Chunthe	H 13 H 18	18 2, 24
Bhotrā	H 164	48	Chāngārī	H 11	29	Dābarwān	H 808	8
Bhugāyan	H 224	48	Chānāī	H 38	28	Dabgohar	H 11	21
Bhullar	H 150 M 65	4, 13, 48, 48 12, 48	Chānāī	H 1	18	Dabri	H 1	48
Bhunchak	H 5 M 5	48	Chānor	H 748	2, 3, 12, 32, 49	Dadhāns	H 149	2, 10
Bhuniār	H 70	2, 4	Chāntāhī	H 13	6	Dadbari	H 661 H 48	10, 18, 25 12, 14, 25
Bhup	H 3	48	Chānwārī	H 797	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 37, 48	Dādi	H 2	15, 16
Bhusarī	H 8	18	Charāman	H 11	9	Dādi	H 30	1, 14, 15
Bhutta	H 12	25	Chāran	H 184	2, 3, 6, 49, 51	Dādrī	H 11	25
Bilān	H 1,890	1, 4, 5, 10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 46,	Chārānā	H 48	5	Dādrī	H 668 H 6	11, 25, 26 25
Bimlāk	H 1	48	Chāmanā	H 17	6, 48	Daganj	H 144	12, 38
Bir	H 26	2, 5	Chātālī	H 61	6, 48	Dāgar	H 46	1, 2, 9, 17
Bishusht	H 24	10	Chātan	H 18	12	Dāgech	H 94	48
Bobāk	H 187	1, 6	Chātar Sen	H 270	50	Dāhrā	H 15	8, 9
Bedri	H 14	1	Chāda	H 3,412	13, 14, 15, 19, 25, 44	Dāhrā	H 14	48
Bohān	H 148	4, 5, 19, 12, 25	Chādhā	H 74	14, 15	Dākhāl	H 31	10, 48
Bohāt	H 4,781	1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 32, 49	Chādhā	H 48	13, 18	Dālālot	H 128	4, 5, 14, 21
Bohnā	M 3	25	Chādhādār	H 108	2, 44	Dālgāch	H 2,580	2, 3, 4
Boiñi	H 128	2	Chādhāfik	H 52	48	Dālgān	H 2,112	1, 2, 26, 45
Boiñi Barhālī	H 14	13	Chāg	H 17	12	Dājhāp	H 3	6
Bonā	H 17	21	Chāgotar	H 20	16	Dālāhr	H 85	12
Bonā	H 74	9	Chāgārī	H 17	48	Dālāhr	H 378	5, 6, 14
Bonā	H 11	9	Chāhā	H 46	17, 48	Dālān	H 88	12, 17
Borāth	H 2,272	13, 18, 51	Chāhāj	H 21	48	Dālāo	H 21	11
Borāth	H 181	13, 19	Chāhājohar	H 10	48	Dālānā	H 23	10
Borāt	H 78	4, 25	Chāhājohar	H 285	11, 48	Dālor	H 15	48
Borāt	H 59	25	Chāhājorā	H 104	8	Dālāor	H 174	5, 6, 12
Borāt	H 24	4	Chāhāni	H 2	6	Dālāwān	H 78	8
Borāt	H 9	16	Chāhāni	H 25	17	Dāmāne	H 21	2
Bot	H 5,002	1, 4, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15, 25	Chāhāpāband	H 18,095	10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 25, 48	Dānbala	H 148	48, 49
Botri	H 107	15, 16, 25	Chāhāpāband	H 767	9, 11, 14, 25, 48	Dāngā	H 15	25
Botri	H 189	18, 25	Chāhāpāband	H 1,486	12, 18, 19, 24, 25	Dāngāl	H 11	4
Botri	H 6	9	Chāhārālātāl	H 28	3	Dāngāl	H 13	2, 10, 19
Burat	H 24	13	Chāhātār	H 20	25, 44	Dāngāl	H 48	1, 2, 25
Burat	H 567	1, 2, 4, 25	Chāhātār	H 28	14, 17	Dārgāt	H 30	2, 3, 8
Chabri	H 588	1, 13, 16, 17	Chāhātātānā	H 11	48	Dārboli	H 37	48
Chabri	H 47	13	Chāhātātānā	H 691	5, 48	Dārā	H 174	10, 12, 25
Chachlānā	H 10	6, 11	Chāhātātānā	H 2	48	Dārā	H 161	1, 25
Chachlānā	H 12	3	Chāhātātānā	H 2	48	Dārā	H 161	25

This suggestion has since been carried out and an account of the action taken will be found in the Chapter on Education in the Report.

Owing to the remarkable increase in the population and the formation of a flourishing mission, Kar Nikobar has become the most important island in the group; it is the seat of an Assistant Commissioner, and possesses a Sub-Assistant Surgeon with a local hospital for the treatment of the Nicobarese.

## CHAPTER V.

### Anthropology, Philology and Ethnology.

Owing to territorial distinctions the Nicobarese are divided by customs, manners, physical and linguistic characteristics into groups. These groups are :—

I. Kar Nikobar . . . . .	Northern group.
II. (a) Chaura . . . . .	}
III. (b) Teressa . . . . .	}
(c) Bompoka . . . . .	}
IV. (d) Nankauri . . . . .	Central group.
(e) Kamorta . . . . .	}
(f) Trinkat . . . . .	}
(g) Kachal . . . . .	}
V. (a) Little Nikobar . . . . .	}
(b) Pulo Milo . . . . .	}
(c) Great Nikobar (coastal tribes) . . . . .	Southern group.
(d) Kondul.	
VI. The Shompen of the Interior of Great Nikobar.	

Anthropologically and ethnologically the Nicobarese have many points of affinity with the Indo-Chinese Race as distinguished from the Tibeto-Burman and Malay tribes, and their manners and customs point to an eastern rather than an Indian origin.

S. H. Roberts in his Population Problems of the Pacific mentions waves of migration which took place towards the Pacific, in the fifth and thirteenth centuries from Indonesia. Undoubtedly, there were even earlier migrations from the main land to the islands and it is not improbable that such migrations took place from the Penang Peninsula in the fine weather of the north-east monsoon for which the Nikobars would be a natural destination. All the Nicobarese are excellent sailors and build large sea-worthy outrigger canoes comparable with Hawaiian, Tahitian, Fiji and Maori types in which Cook in 1777 found Tahitians as far as 200 leagues from home.

There can be no doubt that the Nicobarese of the different islands have various mixtures of foreign blood which has been introduced at a date considerably later than the migration. In the people of Chaura, possibly, the purest type is represented, on account of their exclusiveness and isolation. In them the highest form of Nicobarese culture is found as well as a tribal and economic organization superior to that of the other islands. This exclusiveness is due to their refusal to allow any foreigners to remain on their islands and even within the last 40 years they are known to have killed two large canoe crews of Nicobarese who had come for pots and could not leave owing to a change in the monsoon. Although this had never come to the notice of the administration, it is admitted by the Chaura people and substantiated by John Richardson, the Nicobarese Honorary Tahsildar of Kar Nikobar, whose father was one of the massacred crew.

Owing to their position the Northern group as exemplified in Kar Nikobar appears to have assimilated a certain amount of Burmese blood while in the south the influence of the Malay is very noticeable. Père Barbe in his monograph on the Nicobar Islands in 1816 states that the natives of Kar Nikobar have a tradition that they are Burmese, who owing to rebellion were forced to fly from Tenasserim and seek safety in the Nicobars. This theory has very many supports both anthropological and philological to bear it out.

See also



79159

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

CHUHRA.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Ghogli	H 176	1, 3, 4, 24	Háns	M 444	12, 13, 14, 18, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29	Jauwál	H 17	10, 48
Ghol	H 221	6, 14					S 1	48
Ghontal	H 12	13					H 53	1, 2, 4, 30
Ghor	H 1,165	1, 6, 8, 11, 25, 27, 39, 45, 48	Hánshori	H 38	3	Jánwár	H 50	4, 5, 8, 25
	S 40	6, 9, 15, 51	Hardari	H 19	25	Jarai	H 5	2, 25
	M 80	13, 16	Harmál	H 57	5, 17, 44	Járá	H 43	4, 8
Ghosí	H 388	2, 6, 10	Hark	H 29	19	Jasi	H 107	46
Ghular	H 20	13	Harojá	H 62	11	Jassor	H 2	14
Ghummán	H 40	5	Hatwál	H 245	3, 5, 13	Jaswál	H 64	27
	S 28	48	Hasuri	S 11	11, 27	Jat	H 10	14, 45
	M 2	18	Hindhláu	H 23	4	Jatilá	H 3	29
Ghundi	H 34	48	Himyrái	H 83	12, 14, 17, 25	Jatilá	H 58	5, 8, 8
Ghussar	H 7,042	6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 25, 44, 48, 48, 49	Hir	H 17	11, 14	Jatilá	H 86	6, 9
	S 105	14, 25, 48		S 88	13, 16, 17, 24	Jatilá	H 50	16, 28
	M 17	18, 17		H 103	8, 12, 18, 27	Jatilá	H 78	4, 9, 45
Ghaji	H 189	11, 24, 40	Hurdewál	H 77	18	Jata	H 42	48
Ghárá	H 62	1	Hirohá	H 16	48	Jata	H 8	5
	M 80	24	Hodá	H 48	3	Jatrálá	H 25	95
Gil	H 67,433	J L M 1, 4, 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 22, 44, 45, 48, 48, 49, 50, 51	Hoi	H 68	4, 6, 14, 49	Jattu	H 65	25
	S 4,341	L 2, 6, 8, 11, 12, 25, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51	Hos	H 10	10	Jatre	H 28	6, 49
	M 5,692	12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 51	Hoss	H 79	12	Jawái	H 36	48
	S 42	48	Hová	H 15	18, 25	Jawál	H 87	12
Golganj	H 182	2	Hová	H 130	2, 4	Jawán	H 41	4, 5
Godálá	H 186	1, 3, 3	Hová	H 92	7, 9, 13, 15, 51	Jhábé	H 21	28
Godar	H 12	27	Hová	H 10	6 25, 51	Jhábé	H 16	28
Gogalhá	H 305	1, 2, 3, 20	Hová	H 54	12, 14	Jhae	H 80	98
Gogaríá	H 228	1, 48	Hová	H 48	10, 15	Jhae	H 5	24
Gobál	H 18	49	Hová	H 70	24	Jhae	H 24	19
Gohar	H 744	1, 15, 19, 51	Jabá	H 1,842	5, 6, 13, 15	Jhae	H 12	28
Goharhá	H 28	3	Jabá	H 84	11	Jhajohar	H 846	1, 2, 5, 8, 12, 25, 44
Gohátní	H 88	3	Jadí	H 55	12	Jhajotor	H 2,883	1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 14, 19, 25, 44
Gouá	H 12	27	Jádon	H 120	4, 25	Jhán	H 16	14, 25
Goyráni	H 21	24	Jádrí	H 62	3	Jhán	H 12	15, 51
Goyráni	H 13	9, 31	Jadusalá	H 17	8, 12	Jhán	H 77	11
Golar	H 1	17	Jáfar	H 21	27	Jhán	H 11	20
Golar	H 35	1, 11, 14, 45	Jagdeo Pan-	H 30	48	Jhanb	H 22	16
	M 7	14	wár	H 184	1, 6, 13, 15	Jhandú	H 11	9
Golt	H 92	9	Jaghá	H 18	1, 12	Jhamoj	H 9	11, 12
Gondi	H 115	17	Jaghá	H 4	14, 25	Jhánsi	H 2	15
Gohátní	H 300	28, 28	Jaklán	H 16	39	Jhar	H 50	6, 48
Gomí	H 13	10, 14, 20	Jal	H 31	4, 48	Jholar	H 81	1
Gopi	H 35	28, 47	Jalab	H 15	4	Jhonch	H 20	48
Goraí	H 15	16	Jaláh	H 118	5, 6	Jhunjú	H 88	1, 5, 6, 49
Goráni	H 1	18	Jale	H 10	12	Jhunjú	H 2	49
Gorálá	H 14	2, 3	Jale	H 45	1, 50	Jitál	H 18	48
Gordálá	H 71	18, 17	Jal Sakandar	H 38	48	Jitál	H 10	48
Gordálá	H 288	7	Jamdowál	H 13	25	Jobá	H 20	24
Gorí	H 466	1, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 44, 49	Janah	H 25	2, 4, 8	Johni	H 81	28
	S 68	18, 25	Jandál	H 19	5	Joa	H 7	7
	M 319	12, 13	Jandál	H 15	48	Jumak	H 2,397	12, 16, 17, 25, 38
Gorní Baitan	H 31	12	Jandál	H 68	48	Kabar	H 585	24, 47
Gosal	H 100	1, 8, 12, 46, 50	Jandú	H 128	8, 6, 44	Kachhwál	H 2,457	12, 24, 25, 26, 27
	S 4	50	Jandú	H 7	18, 25	Jolal	H 227	14
	M 24	13	Jandú	H 44	28	Jonúá	H 48	17
Gugal	H 25	50	Jandré	H 28	48	Jumak	H 1	14
Guileria	H 18	4	Jandré	H 4	48	Kabar	H 175	3, 5, 44
Haddhá	H 28	4	Janglá	H 600	2, 3, 4, 29	Kachhwál	H 170	3, 5, 12
Haddhán	H 204	2	Jánu	H 32	48	Kadmóri	H 1	25
Hadphor	H 14	48	Janyú	H 3	48	Kaháru	H 29	11, 44
Hajém	H 67	14, 44	Janyú	H 63	2, 3, 25, 45	Kakhnu	H 481	4, 6, 12, 18, 45, 50
Hajor	H 658	15	Janyú	H 2	24	Kákárá	H 4,555	D 11, 12, 15, 25, 48
Hálan	H 348	8, 9, 14	Janyú	H 7	8, 13, 25	Káli	H 287	1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 45, 48
	S 8	14	Janyú	H 568	5, 9	Káli	H 121	28, 29
Hámig	H 15	48	Janyú	H 1	24	Káli	H 70	5, 9
Hendár	H 62	11, 25	Janyú	H 4	25, 28, 29	Káli	H 100	49
Handa	H 108	25	Janyú	H 171	5, 7, 11, 15	Káli	H 3	49
Hencí	H 61	14	Janyútar	H 3	24	Káli	H 120	12, 16, 17, 48
Háns	H 8,778	J L 1, 6, 18, 21, 24, 25, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51	Janyútar	H 2,049	5, 6, 18, 14, 17, 25	Káli	H 42	11, 14, 25
	S 842	4, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 25, 48, 50	Jannin	H 8	6, 15, 24	Káli	H 54	27
			Janur	H 43	15, 25, 27			
				H 38	28, 29			
				H 12	2			

is such that they would not be distinguished from others on the streets of Madras. Further mention of this is made in the chapter on History, yet there are undoubtedly traces of old Hindu colonization in the Nicobars which is stated to have existed 900 years ago when King Rajendra Chola II invaded Sumatra and the Nicobars, *vide S. Krishnaswamy Aiyangar Ph. D. "Journal of Indian History" Rajendra, the Gangaikonda Chola.*

At Nankauri harbour anthropometrical measurements were taken which induced Dr. Naidu to believe that a mixture of nordic blood was present. According to history, the Nicobars were at various times during the last 300 years visited by European vessels, Dampier in particular, giving a long and interesting discription of his visit there in 1688. It is possible that the nordic shape of head noted in Nankauri may be accounted for by the former presence of a Danish garrison. A legend is current among the people of Teressa that the people of Nankauri are descendants of Malays who visited the islands on a fishing excursion and lost their boats.

### The Southern Group.

The diverse differences between the inhabitants of the Northern, Central and Southern groups have given rise to a number of theories as to whether the Nicobars are inhabited by two different peoples, or the original inhabitants and an invading race or whether they are one people who have changed owing to successive influences of foreign blood. Boden Kloss advances the theory in his "Andamans and Nicobars" "that the islands were originally peopled by a race of Malays who were gradually driven south by the immigration from the coast of Burma of the Indo-chinese settlers, but that, in the process, there was a certain fusion of races which would account for the Malay element in the Nicobarese of to-day". The Shompen\* or inland tribe of Great Nicobar are the last element of the Malay race, who were enabled to hold off the invaders, and maintain a separate existence in the dense forests of the interior of that island. Kloss also mentions a possible mixture by immigration in remote times from Southern India, to account for the dark skin, and curly or wavy hair met with among the Shompen. He further substantiated this by pointing out that the skull is brachycephalic with marked prognathism; the type of people, approaches very nearly, to that described by Herr Baelz as typical of the Japanese of the lower Malay type, i.e., Pithcoid.

This is supported by E. H. Man who notes that the differences are both racial and linguistic between the coastal and Pen tribes though the Shom-Pen are fairer than Malays. He holds that the Shom-Pen were the original inhabitants of Great Nicobar and that at a later date they were driven into the interior by aliens more powerful than themselves, who were wrecked on their coasts.† Sir R. Temple in his 1901 report, page 200 contradicts this, stating that there is no radical difference between a Shom-Pen and other Nicobarese. The differences are merely such as exist between islands and as are to be expected among people living an almost isolated existence.

During the visit of the Census party to Great Nicobar, a Shom-Pen village on the Alexandra river was visited and anthropometric measurements taken of a dozen individuals. As a type they appeared to be totally different to other Nicobarese and the men possessed distinct features. Some resembled the Papuan while the women had Mongoloid features and often the epicanthic fold. Several male children on the other hand showed features very suggestive of South Indian blood.

While the coastal tribes of Great Nicobar exhibit all the characteristics of a mongrel Malay race, the Shom Pen with their more primitive culture and nomadic habits are distinct and differ from the remaining groups and are really not part of the social economic group either. They alone of all the groups do not use Chaura cooking pots, while the "hentas and henta-lois" and other signs of spirit propitiation and devil scaring common in the houses of the coast dwellers are absent in the crude huts of the Shom-Pen.

\* *Vide Appendix A. The Shom-Pens.*

† *Vide Appendix A.*

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Lorat	H 726 M 29	2, 13, 17, 18 1, 18, 25	Mandová Mandvál	H 129 H 62	1, 25 2, 50	Mor	H 22 M 114	21, 28 28, 29
Lot	H 2,248	1, 2, 5, 12, 13, 11, 21, 24 to 28, 44, 49	Mangá Mangál	S 98 H 94	48 48	Motá	H 501 S 278	14, 44 14, 25
	S 10 M 331	11, 46, 51 18, 21, 24, 25	Mangal	H 36	12, 48	Moth	H 14 H 24	2
Lothra	H 124 M 6	5, 13, 50 13	Mángat	H 42	11, 48	Moti	H 742 M 168	18, 15, 17, 25 18, 16, 25
Machal	H 1,246 M 62	3, 4, 5, 6, 48 4	Mangd	H 150	3, 11	Motá	H 1,405	9, 12, 17
Madá	H 20	1, 5, 13	Mangwál	H 182	4, 5, 51	Motá	H 48	17
Madal	H 22	5, 26	Manhárá	H 55	24, 51	Mughal	H 72	1, 12
Mádar	H 75	13, 24	Manúár	H 51	13, 14, 25	Mughal	H 18	13
Mádar	H 81	1, 16, 24, 51	Manyí	H 461	9, 10, 14, 44	Multáni	H 10	13, 18
Mádarí	H 137	25	Manjohar	H 11	1	Munj	H 5	25
Maderi	H 12	12, 18	Manon	H 18	12	Musalmán	H 82	13, 18
Madhar	H 13	50	Manwál	H 75	4, 5	Mussalh	H 4	2, 44
Mádh	H 626 M 270	12, 19, 25, 26 12, 25, 28	Marar	H 85	10, 50	Nachchar	H 42	13, 15, 16, 27
Mádh	H 28	1, 18, 24	Maráre	H 22	60	Nádámá	H 75	12
Mádhui	H 39	25	Marásí	H 12	48	Nádár	H 17	3
Mádhui	H 38	1	Marauch	H 84	14, 17, 25	Nagar	H 15	10
Mádrán	H 45	4	Mare	H 18	18, 18	Nág	H 86	2
Magrá	H 114	8, 10	Marhatá	H 41	48	Nagéhá	H 2	14
Mágú	H 124	44	Maro:	H 7	48	Nágere	H 13	8, 48
Máhal	H 448	4, 10, 12, 14	Márolia	H 76	12, 48	Náhal	H 12	15, 25, 48
Mahána	H 9	15, 18	Marwáná	H 5	31, 25	Náhal	H 25	2
Mahána	H 18		Marwáná	H 73	12	Náhalwál	H 841	10, 12, 18, 44
Mahandal	H 795	4, 18	Márolia	H 60	8, 25	Náhar	H 41	2
Mahande	H 41	12	Marwáná	H 6	47	Náhar	H 11,563	J L 1, 6, 19, 25, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51
Mahana	H 151	6, 17	Masur	H 18	12		S 501	17, 25, 48, 50
Máhar	H 38	18, 17, 25	Matah	H 47	9, 48	M 76	M 12, 15, 16, 21	
Máhar	H 248	5, 8, 12	Matándal	H 23	48			
Máhar	H 14	6, 11	Matar	H 50	10, 14	Nahár	H 2	183, 18, 14
Máhdar	H 144	25		H 2	13		S 26	25
Máhdar	H 14	12, 17	Matháru	H 97	12		H 22	9, 13, 20
Máhwál	H 29	1, 25, 48	Mathode	H 210	48		H 17	50
Máhlá	H 50	15		H 87	48	Nahotá	H 50	2, 25
Mahore	H 9	8, 48	Mato:	H 2,103	10, 15, 16, 17	Nákal	H 23	25
Mahotá	H 289	11, 48	Mator:	H 61	50	Náki	H 13	12, 15, 50
Mahotá	H 628	13, 14, 25	Matti	H 28	50	Námi	H 108	3, 7, 12
Máhri	H 13	17	Matti	H 457	6, 9, 18, 18	Nának	H 25	12
Máhri	H 48	8, 4		H 20	11, 18, 25	Nanar	H 52	6
Mahróká	H 274	8, 4	Mattú	H 26,689	L B I 5, 6, 9, 11, 25, 44, 45, 46, 48	Nandpál	H 84	8, 4, 9
Máhtá	H 11	48					H 1	13
Máhtnuwál	H 29	2, 40	Máhri	H 1,808	L except (18), 6, 11, 12, 28, 45, 48	Nár	H 221	9, 10, 14, 27, 44
Máju	H 5	44					S 26	8, 15
Máju	H 45	17, 25	Máhri	H 1,497	L 18, 18, 25		S 3	18
Mákyánu	H 58	9, 48				Náranwál	H 60	5
Mákyánu	H 69	48	Máhábi	H 51	12, 15, 21, 27	Nárhálu	H 67	8, 5, 6
Mákuánu	H 27	9		H 451	7, 12, 18, 14, 50, 51	Nárnattu	H 80	3, 6
Makre	H 2	11					S 2	3
Makre	H 8	10, 44	Máhri	H 6	12, 19, 24	Nárti	H 25	5
Makre	H 62	16		H 12	12	Náru	H 432	11, 12, 25
Mál	H 15	25	Máhri	H 258	1, 12, 47		S 88	3, 12, 14
Málá	H 66	9, 49, 50	Máho	H 86	1, 5		M 59	12, 25
Málá	H 11	24	Mehár	H 386	6, 10, 12, 27	Nárwálka	H 27	17
Málak	H 222	4, 5, 7, 13	Memá	H 22	45	Nathú	H 12	49
Málak	H 79	8, 8, 9, 17	Metho	H 603	7, 9, 49, 50	Naumuslam	H 45	18, 15, 16, 25
Málán	H 16	11, 25	Metho	H 18	5, 24, 44	Naúnár	H 301	2, 44
Málárfá	H 27	27	Methá	H 85	15	Nel	H 84	18, 48
Málháná	H 11	4	Mochra	H 2	11	Newál	H 22	2, 4
Málháná	H 45	45	Modiáne	H 106	48	Núrári	H 42	24
Máh	H 11	48				Odhán	H 18	1
Malljet	H 115	8, 12, 27	Mohal	H 51	1, 4, 21, 49	Páhá	H 31	26
Malkjat	H 2	25		H 1	12	Pádal	H 448	24, 25, 28, 29
Malotrá	H 9	17, 25	Mobáñá	H 119	5, 12, 19, 21	Pádhári	H 25	44
Malotrá	H 256	12, 16, 17, 25	Mohni	H 12	15	Pádhári	H 110	2
Málá	H 20	18		H 18	8, 10, 48		M 1	16
Málá	H 245	12, 14, 44, 46	Mohrá	H 4	13		S 60	10
Máman	H 361	15, 16	Mokhar	H 44	2, 4	Pádi	H 48	48
Mán	H 27	15	Moki	H 7	19	Pádmán	H 344	10, 11, 48, 49
Mán	H 37	18, 25		H 20	12	Págáuyán	H 14	48
Mán	H 800	10, 12, 48, 48, 50	Momál	H 8	24	Páháli	H 536	5
Mán	H 326	48, 61		H 28	25	Páhmál	H 80	3
Mánash	H 3	12	Moman	H 1	10	Pájí	H 1	48
Mánash	H 4	48		H 237	16, 25	Páje	H 22	8, 11, 48
Mánash	H 25	48	Momáti	H 1,270	10, 12, 15, 25, 44	Pákhár	H 2	12
Mand	H 94	12, 16		H 7	25	Pákhár	H 92	28, 29
Mandáhar	H 35	5, 10	Momáti	H 4	18	Páhár	H 335	14
Mandal	H 11	48		H 148	10, 21, 25	Pálo	H 2	29
Mandar	H 685	3, 4, 11, 48	Mondi	H 38	8, 25, 48		H 5	12, 14
Mandu	H 74	1, 44		H 28	13, 15, 45		S 8	25
Mandu	H 6	48	Mong	H 60	5, 12, 25			

dependant on the owner of the land and plantations; thus a whole village consists of a number of households, each head of a household having a large number of dependents both male and female. In return for their sustenance, these individuals are at the beck and call of the head of the house, performing all domestic duties for him, such as feeding his pigs, cultivating his plantations, building his huts, preparing his canoes, etc. The whole is remarkably akin to the feudal system except that the sustenance of the individual replaces the land tenure.

The prestige and influence of the headman has always been encouraged by the Administration, which presents him with a flag (Union Jack), a letter of appointment and a book in which all vessels and visitors can record their visits.

Each head of a family has a recognized position within the community as an elder, and it is before a council of these elders that all questions of weight and importance are decided which concern the general welfare of the community at large. The elders can also hear disputes and possess certain primitive powers mention of which is made under "Tribal Law and Justice". In Kar Nikobar, and to a lesser degree in the other islands excepting Chaura, tribal administration in the general run of community life, has lost its former power whereby the interests of the clan were safeguarded. Contact with the trader and civilization seems to be eliminating those economic and social qualities which are such an essential factor in the existence of a primitive race in its fight against the forces of civilization symbolised in a superior culture.

Owing to its position and size, which involve no commercial possibilities, Chaura has never really come in direct contact with the administration, or under its influence. The people being the purest of the race, have an intensely rigid and complicated tribal organization, in which the authority and dependence of the Chief or Captain of the village stand out. All points and decisions are referred to him by the community, and he settles all disputes deciding what the punishment of the individual should be.

## 2. Tribal Law and Justice.

The appointment of an Assistant Commissioner at Kar Nikobar has of late years induced the Kar Nicobarese to refer disputes and general offences to the local court. In other islands offences against tribal morality, custom and tradition are still referred to the elders of the clan who resort to punitive powers in the shape of fining an individual so many pigs, or physical correction in the shape of a good beating. On Chaura the individual is brought to the Captain who in conjunction with the elders inflicts a fine on him of at least one pig. This is immediately seized and the rest of the community participates in a feast at the culprit's expense.

Should the accused be a dependent, the elders approach the head of his family and obtain the pig from him.

In the cases of disputes on Chaura, both parties, in the presence of the Captain, select a man each to assist them, thus with two men a side they proceed to fight with quarter-staves. The party which is adjudged to have been worsted, no real serious injury ensuing, loses the dispute and at the same time makes over a fee in the shape of a pig which is consumed by both parties.

Sir R. Temple in his Census Report mentions the settlement of quarrels by parties attacking each other at night, armed with quarter-staves, wearing coconut husk helmets and smearing their faces with blood. No serious harm ensued, and the idea expressed appears to be the moral retaliation for any offence suffered. This custom appears to have died out in the Northern group, but is no doubt still current in the South and Central groups.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Saphi	H	20 13	Shir	H	18 15, 25	Tahar	H	77 1, 2, 12
Sarai	H	435 12, 18, 14, 15	Sádi	H	39 6, 9	Tahurán	H	28 2
Sarai	S	50 12, 25	Sádi	H	450 17, 24	Tajoli	H	53 3
	M	54 17, 24		M	45 17, 24, 25	Ták	H	32 25
Sarak	H	12 48	Sianbar	H	35 15	Ták	H	4,678 1, 2, 17, 25
Saral	H	11 3	Sidhar	H	15 1, 13		M	2 12
Sáran	H	94 12, 16, 17	Sidhu	H	3,698 1, 9 12, 46, 48	Tákhi	H	25 1
Sáráni	H	129 8, 5		S	861 12, 18, 48, 50	Takso	H	235 19
Sárho	H	92 48, 49		M	2,488 18, 17	Tal	H	7 11, 48
	S	263 48	Siháné	H	81 7		M	12 25
	M	80 13	Sihumár	H	108 47	Tulané	H	61 9, 10
Sáras	H	1,420 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 18		S	68 47	Taler	H	78 6
	M	18 25	Sijo	H	38 10	Tamni	H	11 25
Sarbatti	H	1,598 10, 12, 44, 46	Sikhan	H	118 6, 14, 46		S	3 11
	M	44 12, 25		S	19 25, 45, 46		M	1,042 13
Sárdon	H	3, 2, 8	Silhú	H	228 12	Tápu	H	58 9, 48
Sárdhé	H	148 2	Sinámár	H	80 5, 13	Tank	H	5,818 D except (7), 10, 11, 31, 49
Sardi	H	861 1, 2, 15, 44	Sindhu	H	18,906 L except (16),		S	5 2
Sareta	H	174 48			1, 9, 10, 11,		M	1 18
Sargohar	H	171 3			24, 25, 44, 46,		M	54 44
Sári	H	98 2, 15, 18			50	Tanká	H	17 1, 5
	S	8 11, 12, 25		S	774 12, 18, 14, 25, 48	Tant	H	104 3
	M	8 25	Sinswál	H	528 12, 18, 17, 25	Tanwár	H	48 10, 18, 25, 48
Sáriá	M	19 13	Sintu	H	39 48	Tap	H	8 5, 8
Sárin	H	597 1, 5, 6, 8, 46, 50	Sotri	H	18 1	Taré	H	13 17
Sáruváí	S	244 1, 2, 6, 50	Sit	H	125 24	Tarál	H	62 4
Sármán	H	303 48	Sítár	H	18 10	Turbán	H	5 8, 12
Sáruná	H	16 4, 6	Sodan	H	37 1		S	8 13
Sároes	H	1,485 1, 5, 12, 18, 17,	Sode	H	3,598 1, 5 6, 32	Tarmán	H	25 1, 16
	S	48 48		M	1 24	Tashbar	H	1,546 4, 5
	M	145 12, 13, 25	Sohal	H	30 1, 3, 15, 25	Tashám	H	49 3 4
Sároh	H	48 13	Sohanpandhár	H	841 9, 17	Tati	H	48 18, 24
Sároná	H	1,409 1, 5, 12, 13, 17,	Sohi	H	3 12, 13		S	5 11
	M	48 48		M	151 12, 18, 16	Taur	H	11 18, 24
	S	6 48, 49		S	3 19		S	12 48
Sároja	M	484 12, 13, 25	Sohná	H	12 11, 25		M	5 11, 48
Sárota	H	80 48	Sohná	H	99 6, 9, 19	Tepi	H	5 13
	S	80 48		S	57 12, 14, 48		S	1,974 10, 12, 18, 25, 48
Sáreal	S	1,062 1, 3, 12, 24, 48	Sohni	H	2,284 6, 7, 14, 15		S	61 48
	M	346 48		S	100 14, 15, 25		N	853 12, 13, 24, 25
Sársar	H	58 2, 5, 11, 21	Sohni	H	40 18	Tepe	H	306 13, 14
	S	1 6	Sohná	H	31 3, 15		M	8 13
Sársar	H	2,348 D except (8, 7),	Sor	H	4 13	Teli	H	38 12, 14, 27
	S	280 48		H	408 2, 10, 17, 21, 47	Tháp	H	2 18
Sársut	M	200 24, 25	Sorá	H	4 45		H	980 J except (8), 15, 44
Sárewáí	H	243 5, 6, 8, 11	Sorá	H	170 10, 14, 15		S	2 25
	H	2,947 D except (7),	Somnáth	H	1 12		M	15 24
	S	49, 51	Sohná	H	24 15	Thatal	H	25 50
Sárti	S	8 25, 48	Sohná	H	6 11	Thind	H	8 48
Sárté	H	164 1, 25	Soni	H	7 13		S	21 51
Sárváí	H	242 12	Soni	H	44 11, 25	Thora	H	88 1, 6, 10, 51
Sárván	H	176 3, 5, 6, 48	Sombatiar	H	1 16	Thors	H	50 12, 51
	H	912 2, 4, 12, 32, 47,		M	462 12, 25, 48	Thothwál	H	161 2, 9
	M	51	Sohná	H	619 18, 17	Tundálwál	H	12 48
Sáryá	H	7 48	Soni Bhandár	H	1,056 18, 17, 27		S	2 48
	S	20 48		M	276 18, 19, 25	Tode	H	71 48
Sáserá	H	21 9, 11, 39	Soni Bhandál	H	1,640 18, 14, 17, 35	Tür	H	88 25
Sáoi	H	51 1, 2, 5, 9		M	46 12, 16, 24	Ude	H	16 4, 10, 12
Sáswál	H	543 2, 4, 5	Sonita	H	28 1 15	Udewál	H	732 12
Sotal	H	16 2	Sopanhál	H	303 18, 18		S	452 48, 50
	M	17 28	Sosani	H	463 1, 2, 15, 48		H	11 50
Sáten	H	29 19, 24	Sorá	H	3 48	Untwál	H	852 1, 2, 6, 9, 48
	M	8 18	Sota	H	23 6	Uppál	H	24 50
Sátha	H	366 10, 11, 12	Sota	H	150 5, 12, 15, 18		S	4 13
	M	29 16		M	75 24, 25	Utal	H	173 11
Sátwál	H	26 2, 18	Sotan	H	98 11, 17	Uthwál	H	217 50
Sátu	H	285 8, 13, 21, 27, 32	Sotá	H	278 1, 2, 5, 10		S	4 50
	M	470 22, 25, 29	Sotá Bharáh	H	108 25	Vadhaki	H	14 12
Sáwan	H	43 1, 5, 12	Sotá	H	2,978 18, 18, 24, 25	Vadhwi	H	55 10
	S	9 25		M	150 4, 12, 24	Vágri	H	78 18, 24, 28
Sawáti	H	84 2, 14	Sotri	H	1,012 18		M	154 24, 25
Sedf	H	118 5, 10		M	198 26, 27	Vaháh	H	226 25
Seh	H	338 10, 17	Sud	H	287 9	Vahan	H	16 12, 44
	M	52 13	Sakhan	H	146 48	Vahi	H	20 24, 27
Semwát	H	16 3		S	13 48	Váh	H	94 2, 10, 27
Seou	H	515 10, 12	Solemán	H	28 4	Vách	H	15 6, 14
	M	9 4		M	11 25	Váns	H	31 16, 25
Sertié	H	181 50	Sumhá	H	75 1, 12, 48	Váras	H	18 29
	M	158 18	Sunár	H	8 1, 51	Vádhá	H	28 9
Sháhu	H	17 15	Sunná	H	183 10, 14		M	2 25
Shári	H	31 45		S	8 12, 21	Valotá	H	84 29
Shekh	H	35 14, 25	Sutra	H	53 48	Vanga	H	20 12
	S	2 14		H	27 12, 24	Variáh	H	64 11, 12, 17, 25
	M	20 27	Tahum	H	17 13, 25		M	29 13, 18, 21, 27
Shárgyl	H	643 10, 12, 13, 25	Tahote	H	108 23, 44	Varán	H	29 24
	S	12 25					M	
	M	9 25						

of the men and are at complete liberty. On them also the majority of the work, both domestic and otherwise, devolves.

#### (b) Divorce.

As a rule after a couple have married infidelity is rare. Marriage however is by no means binding on either party in the Nicobars. Should a husband and wife fail to get on well they just leave one another to look elsewhere for a mate, no malice being borne on either side. Adultery is rare, but is good cause for divorce. It is treated as an offence against the community, and the delinquents are both fined three pigs each. On Kar Nikobar and other islands it is not unusual to beat severely both the man and the woman. Should there be any children they are divided between the couple. As an actual moral offence adultery is not regarded in a serious light, but the husband and sometimes the injured family get pecuniary compensation for the alienation of his wife's affections. A case happened a few years ago where the co-respondent had to indemnify the brother of the woman with whom he had committed adultery; the brother in anger over his sister's conduct had destroyed his own racing canoe. The co-respondent was unable to pay for it and had to hand over a part of his coconut plantation as compensation.

### 3. Property and Land Tenure.

*Ownership of land.*—Throughout the Nicobars recognised proprietary rights exist in land. R. F. Lewis in Appendix G of his Census report gives an able and clear exposition of the rules as to ownership of land in Kar Nikobar.

*Kar Nikobar.*—Tradition and usage has vested the ownership of land in Kar Nikobar in the person of the village chief or headman as his personal property. Hence all land, jungle or otherwise in Kar Nikobar is the property of some village headman. In the course of time the headman has made grants of land to all families of his village. This land has either been cultivated or sown with coconuts, and is now the scene of thriving vegetable and yam gardens as well as fine coconut plantations. The headman would naturally keep the major part of the land for his own family to enable them to acquire greater prestige by the number and size of their plantations, and the number of their pigs, for it is by wealth alone that a family can show its importance.

All land therefore on Kar Nikobar is either unplanted, in which case it belongs to the headman, who owns the timber growing on it, or has been allotted by him to various families. The usufruct of this allotted land belongs to such a family, and remains with them as a family rather than as individuals, but not the soil itself. Thus in the Nicobars it will be found that a plantation has descended in a family for generations never changing hands. This considerably enhances the unity of the family which in turn strengthens the village and community, the tribal unit.

The headman has also powers to sell land to members of neighbouring villages, and sometimes even to make them free grants, but to such alienation the consent of the elders of the village is always necessary. It also often happens that plantation land in one village is exchanged for garden land in another, and in most cases of this nature there is usually trouble over the land alienated to other villagers and many of these cases are brought into the local court every year.

Throughout the Northern and Central groups of the Nicobars, the jungle is interspersed with large open spaces of *lilang* grass. This grass is used to form the thatching of the beehive huts and is the common property of all individuals, every villager having the right to cut and use it. The boundaries which divide the lands of one village from that of another one are recognized by certain marks; a young coconut stuck on top of a stick is one such and constitutes a prohibition for the picking of coconuts.

Tribal custom allocates the land and the forest growing on it to certain villages and when the inhabitants of other islands wish to cut down trees

**SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.**

FAQIR.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Faqir	279,722	H 30,561 S 16,103 M 232,978 J 80	Bangli	H 115 M 100	I 11, 40 S 8, 11, 51	Bothana	M 16	27
			Banli	H 2	I 1	Brahman	M 24	2, 27, 28
			Banwa	H 66	I 11	Brahmachari	H 59	J 13, 14, 15, 26, 28, 33, 48
Abasi	M 23	I 16, 47	Bappar	M 10,889	D 8, 11, 12, 52, 38, 45, 48, 49, 50	Bukhari	M 303	L 9, 11, 25, 26, 44, 49, 51
Abdali	M 53	I 8, 18, 14	Bera	M 28	I 51	Bustani	M 30	I 13, 24
Abrâ	M 13	I 18	Bera	M 3	I 14	Chadhar	M 715	I 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27
Achnit	H 167	I 9, 11, 44	Bera	M 14	I 25	Chahil	M 328	I 1, 13, 17, 25, 26, 45, 51
Afghan	S 52	I 1, 8, 10, 11, 13	Brauch	M 59	I 15, 25, 40	Chamni	H 1	10
Agrul	M 155	I 15, 27	Baran	M 903	I 2, 18, 25, 44	Chanan	M 12	26
'Ahdî	S 24	I 5, 8, 14, 44, 45	Baran	H 2	I 1	Chanawar	M 58	9, 51
Ahir	M 3	I 45	Barar	M 24	I 8, 15	Chand	M 16	51
Ahmadî	M 11	I 1	Barar	M 5	I 1	Chander	H 5	11
Aibaz	M 67	I 16, 25, 28	Barkha	M 14	I 9	Chand	M 6	19, 24, 34
Aipanthu	M 15	I 1	Barles	M 81	I 13, 25	Chandal	H 20	12, 40, 51
Ajial	H 15	I 4, 9	Barwale	M 69	I 9, 16, 17, 25	Chander	M 58	6, 8, 9, 13, 40
Alaki	S 36	I 9, 44, 48	Baryar	M 87	I 16, 17	Chander	H 5	12, 25
	M 5	I 26	Barré	H 1	I 10			
Almast Sâhib	M 26	I 10	Basrai	M 153	I 11, 12, 15, 16, 17			
Amâmsabhi	H 3	I 9	Bâth	M 66	I 16, 17, 35			
	M 58	I 8, 12, 18, 25	Bâth	M 81	I 16, 17	Chandila	M 44	8, 9
Amur	M 30	I 18, 28	Batra	H 1	I 27	Changar	M 91	13, 16, 28
Amil	M 12	I 8, 15	Batt	M 7	I 21, 44	Chapre	H 17	11, 27, 45
Angadnâmi	H 148	I 6	Batt	M 328	I 11, 16, 26	Charak	H 11	13
Ahsâri	M 80	I 19, 27, 51	Bewâ	H 118	I 18, 28, 51	Charanâdi	H 101	I 2, 5, 11, 48, 49
Apâti	M 21	I 16	Bewâ	M 1	I 50			
Aparnâthi	H 15	I 8	Bewâ	M 1	I 50			
Arâin	M 51	I 16, 17, 45	Bewâ	M 28	I 16, 45	Chator	M 4	10
Arbi	M 175	I 26, 29	Bewâ	H 4	I 12	Chaudri	M 62	27, 29
Arisfahâhi	M 32	I 4, 14	Bewâ	H 127	I 6, 11	Chauhan	H 52	6, 27, 51
A'shâqân	M 39	I 3, 49	Bazigar	M 56	I 27, 43			
Aslari	M 25	I 5, 12, 45	Bedi	H 14	I 18, 44			
Atal	H 24	I 11	Begam	M 19	I 18, 26			
Atlas	M 21	I 9, 12	Begam	M 14	I 11			
Atmal	M 19	I 9, 11	Begam	H 1	I 27	Chawli	M 149	6, 24, 25, 27, 51
Augar	M 18	I 3	Begam	M 25	I 26	Chetrami	M 12	17, 25
	H 220	I 1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 18, 42	Bewâ	M 10	I 18, 25, 28	Chhab	M 3	16
	S 1	I 12	Bewâ	M 17	I 11	Chhalar	M 79	11, 15, 18, 21
	M 231	I 18	Bhadal	H 1	I 17	Chharmâr	M 16	26
Angarnâthi	H 34	I 50	Bhadal	M 5	I 29	Chhattar	M 98	11, 12, 24
	S 35	I 50	Bhadal	M 74	I 14, 17	Chhimbâ	M 78	9, 11, 18, 17, 18, 25, 26
Aulakh	H 1	I 15	Bhagi	M 12	I 16, 35	Churumâr	H 377	14, 15, 17, 18, 25, 26
Awân	H 72	I 13, 14, 16	Bhagwanâ	M 36	I 11, 29, 51	Chushti	M 1	2
	H 12	I 8, 11, 18	Bhakri	H 44	I 10	Chutti	M 18	6, 10
	S 7	I 11	Bhakri	M 1	I 45			
	M 1	I 11	Bhakri	M 89	I 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 44	P except 85, 88, 27, 41		
	1,488	I 48, 51	Bhang	H 40	I 12	Choi	M 68	10, 17
Asl	M 20	I 17, 25	Bhang	M 9	I 45	Chotia	M 35	8, 12, 18
Badan	H 1	I 10	Bhânde	H 5	I 14	Chugatta	H 278	9, 10, 12, 18, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 27
	M 10	I 11, 23	Bhânde	M 18	I 51	Chuhra	H 6	14, 15
Baddâ	H 3	I 8	Bhangu	M 47	I 23, 25, 51			
Bad gujar	M 19	I 6, 8	Bhândati	M 40	I 12			
	S 8	I 11	Bhangu	M 12	I 9			
	M 42	I 1, 3	Bhândati	H 1	I 11			
Bâd kau	M 14	I 49	Bharaf	M 44	I 12, 14, 17	Dadrae	M 11	10, 18, 24
Badrî	M 31	I 18, 28	Bhârdwâj	H 20	I 8, 9, 12	Dâdipanthu	M 40	10, 16, 18
Bagâl	M 7	I 1	Bhârdwâj	M 1	I 44			
Bâgarâk	M 31	I 8, 11, 15, 16	Bhârathi	M 3	I 17			
	H 1	I 1	Bhârathi	M 62	I 1, 21, 26, 27	Dafidâ	M 11	50
	M 47	I 14, 16, 20, 44	Bhârathi	M 1	I 45	Dalwanâ kâm	M 58	5, 12, 33, 43, 45
Bagdâdu	M 56	I 2, 28	Bhâtre	M 26	I 10	Dân	M 5	8, 14
Bagorâne	M 19	I 1	Bhatt	M 49	I 27, 38, 45	Dandî	M 16	18, 16, 51
Bâms	H 89	I 8, 15, 51	Bhatt	M 35	I 18, 15, 24, 27, 28	Dângârah	M 11	8
	M 491	I 1, 19, 24, 29	Bhatti	M 22	I 5, 11, 12	Dârje	M 54	8, 12, 25, 27
Bârâgî	H 8,316	I 1, R M 13, 15,	Bhatti	M 5	I 11	Dârje	M 33	25, 26
		50, 51		M 12,591	I 1, M 1, 8, 9, 12, 44, 51	Darnâth	M 15	8, 9, 27
	S 125	I 12, 14, 25, 50	Bhurâ	M 16	I 1, 25	Darañâf	M 14	15
	M 2	I 18, 22	Bhurâ	M 66	I 10, 14, 44			
Bâjwâ	H 10	I 11	Bholâ	M 25	I 13			
	M 428	I 25	Bhorâ	M 27	I 6			
Bal	H 20	I 1, 8, 5	Bhullar	M 69	I 15, 16, 17, 44	Dâtashâfi	H 23	42
	S 2	I 11	Bhutta	M 625	I 11, 20, 26, 27			
	M 8	I 15, 18, 25	Bulbhuna	M 18	I 3, 18, 24			
Balgân	M 10	I 16	Buloch	M 305	I 11, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 51			
Bâlin	H 4	I 11, 14						
	M 259	I 5, 11, 16, 25	Bushanewami	H 23	I 5, 8, 9, 10, 14	Daswâlf	M 113	5, 10, 25, 28
Bâlka	S 3	I 13	Bodla	H 17	I 1, 9, 12	Dhalkâ	M 16	5, 6
Balorî	M 17	I 11, 17		M 110	I 6, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21	Dhaluwâl	M 36	51
Bâlât	H 27	I 18, 28, 39	Bohar	H 6	I 1, 27			
Bâns	H 25	I 3		M 24	I 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 25, 33	Dhamani	M 11	12, 14, 17, 17
Bândi	H 18	I 16				Dhamârâ	H 110	21, 26, 27, 50
	S 5	I 11						
	M 209	I 2, 11, 16						

Nicobars. The duties which a dependent owes his family, and which the family owes the village community, are united to undertake the task. The building of huts, canoes, and plantation are economic factors which are undertaken by the various family groups. In these any member of the village may take part and as a reward or recompense will join in the large feast given by the owner who organizes the task. At the great ossuary feast which takes place at Chaura every three monsoons or eighteen months, the whole island community resort to the *al panam* or village near the shore. This contains 32 specially built large communal huts which house the whole population, and are vacant at other times of the year. All the pig in the island are driven into specially cleared areas surrounded by fences and are then killed and eaten at the feast which lasts a month. Some 1,280 pigs are eaten at the feast as 40 jaw bones of pigs stained red are hung in orderly rows in each hut. These are cleared just before the next feast takes place. This naturally exhausts the complete stock of pork on the island, so a new era of work and trading commences to replenish the stock before the next 18 months.

*Pottery*.—The importance of the pot to Chaura has been stated. In it are displayed the industrial qualities of the women. The clay is procured from Alheun village at the northern end of Teressa where it is obtained in the hill side. Clay was at one time procurable on Chaura but the Chaura people say it is of poor quality and very brittle. Each man is only allowed to take the equivalent of 2 cubic feet of clay every season from Teressa, much to the annoyance of the Chaura people who make it a subject of complaint. Thus Teressa controls the output of Chaura pots.

Prior to making pots the Chaura women sprinkle themselves with pig's or chicken's blood, in order, they say, to prevent the pots cracking, and wear collars of young banana leaves. The pots are handmade. The process adopted is that of coiling. Starting from the base, long pencils of clay some 9" in length are coiled one on top of the other until the size required is made. This is then smoothed into the shape of the pot with a spatula of wood. Before it is fired it is left to harden in the shade under the hut for a day or so, so that any blemish or crack may be easily discerned. After firing, black stripes 2" in width are painted on it. The paint consists of resin extracted from the husk of the coconut boiled over a fire.

A woman on Chaura is supposed to be able to make 2 large pots in one day. Each pot can be identified, as its maker leaves her special mark on the outside just below the rim.

*Economic Wealth*.—Dependents and children in the Nicobars are an economic asset, as from the age of ten till they reach manhood they do most of the domestic work around the house such as fetching fuel, drawing water, feeding the pigs, climbing coconut trees, etc. Owing to their extreme usefulness in this way an orphan is never without some support to fall back on, as any family are willing to adopt him or her as a dependent and as a mainstay in their old age when all of the hard work falls on the younger people.

On Great Nikobar several Shom-Pen children were found with the coast Nicobares who said they had bought them for 1 *dah* and 2 fathoms of cloth from their parents. These children are in the same position as the remaining dependents of the community and are quite happy in their new surroundings.

In a rich man's household often as many as three hundred coconuts are consumed in one day. Some two hundred of these are used in feeding the family's many pigs in the jungle. One by one the pigs are brought to a large wooden trough filled with the contents of fresh coconuts. Each pig being given an allowance in accordance to its size.

*Inter-Island Trading*.—The trading season of the Nicobars opens with the fair weather but usually not before February. This is marked on Chaura by the many short journeys to Teressa to fetch clay, and under every hut women and children are seated the whole day preparing pots. The men gather round their large canoes, up to 70 feet in length, which have been drawn up during the s. w. monsoon and covered with coconut palms to prevent cracking. They prepare for the ceremony of burning the canoe,

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

FAQIR.

87

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Ladhar	H	10 9	Maulá-Dastgír	M	24 24	Parmhans	H	8 3
	S	13 6, 25	Maulá Husain	H	2 27		S	1 50
	M	181 12, 16, 17, 44		M	13 18, 51		M	2 51
Ladháná	M	32 26	Mashabi	H	21 18, 14	Pársái	M	62 28
Láesan	H	18 9	Melan	M	53 17, 19, 20	Paswál	M	20 2, 11, 16, 45
Lakeshí	M	11 26	Mianá	H	28 16	Pathan	M	1,698 J R L M 44,51
Láhí	M	84 27		M	24 5, 26, 28	Patravá	M	61 9
Lálbegi	M	141 16, 28	Miánsáhub	H	9 12	Pawár	H	10 1, 5
Lalerá	M	42 17		S	8 44		M	54 8, 15, 16, 25
Láí Husain	M	31 18, 23	Mirásí	H	3 24	Phuphrá	H	3 18
Láí	M	58 1, 14, 25		M	244 8, 8, 27, 51		M	340 10, 16, 17, 24
Langáh	H	13 51	Mftla	M	74 15, 18, 28	Pir	M	28 16, 24, 25
	M	892 L M 44, 51	Mochi	M	113 28, 51	Poslá	M	48 12, 20, 28
Lángrí	M	12 25	Modí	M	11 8	Pothohári	M	58 15
Langrial	M	109 10, 18, 25	Mohal	M	90 8, 24, 51	Práin	M	36 27
Lář	M	171 25, 27, 28, 51	Moman	M	19 26	Púra	H	386 1, 4, 5, 9, 12
Lodi	H	3 45	Mughal	M	2,474 L 10, 31, 25	S	3 9	
	S	2 9	Mughal bárlás	M	16 17	M	51 16 16, 26, 46	
Lohán	M	214 9, 10, 12, 44	Mughlání	M	754 9, 17, 18, 44	Qádrí	H	57 50
Lohár	H	18 12, 15	Muhammadí	M	30 5, 6, 16	Qalandar	M	6,725 B 44, 48, 50
	M	21 10, 15	Muqímsháhí	M	144 9, 10, 12, 44	Qandhárf	H	8 49
Lol	M	21 27	Mussalf	M	45 16, 17	Qáxi	M	3,456 8, 5, 18, 18, 24
Londí	M	180 10, 18, 42	Mustaqim	M	17 17, 50	Qureshí	M	2,685 J L M 1, 6, 44
Leniwál	H	C 1	sháhu			Rágubaná	M	40 1, 2, 51
	M	10 18, 47	Nagáí	H	24 1, 2, 8	Rájá	H	4 9
Lorí	M	129 28		S	1 9	S	2 10	
Lotí	H	4 8	Nagáru	H	57 11, 16, 17	M	80 10, 18, 27, 44	
	M	50 10		M	5 1	M	21 9, 15	
Ludhar	H	12 14	Naggle	M	28 1, 18, 26	Rájásháhí	M	11 1, 10, 21, 47
Madári	H	250 18, 17, 29	Náhar	M	17 9	Rájpál	M	1,288 J L 18, 25, 44
	M	51 2, 3, 45	Najumi	M	38 9	Rájput	M	442 1, 50
	M	64,768 P except 25, 38, 37, 41	Námdhárf	S	28 13, 27	Rámádat	H	1 50
Madho-Láí Hu	M	32 9, 18	Nánakpanthí	H	69 3, 10, 12	Rámánandí	H	241 9, 12, 18, 14, 45
sán				S	75 9, 27, 50	Rámásáf	H	108 1, 2, 12, 25
Mahbútbáhí	M	54 26	Nangá	H	58 11, 24, 25	S	101 11, 12, 27	
Mahesh	M	33 15, 25		M	35 1, 3, 5, 9	M	1 12	
Máhf	H	3 45	Nangpál	M	34 5, 6, 28	Rámke	H	17 9, 12
	S	8 11	Naqebándí	M	249 16, 24, 28	Rámle	H	22 28
Máhugír	M	78 8, 16, 17		M	48 21	Rammál	H	26 31
	M	128 11, 14, 15, 16	Náraqsháhí	M	8 50	S	1 20	
Majášwar	M	8,318 17, 25, 26, 29		M	448 L 6, 9, 48	M	89 18	
Makhánsáhí	M	248 27, 28, 29	Nárámf	M	906 J 15, 16, 17	Rán	M	46 16, 19, 25, 51
Makhánumáni	M	14 19	Nárámf	H	4 12	Randháwá	H	15 2, 12
Makhánumsháhí	M	485 25, 26, 51	Nárdi	M	130 6, 44, 50	S	5 11, 12, 14	
Makháná	M	78 24, 26, 51	Náru	S	12 44	802 L 8, 20, 25		
Máláh	S	4 51	Náru	M	18 5, 11	M	1 2	
	M	27 10, 15, 25	Nat	M	142 16, 26	Rángráh	H	144 9, 14, 17, 25
Malák	M	191 12, 13, 16, 18	Nath	H	78 16, 27	Ránjhá	M	256 15, 19, 17, 28
Maláus	M	152 26, 27, 28, 51		H	119 1, 5, 12, 14	Ráshá	M	21 8
Malang	H	11 51		S	1 50	Ratnáñáth	H	36 9
	S	1 1		M	90 8, 15, 51	Ráthál	M	28 16
	M	2,797 J 27, 46, 48	Naumushm	M	15 13, 18, 44	Ráthor	H	18 51
Malanháés	H	1 10	Naurangsháhí	M	57 27	S	18 9	
	M	61 25	Nausháhí	H	5 25	Ráwal	M	38 2, 8, 50
Mallá	M	78 15, 18, 28		S	2 14	M	69 8, 12, 18, 16	
Malotré	M	69 16		M	7,116 B 44, 46, 48, 50	Ráwalpur	H	16 38, 51
Malwána	M	72 28	Násámi	M	24 29	Rodí	H	5 1, 10
Mamerá	M	25 28, 27	Nász	M	175 10, 12, 19, 51	Sábará	H	66 1, 24, 44, 51
Mán	M	38 28, 49	Nibang	H	4 1, 9, 10	M	2 28	
Manauté	H	16 9	Nílokárá	M	116 6, 9, 12, 18	Sádh	H	66 8, 10, 14
Mándí	H	6 44	Nírankárf	H	250 80, 25, 26	2,882 L 12, 18, 46, 48		
	S	2 13		M	115 5, 28, 48, 50	2,175 L 10, 24, 46		
	M	127 1, 10, 12, 18	Nírankárf	H	180 14, 21, 48	M	57 16, 19, 26	
Mangrá	M	23 51		S	8 1, 3	J	11 5, 12	
Mangrál	M	37 31	Nírmala	H	189 4, 9, 12, 14	Sádh faqír	H	50 18
Manbás	H	7 1, 27, 51		S	1,680 9, 12, 14, 44, 48	Sádh jogí	H	19 13
	M	1,354 L 6, 8, 23	Nírmala	M	16 14, 25	Sádh nírmala	S	54 17
Manj	M	1,057 9, 10, 11, 43	Nítsanand	H	68 1, 50	Sádh samáár	H	12 18
Manj bhatti	M	16 15		M	17 45	S	1 43	
	M	86 1, 18, 27, 31	Nítsanand	M	71 24, 27	53 13		
Mánjhú	M	105 18, 28, 51	Níru	M	74 51	765 4, 10, 16, 18, 38		
Maral	M	44 17, 25	Ojan	M	17 44	90 15, 18, 20		
Marár	M	212 9, 10, 15, 25	Pakrahmani	M	14 9	4 40		
Marás	M	4 2, 51	Palri	M	28 18, 25, 27	27 17		
Mari	H	1 12	Pandít	M	4 12	Sádi	H	5 9
	S	21 11, 27	Panga	M	36 2, 3, 15, 27	M	25 25, 28	
Marthá	H	1 2		M	12 16	M	11 12, 18, 50	
	S	4 5, 24	Panjetá	M	88 12	Hagi	H	1 28
	M	36 17, 18, 26	Panmri	H	9 25, 27, 51	S	10 6	
Mushahdf	H	3 45	Panwar	H	1 12	Sádáwan	H	6 1
	M	37 12, 26, 51		M	436 1, 25, 27, 51	M	17 44	
Mathrás	H	6 14, 44	Páoli	M	14 10, 24	M	54 18, 16	
	M	187 9, 14, 18, 44	Parhar	M	198 24, 27, 28, 29	M	128 16, 17, 24, 25	
Maulá	S	1 27				Sabota	M	58 1, 10, 17, 18
	M	56 2, 3, 16 25				Sádártáí	M	

*Lime*.—Throughout the Nicobars the natives are much addicted to the chewing of betel nut from the areca palm mixed with lime, which is responsible for the hideous deformation of the lips and blackened appearance of the teeth. One of the steps of initiation to manhood is the permission given to chew betel nut. Both men and women are very fond of it. Lime is obtained by the burning of *tridacna* and other shells. On Chaura and Teressa this is “tabued”, so that the Chaura people resort to Nankauri for their supply of lime while the Teressa people obtain it from the neighbouring island of Bompoka. Owing to the weather of the s. w. monsoon which prevents travel, it is necessary for the Chaura people to lay in a good supply of lime to last over the s. w. monsoon. For this purpose a whole canoe load of men go to Nankauri and will be charged at the rate of one pot per man if they wish to burn lime. While there, they are fed by the local community and in return are expected to help in the general duties of domestic life.

It can be seen how great a part the inter-island trade system plays in the daily life of the Nicobarese. It has an important place in their tribal economic activities which necessitates much work, and considerably engages the minds of the people. Its destruction would create a void in their lives, leaving them without interest or occupation.

## 5. Religion and Magic.

As the religion, magic, ossuary practices, etc., of Kar Nikobar have been fully described in Appendix A by the Rev. George Stevenson, the contents of this chapter deal purely with the Central and Southern groups which have similarities with the general customs of Kar Nikobar in fundamentals but differ considerably in details.

### (a) Animism.

The religion of the Nicobars is animistic and consists in the propitiation or compulsion of evil\* spirits, which are credited with possessing power to cause sickness, damage property, and generally harm individuals. To discover and frighten away these *iwi* (evil spirits), the Nicobarese erect “scare-devils” which differ considerably in form and number in the Northern, Central and Southern Groups. In the north, they are marked by either simplicity and adherence to two patterns only, while in the Central and Southern groups, they are noticeable by their numbers, elaborateness and general talent shown in their execution.

On Chaura, only two types of scare-devil are found, the first consisting of a man-headed post, with a slightly forked top, hung round with lalang grass and young banana leaves, found in every village clearing, the second an elaborately carved model canoe which is hung up inside the huts. Besides this on building a new hut or clearing a new plantation area, young coconuts are hung up on sticks to propitiate the good spirits or *ici ka*.

The medium through which the Nicobarese communicate with the spirits is the *menluana* or witch-doctor, who is credited with powers of smelling out evil spirits and driving them away. These people are supposed to possess considerable powers, even to the extent of causing a person to become ill and die. This can however be countered by using the services of some other witch-doctor to counteract the former's evil influences. On all occasions of sickness the witch-doctor is immediately sent for, he smells out the offending evil spirit and drives it away, at the same time making a new scare-devil for the benefit of the patient, this being their peculiar privilege on Chaura.

\* Note by Census Commissioner for India.—The conclusion is, I think, unavoidable that these spirits are not vague malicious Earth spirits but definitely ancestral spirits in a bad temper. The Chaura “scare-devil” posts to which Mr. Bonington refers seemed to me to take indubitably the form of the soul figure of a defunct ancestor, as the slightly forked top of the head suggested at once a vestigial survival of such a device as the prongs of a Nazca soul-post intended to hold the skull in place during the downward transition of the soul into the wooden figure prepared for it (vide M. A. S. B. XI (1929), p. 19 and pl. 3). This view is confirmed by photographs taken by Colonel Sewell of a so-called “scare-devil” on Teressa showing the headgear developed in just such curved hornlike prongs, and by Mr. Bonington's subsequent discovery on Teressa and Bompoka of the figure itself actually bearing the skull (see *Man*, 1932, 122). Clearly the purpose of the man-headed post is to provide a local lodgment for the faithful soul of a troublesome ancestor, while the miniature canoe hung up in the house is probably to provide for his return to the ancestral land overseas.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

JAT.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Jat	4,956,536	{ H 1,057,932 S 1,619,408 M 2,279,158 J 38	Ahgalána	H 7,534	4 17 14, 24 66 4 81 48 20 48 59 19 4 10 28 44 8 25, 26 79 15, 27, 44, 50	And	S 2 M 37 H 41 S 6 M 641	10 12, 13 1, 16, 25 5, 25 17, 18, 28, 27, 28, 29, 51
Abahá	M 85	18, 23	Ahwál	S 20	48	Andar	S 2 M 641	10 12, 13 1, 16, 25
Abahání	M 49	51	Ajáká	M 59	19		H 6	5, 25
Abdah	M 115	8, 28	Ajálí	H 4	10	Andhu	H 157	8, 15, 16
Abhal	S 18	10		S 28	44		S 41	8, 10, 18, 19, 25
Abí	M 519	7, 17, 27, 29, 50		M 8	25, 26		M 23	11, 51
Abráh	H 108	6, 11, 14	Ajárá	M 79	15, 27, 44, 50	Andlo	S 24	9
	M 562	8, 13, 18, 19, 26, 28, 51	Ajhál	M 59	20, 24	Ando	H 854	6
Abri	H 14	18	Ajli	H 1	44	Andolá	M 21	16
	S 2	51		S 1,134	44	Angar	M 6	27
	M 1,125	27, 28, 29, 51	Ajrá	H 25	11, 17, 51		S 61	51
Abrín	M 277	51		H 17	31	Angí	H 2	19, 24
Achahá	M 269	28, 51	Ajral	M 406	10, 25	Anú	S 23	12
Achhal	H 659	8, 11, 14, 25		M 278	14, 20, 27, 28		S 3	9
	S 59	1, 48	Ajwál	M 2	20	Anjal	M 228	16
Achláná	M 308	15, 20, 23, 24, 51	Akálí	H 15	2	Anjan	M 180	8, 11, 13, 47
Achra	H 36	12, 18		M 6	27	Anjatr	M 64	6, 11
	M 631	9, 10, 15, 16, 18, 19, 25	Akar	H 52	9, 10, 25, 48	Anjáhí	M 140	2, 3
Achrál	M 19	19		H 268	6, 9, 25, 48	Ankaráh	M 87	11
Ad	M 212	18, 17, 29	Akerá	H 18	11	Ankh	H 30	16
Adáí	H 1	12	Akhrá	H 108	6	Anojah	M 91	3
Adan	M 57	12		M 286	23, 25, 26	Anotrá	M 31	27
Adarkar	S 88	4	Ako	M 1	26	Ansári	M 538	23
Adam	S 11	48	Akor	M 47	28	Anerám	M 654	24, 25, 27, 29,
Adhári	H 46	19	Alada	H 22	51	Antál	H 32	1
	H 5	11, 25		H 12	19		M 5,671	2, 4, 6, 9, 38, 48, 49
	S 3	5		S 4	3			1, 347
	M 72	13, 23		M 4	15			5, 6, 25, 38, 48
Adhi	H 17	9, 11	Alán	H 4	15			716
	S 6	48		H 3	49			2, 8, 4, 5, 6, 24, 48
	M 18	12, 27		H 1	13			
Adhlán	H 18	9, 19	Aleku	M 28	11	Antar	M 2,365	23, 27
	M 439	28, 27, 29, 51		M 8	27	Antwál	H 37	2, 48
Adhrá	H 3	1, 10	Ali	M 3	14	Anuál	S 7	48
	M 223	27, 28, 29		M 1,497	9, 12, 17, 18, 24, 26	Anwal	M 3,105	28
Adhwal	H 697	4, 9, 12, 18, 14, 25	Ahúli	H 28	1		H 84	9
	S 5	9	Allorá	S 48	16		S 14	10, 10, 34
	M 268	18, 18, 27, 28	Alo	H 1	27		M 187	3, 18, 19, 26, 27
		44, 48		M 180	10, 23	Anwán	H 185	1, 12
Adláná	M 61	51	Aloni	H 28	10, 11, 51		S 20	12
Admál	H 9	9		H 19	11	Apár	M 173	16, 28
	S 64	6	Alpá	M 128	10, 11, 25, 26, 48		M 38	
	M 20	16, 51		M 26	25	Ar	H 14	9
Adní	H 14	2	Alpál	M 221	26, 27		S 22	3, 49
	M 1	25	Alru	M 88	20		S 2	9
Adoháná	M 1,827	27, 28		M 1	49	Arab	M 216	10, 17, 25, 28
Adolfí	M 55	28	Altá	M 486	23	Aráin	H 84	10
Agálí	H 15	3, 25	Alvi	S 11	2, 15		M 112	6, 17, 27, 29
	M 113	25, 28		M 623	25, 27		S 277	8, 11
Agar	M 118	12, 15, 19, 25, 26, 28	Alwál	H 228	9, 10, 30	Arak	H 2,462	8, 11, 18, 25, 26, 27, 29, 51
	H 84	1, 8, 10, 12, 15, 27	Alwár	H 61	6, 14, 23		M 428	9, 10, 25, 38,
Agarwál	H 2	11		H 2	30			48, 50
	M 160	1, 10, 18, 27, 28	Amán	M 182	9, 29, 51		S 255	9, 48, 50
Agbián	H 45	6		M 2	25			54, 10, 25, 44, 49
	M 18	27	Amár	S 17	12, 25, 27	Aránjá	H 14	10
Agwál	M 18	11, 14		M 7	12	Arar	H 3	10
Ahsí	H 15	2, 15	Amál	M 4	18, 48		S 81	1, 10
	S 269	9, 11, 12		M 78	17, 28		M 1,858	10, 20, 24, 26
	M 10	15, 27	Amir	H 2	15, 49	Araví	M 48	27
Ahand	M 18	25		M 60	2, 12, 27	Arbal	H 65	6
Ahang	M 201	24		H 10	40	Arbani	H 16	20, 27
Ahur	H 1,508	6, 8, 11, 14, 13, 15, 16, 24, 43, 48, 51	Amrál	M 130	10, 23, 26, 29	Arbu	H 15	25
	S 1,143	9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 27, 45	Amwáná	M 188	18, 20, 25		H 18	10, 47
	M 2,847	9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 44	Amál	M 111	27		M 1,119	11, 25, 26, 28, 28
Ahluwát	H 7,473	1, 3, 4, 12, 19, 31, 33, 43, 51	Auáná	H 80	1, 2	Ardhádhí	S 46	9, 18, 25, 45
	S 95	8, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 27, 45		H 2	49		S 3	11
	M 28	2, 4	Auáná	M 116	2	Argan	S 11	9
Ahler	M 38	9		H 47	1, 33, 39, 48		M 10	27, 46
Ahluwáhá	H 5	10, 48	Auandí	M 398	24, 27, 48, 51	Ari	H 18	11
	S 132	10, 12, 13, 17, 51		H 1	10		M 124	9, 24
	M 8	10	Anárá	H 66	18	Arasch	H 14	11
			Anbarz	H 69	28		S 128	11
				H 26	16		S 22	11
				H 16	12, 19	Aréká	M 45	23
				H 3	9	Arjú	H 1	9
				H 28	18	Arkal	M 55	24, 27
				H 3	2, 9	Arkhar	H 24	9
				H 20	12, 48		M 160	10
							S 6	16, 28

further east. In Kar Nikobar there is a compromise between the two customs, the dead being first buried (on the sea shore and not to landward as in Nankauri) after which their bones are thrown into the jungle at the edge of the sea.

Since the Census Commissioner for India's tour, a visit to Teressa and Bompoka, where he did not touch, revealed that on these islands ancestor worship is current, the skull of a revered personage being preserved and placed on a life size wooden body in a sitting posture. The body is hollow and fitted with a door, the remaining bones of the deceased being inside the figure. Not only are the bones of important people kept but all the bones of the deceased family were found kept in little hollowed logs about 1 foot in diameter and 3 ft. long, as many as ten being found in one hut besides the wooden figure of a woman with a skull fixed into the head, who was said to be the mother of the present headman. Ram Kishen the headman of Malakka in Nankauri harbour also keeps the skull of his father in his house but it was ascertained that this custom had been brought from Teressa where Ram Kishen was born.

After death, a man on Teressa is buried with his head to the west and his feet to the East, near the village. "A soul figure in the form of a post"\*\* is then placed over the grave which post is covered with cloths, and general belongings of the deceased such as spears, ornaments, silver wire, spoons, in fact all his personal property as well as the head dress of his wife worn on festive occasions and the skulls of pigs which he had killed and which were hung up in his life time as ornaments within the hut. It is customary for all relatives and friends to attend the funeral and bring pieces of cloth in which to swathe the dead. The body is then buried at sun-down so that no shadows (*i.e.*, spirits) of the attendants shall fall into the grave. This method of interment is common throughout the Central and Southern groups. Bodies of unimportant poor people or orphans are placed in canoes as on Chaura. At Nankauri and in the Southern group it is usual that a great feast should be given in honour of the deceased and that before burial certain expenses should be undertaken to procure silver wire and cloth to wrap around the dead man before interment. Should the children not possess the wherewithal with which to provide these, it is customary for a friend or relative to undergo the expense and in return seize all the landed property and plantations of the children, which circumstances may have prevented their turning into ready money for the funeral. The children then become the dependents of the new owner but completely lose their inheritance.

Beyond the real estate of the individual nothing is left by him after death, as all his portable property is destroyed by being left to rot; on the island of Kar Nikobar the huts too are burnt should the man not die in the *al panam*. One exception there is however to this general rule which makes the Chaura people unique in the Nicobars. They do not destroy any of the personal wealth of an individual but rather preserve it, avoiding the condition found in the rest of the Nicobars, where wealth only stays in the family during the life time of the deceased. By their preservation of all the property of the dead man, they accumulate wealth. On Teressa and Bompoka, after the bones of the relatives have been disinterred, cleaned, preserved, sometimes after many years, which has allowed the people to collect many pigs, a large feast, is held to which the whole community is invited, particularly those individuals who gave presents of cloth for the wrapping up of the corpse, all bones are then thrown into a common ossuary near the sea shore.

*Chaura.*—On the death of an individual on Chaura, the whole community ceases work for several days, the length of time varying with the importance of the man. Singing, fishing, dancing or any type of communal labour is forbidden. The body is then taken and washed and prepared for burial near the village. In the case of a man, he is buried with the top of his head pointing west and he lies on his back with his legs towards the east. This signifies that he has been on a long journey through life and like the sun constantly crossing the sky reaches the West after much travel; a woman

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Báf	H 2	6	Balaserí	H 618	2, 4	Bangora	H 79	1, 30
	S 184	16	Balát	H 28	6	Bangrida	H 184	2, 30, 49
M 867	10, 27, 38		Baldúán	H 12	48	Bángrilé	H 58	1, 3
Bangal	S 43	48		S 7	48		S 51	10
Bains	H 2,138	10, 11, 13, 17, 39, 40, 43, 44, 48, 50	Balgar	H 87	15, 17, 39	Bángré	H 44	48
	S 9,286	7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 25, 34, 48, 49	Balhorí	H 292	15, 17	Bangú	H 55	48
	M 1,515	5, 9, 10, 15, 48		S 384	2, 6		S 47	18, 34
Banír	H 1	48		M 5	38		1,818	9
	S 689	48	Bálk	H 103	6, 51	Bánhal	H 654	9, 11, 37
	M 9	48		H 685	1, 3, 6, 27	Banhóá	H 82	48
Bajá	H 42	1	Bálán	H 702	28, 28, 37, 28	Banhwál	H 322	48
	M 7	45		H 592	4, 5, 6, 10, 38		H 811	8
Bajál	H 10	15, 41	Bálmír	H 48	10, 27	Bánuá	H 10	5, 15
	S 63	1, 5	Balo	H 206	1, 10, 49		H 188	1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 40, 42
Bájan	H 67	1, 2, 5		H 91	49	Bamial	H 28	1, 15
	S 28	6, 27		H 80	17, 49		H 405	1, 2, 5, 6
Baparf	H 1,419	1, 2, 4, 5, 40, 48	Baloch	H 167	20, 24	Banidár	H 18	6
	S 148	10, 45, 48	Baldo	H 107	48		H 140	17
	M 295	23, 26, 48	Balcán	H 12	1	Banidat	H 48	1
Bajaut	H 59	48	Balre	H 11	1, 5, 38, 44, 45	Banidí	H 98	1, 80
Bajho	H 1,751	1, 14, 16, 25		H 164	44, 48	Bamíl	H 148	1
	S 1,419	25		H 6	48	Banírá	H 11	7, 30
	M 9	14	Balsári	H 64	6		H 290	14, 15, 27
Bají	H 63	1, 2, 4, 30		H 286	6	Banís	H 18	4
	M 101	15, 26	Balwán	H 286	1, 3	Baníwál	H 8,721	1, 2, 3, 8, 12, 30, 45, 48, 49, 50
Bajra	H 38	2		H 2	6		S 2,531	1, 13, 14, 34, 45, 48, 49
Bajohal	H 63	38		H 4,741	20, 29			
Bajon	H 311	1, 6, 48	Bámal	H 19	1			
	S 59	2, 6, 25, 48		H 145	1, 27			
	M 176	26		H 10	17			
Bajran	H 56	30	Bamariyá	H 20	48			
	S 4	24	Banal	H 36	5	Banjan	H 1,286	1, 28
	M 285	2, 9, 27	Banáná	H 5	1, 40		H 62	12
Bajre	H 88	10, 25, 48		H 29	1, 6, 22, 29		H 6	4
	S 95	27, 48	Banás	H 418	1, 5, 15, 39	Banjárá	H 188	1, 27
Bájwá	H 6,085	4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 17, 20, 38, 44, 48, 50	Banchhári	H 1,017	4, 10, 15, 21	Banjí	H 42	15
	S 12,650	5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 25, 44, 48, 49, 50	Bandáh	H 48	1, 8, 44	Banjútá	H 86	1, 24
	M 6,956	1, 1, 6, 10, 23, 27	Bandal	H 2,808	1	Bankán	H 84	4, 6
				H 109	27		H 1,620	16, 17
Bajwál	H 19	51		H 107	6, 16, 45	Báno	H 195	1, 2, 5, 6, 14
	S 26	24, 44	Bandan	H 198	1		H 594	1, 10, 44, 48
Bakhár	H 43	14, 44		H 9	14			
	M 98	10, 18	Bandar	H 688	10, 15, 16, 17, 44,	Bánsal	H 1,071	1, 5, 6, 12, 14, 33, 39, 48, 49
Bakrál	H 181	28		H 48	48			
	S 2	10		H 2,889	17, 28, 48, 49	Bánon	H 299	49
	M 7	8		H 5,703	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 28, 44,	Bánowálá	H 24	5, 30
Bákri	H 78	28, 51		H 968	9, 10, 14, 15, 28, 48	Bánoyá	H 31	48
	M 523	6		H 48	48, 51	Bans	H 18	6
	S 408	23, 27	Bandhejf	H 45	17, 46		H 1,087	6
Bal	H 947	5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 17, 44, 48		H 11	17, 20		H 432	48
	S 8,912	1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 18, 17, 19, 25, 48	Bandhíro	H 1,486	14	Bánsal	H 1,071	1, 5, 6, 12, 14, 33, 39, 48, 49
	M 714	5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 17, 44, 48, 48	Bandí	H 15	6			
Bálá	H 2,237	1, 2, 25, 50	Bandíchá	H 544	11, 18, 45, 50	Bánsarí	H 116	5, 6, 48
	S 161	1, 6, 25, 50	Bándo	H 187	48, 50		H 238	6, 48
Báláde	H 203	14, 17, 20, 46		H 6	17		H 403	27
Bálágal	H 204	6		H 138	60	Bánsarí	H 541	1, 5, 6, 48
Bálágat	H 117	6	Bándoí	H 1,159	2		H 67	1, 5, 6
Bálágán	H 15	6		H 58	6		H 216	5, 6, 48
Báláhar	H 199	6	Bandol	H 27	5, 39		H 238	6, 48
	S 1,081	2, 4, 5, 39, 48	Bandrol	H 13	28		H 403	27
Báláhu	H 17	40	Bandíál	H 527	2, 6, 45	Bánsarí	H 99	48
	S 2	41	Bang	H 241	2, 38, 45		H 238	48
	M 16	3		H 14	50	Bánte	H 1,640	1, 5
Bálak	H 88	14, 27, 44		H 89	6, 14, 50		H 1,400	48, 51
	M 121	4, 10, 44	Bangálá	H 2,657	2, 9, 33, 46, 48	Bánsarí	H 1,70	10
Báláll	H 20	23, 26		H 272	27, 48		H 10	38
	S 4	4, 5, 49		H 16	23, 48	Banthán	H 21	61
Bálán	H 232	14, 23, 28	Bángar	H 2,772	2, 5, 16, 29, 48	Banwála	H 310	48
	S 938	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 30, 49		H 148	5, 6, 44, 48	Banwán	H 1,610	48
Balang	H 243	10, 48, 49	Bángat	H 448	9, 27		H 81	48
	M 456	6, 9, 26, 44	Bángi	H 1	31	Bára	H 8	14, 48
	H 1,695	5, 11, 15, 16, 48, 50	Bángar	H 63	11		H 2,527	1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 30
	S 2,318	6, 11, 25, 45, 48	Bángat	H 187	2, 10, 15	Bára	H 207	1, 10
				H 275	26, 27		H 1,073	15, 17, 26, 27, 51
				H 383	1, 16, 18	Barag	H 110	1, 10, 45
				H 586	18		H 1,27	10, 13, 33
						Baráh	H 21	10, 14
						Baráich	H 168	1, 2, 6
							H 108	10, 16
							H 773	51
							H 577	10, 44, 45, 46, 50
							H 875	12, 44, 45, 46, 50
							H 60	45, 48, 50



SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Bháubar	H 54 S 2	48 48	Bhátan	H 105 S 2	1, 2, 6 48	Bhon	S 49 M 7,010	8, 10 17, 18
Bhanbare	H 90	49	Bhatere	M 850 H 365	38, 50, 48 8, 14	Bhondá	H 11 S 30	2, 49 5, 45, 49
Bhandar	H 185	5, 6	Bhathal	M 252 H 885 S 2,120	17, 51 6, 10, 38, 39, 48 6, 10, 24, 39, 48	Bhondál	S 764 M 215	14, 17, 28 6
Bhandwá	H 26	6	Bhathan	M 383 H 36	10, 26, 46, 47, 48 5, 48	Bhomá	H 67	6
Bhangar	H 1,289 S 287 M 618	13, 14, 20, 46 1, 2, 10, 17, 31 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 25, 34, 50	Bhathewad	H 114 S 22 M 216	114, 48 22, 48 15, 16	Bhonkar	H 71 M 53	2, 49 23
Bhangí	H 1,206 S 40 M 36	6, 10, 17, 23, 28 5, 6, 25, 45, 49 12, 24, 44	Bhátá	S 419	11	Bhor	H 1,193	8, 4, 5, 6, 10, 31, 48
Bhangí	H 61	26	Bhatolí	M 18	1, 41		S 161 M 491	6, 48, 50 9, 15
Bhangál	H 444 M 1,349	5, 10 20	Bhatráví	H 369	51	Bhosan	M 127	10, 11, 17
Bhangú	H 798 S 6,464 M 1,837	6, 10, 46, 48, 49, 50 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51	Bhattewál	H 1,507 S 662 M 1,026	14, 15, 17, 25 14, 15, 18, 51 9, 51	Bhosarié	S 49	6, 17, 24
Bhangwálí	H 18 S 28 M 3	30	Bhatti	H 1,483	1, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25, 38, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51	Bhot	H 644 S 1,063	5, 10, 48 5, 10, 14
Bhangwán	H 444 M 1,249	48		S 2,188	1, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 26, 38, 48, 50	Bhotán	H 584 M 466	10, 17, 23, 49 27, 50
Bhankaryá	H 287 M 256	1, 8, 4, 5		M 41,529	P except (3, 4, 8, 28, 24, 25, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51)	Bhóllar	H 170	20
Bhánkú	M 61	1	Bhátú	H 122	48	Bhullar	H 1,107	10, 11, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50
Bháno	H 1,128 S 3	1, 2, 12		S 3	48		S 24,983	J L 1 19, 20, 83, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51
Bhanoli	H 899 S 1,471	1, 10, 48 10, 48	Bhawálí	H 633	27, 51	Bhundál	S 4,358	1, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 23, 27, 29, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51
Bhánoriya	H 115 S 2	48	Bhawán	M 508	28, 28	Bhundher	S 14	48
Bhanwál	H 284 S 21	48	Bhawáná	H 9	48, 48	Bhunsalá	M 28	48
Bhanwár	H 208 S 111	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 15, 38	Bháral	H 552	27	Bhuttá	H 291	10, 17, 48, 50, 1, 14, 48, 50
Bháns	H 4 S 15	48		S 575	48		S 1,349	20, 23, 28, 29, 46, 48, 51
Bhanwál	H 1,207 S 80	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12 5, 12	Bhechar	M 1,516	23	Bhuttar	H 1,233 S 2,098	11, 48, 49 1, 11, 14, 27, 38, 49
Bhanwár	H 6 S 208	26	Bhede	H 311	48		M 2,526	L 12, 22, 23, 46, 50
Bháo	H 25 S 87	48	Bhero	H 20	1, 10	Bíano	S 9	5
Bhápot	H 53 S 306	48	Bhil	H 5	10, 38		M 291	1
Bhar	H 86 S 137	1, 19, 34 1, 48	Bhindi	M 10	1, 34	Bijná	M 14	49
Bhára	H 384 S 846	1, 2, 3, 10, 48 8, 44, 48	Bhod	M 373	29	Bilon	H 182	5
Bhárán	H 470 S 8,980	6, 10, 17, 20, 26, 40, 42, 48	Bhodwál	M 64	11	Birk	H 77	11, 44, 48
Bhárán	H 2	1	Bhogal	M 62	4, 48		S 4,616	10, 11, 12, 45, 48, 49
Bharanju	H 142 S 169	10, 23	Bhogar	M 68	38	Birm	M 9,738	27, 48, 50
Bharao	H 1	20	Bhogat	M 359	23	Bírwá'	M 32	48
Bháráwáj	H 33 S 7	48		M 268	28, 28	Bísháli	H 1,019	1, 3, 5
Bharg	H 267 S 130	14, 39	Bhok	H 38	2, 48	Bishnor	H 116	51
Bhári	H 248 S 56	1, 24, 48 48, 51	Bhok	H 277	10, 45, 48	Bobak	H 186	12, 48
Bharkú	H 56 S 11	14, 28, 26	Bhokan	H 16	5		H 1	5
Bharle	H 53 S 25	48	Bhokáre	H 2	6	Bodá	M 285	14, 15, 17, 51
Bharmán	H 79 S 23	26, 42, 48	Bholat	H 541	2, 31	Bodáh	H 34	30
Bharmár	H 74 S 55	26, 33	Bhokhal	M 1,282	27		S 19	51
Bharnwál	H 55	1, 4, 30	Bhokre	H 11	14	Bodf	M 985	28
Bharocha	H 457 S 88	6		S 283	7, 10, 12, 26	Bodf	H 100	20
Bharog	H 453 S 88	17, 51	Bhokre	H 11	17	Bodlá	S 8	27
Bharwana	H 263 M 443	26	Bholá	H 1	48	Boh	H 57	48
Bhas	H 14 S 44	17, 20, 26, 51	Bholat	H 27	10	Boháti	H 248	4, 5, 15, 49
Bhat	H 637 S 3,323	15, 30	Bhokhal	H 300	10	Bole	M 389	5, 10, 12, 15, 51
	M 1,232	10	Bhokre	H 872	10, 11, 18, 23, 26		M 2,668	17, 27, 28, 51
	M 447	22	Bhokre	H 28	2, 48		H 11	48
	M 457	6	Bholá	H 27	10, 30	Bole	H 719	5, 12, 48, 49
	M 88	17, 51	Bhokre	H 281	1, 5, 33	Bolé	S 1,031	18, 48
	M 88	26	Bholat	H 285	10, 23	Bolé	M 1,349	5, 10, 14, 15, 27, 28, 44, 48
	M 443	26	Bhokhal	H 850	4, 5	Bolo	H 77	6, 7, 10
	M 23	26, 33	Bhokre	H 96	23		S 3	5
	M 74	11	Bhokre	H 881	48		M 35	1
	M 55	1, 4, 30	Bholá	H 28	48	Boná	M 769	12, 27
	M 457	6	Bhokre	H 225	48	Bonál	H 124	48
	M 88	17, 51	Bholá	H 323	2, 9, 49		S 1	48
	M 88	26	Bholat	H 224	9, 51		M 1	48
	M 443	17, 20, 26, 51	Bholat	H 433	14, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51	Bonáre	H 128	5
	M 14	15, 30	Bholá	H 85	1, 49	Bopá Rai	H 1,767	9, 10, 15, 45, 46, 48, 50
	M 44	10	Bholá Ráe	H 4	6		S 7,458	11, 14, 15, 17, 45, 48, 49, 50
	M 637	14, 20	Bholá	H 47	5, 45		M 1,779	10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 27, 51
	M 17	2, 27, 30	Bholá	H 172	11	Bor	S 457	6, 11, 38
	S 3,323	12, 13, 14, 48	Bhoman	H 14	48		S 6	6, 17, 46
	M 1,232	6, 8, 20, 26, 28, 44, 48, 51	Bhoman	H 4	48			

In this connection, it may be noted that experience in the Oceanic Islands of the Pacific where conditions of environment and culture bear a great resemblance to that of the Nicobars, depopulation has been rapid mainly owing to similar causes. "Destruction of tabu and its consequent interests, destroys the sociology of primitive tribes, and their minds are left a perfect blank."\*

As the same writer proves in his book, destruction of the interests of the natives of Tahiti caused them to relieve themselves in endless dissipation ending in decimation of the population.

In order not to leave those who are the products of the Mission stranded between two worlds, it is therefore of some importance to link up any form of education to their tribal environment and thus inculcate the necessity of keeping up tribal customs, tabus and economies. It is also desirable for their welfare to confine lessons in the missions to part of the day only, allowing the afternoon to be spent by the children at their ordinary occupations at home under the care of their parents or the elders, thus making them fit for their future place in Nicobarese society. The necessary ground and support will then be found against the blighting effect of a superior culture and alien influence which will never meet an inferior culture half-way, but completely destroys it.

*Trade.*—Although the trader may be classed as a necessary evil, it is possible that he favourably affects the adaptability of the race through a slow process of miscegenation. Prior to the annexation of the islands, the Nicobarese protected himself against the influences of the trader by murdering the crew and plundering the vessel in cases of dispute. It was mainly to put a stop to this that the British Government assumed possession of the Islands at the same time affording the trader complete protection. Left without their natural means of protecting themselves, the Nicobarese, in the course of years, steadily came under the influence of the trader, until it was found in 1915 that the natives were in debt to the extent of 29 millions of nuts, a sum representing the total output of 4 years crops. In several cases, the debtor was found to be without plantations, and was consequently reduced to a state of serfdom, as he worked without remuneration of any nature. To solve the problem Government decided that the traders should be allowed five years grace to collect debts, and at the end of the period closing March 31st 1920 the total debts outstanding were to be written off. At the same time traders were forbidden under the terms of their license to grant further credit to the Nicobarese.

Owing to the peculiar economic position of the Nicobarese whereby his total wealth is vested in the land, and can only be gradually drawn on, it was found necessary that the Assistant Commissioner should allow credit to certain individuals in certain circumstances. The death of the member of a family necessitates the realization of this wealth. Lack of tangible assets necessitates obtaining credit to procure cloth and silver wire for the deceased as well as giving feasts to all comers. In the Central group, should the heirs be unable to provide the necessary provision for the deceased it is usual for some wealthy relative or friend to provide it, but at the same time, all the plantations of the deceased fall to this benefactor, leaving the heirs without support and causing them to assume the position of dependents in his household.

Owing to lack of control in the Southern groups, it is difficult to gauge whether the rule regarding debts is adhered to. The Census party received the impression that the Nicobarese were heavily in debt as no goods were seen in the shops of the trader, but piles of nuts were collecting daily in his yards, giving the impression that the score of past debts had not yet been paid off.

*Medical Treatment.*—With the exception of the hospital at Kar Nikobar and a compounder at Naukauri, the islands are without medical supervision. Distances prevent cases being brought by canoe to these two stations. Mention has already been made of the presence of yaws on Teterua and Bompola,

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Chopre	H 160 S 255 M 12	1, 8, 49 11, 46 6, 8	Dahfr	H 10 S 411 M 250	12 15 19, 24	Dandfwál	H 1,362 S 1,055 M 6	1, 30, 32, 49 1, 5, 12, 15, 46, 48 11, 46
Choráne	M 24 H 40	8, 12 11, 26	Dahlf	H 277 H 26 H 3	1, 9, 13 9 34	Dándmán	H 14 S 14 M 45	5, 49 1, 6, 24, 48
Chorang	H 54 H 69	1 9, 19	Dahráñé	H 18 M 18	29 29	Dandolf	H 45	45
Chorás	M 1,438	16, 17, 27, 44	Dárá	H 2	25	Dandor	H 39	9
Chozan	H 17 M 51	9 28, 51	Dárá	S 298 M 161	9 27, 29	Dandu	H 48	29
Chuchak	M 28	18	Dailwah	H 450 S 188	48 25	Dang	H 813 S 24	1, 2, 5, 9, 30, 49 12, 19
Chughwál	M 87	28	Dáit	S 4	20, 48	Dangal	H 87 S 5	1, 4
Chuki	M 214	51	Dájwán	M 20 H 39	20 1, 95	Dangar	H 278 S 28	14, 17, 18, 19, 26, 51
Chumus	M 17	9, 12	Daká	H 79 M 181	25, 29 1, 9	Dangal	H 87 S 5	1, 4
Churá	H 20	1	Daká	S 12 M 198	4, 9 1, 4, 5	Dangar	H 88 S 88	1, 4, 14, 16, 27
Churwáhah	M 33	8	Dakar	M 24 H 84	28 18, 26	Dangar	H 1,189	18, 24, 27, 29,
Chutá	M 38	12	Dákh	H 14 M 1,700	12 28, 29, 51	Dáná	H 8 S 23	1 6, 14
Dabbo	H 61 M 25	39 25	Dákh	M 18 H 18	48 2, 48	Dáná	H 325 S 428	14, 28 4, 12, 31, 24
Dabdál	H 1,315	1, 5, 6, 48	Dakháná	H 1 M 1,002	6 10, 26, 27, 28,	Dáná	H 8 S 4,581	1 6, 14
Dábdár	M 288	28	Dakwár	H 26 M 1,002	2, 48 10, 26, 27, 28,	Dáná	H 8 S 5,9	14, 28 5, 9
Dábhójá	S 1	12	Dál	S 81	12, 48	Dáná	H 1,18	18
Dabfr	M 71	5, 44	Dálá	H 58	29, 51	Dáns	H 152	3, 48
Dabfr	S 18	5, 14, 48	Dálá	S 2	1, 2	Dáns	H 8 S 105	8, 48
Dablán	H 10	18	Dálá	M 182	17, 29	Dansar	H 105	48
Dablf	H 186	49	Dálá	H 7	1	Danterwál	H 411	16
Dablf	H 68	48	Dálá	M 79	17	Dánsar	H 10	9, 25
Dabot	M 5	48	Dálá	H 15,331	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 21, 31, 48, 49	Danwáná	H 10	1
Dabot	H 22	18, 44	Dálá	M 108	1, 9, 16	Danwáná	H 176	28, 29
Dabot	H 1,771	2, 12	Dálá	M 33	2, 5, 19, 31	Dapoti	H 278	48
Dádá	H 26	25	Dálá	H 51	5, 28	Dapta	H 14	48
Dádá	H 36	18, 88	Dálá	S 140	24	Dár	H 127	1, 12, 18, 48
Dadál	M 146	9, 28	Dalar	H 483	16, 17, 18, 19, 46	Dár	H 130	14, 48
Dadán	M 24	18	Dalar	H 11	25	Dárán	H 1,868	14, 16, 27, 47
Dadán	H 88	1, 8	Dalar	S 6	6, 12	Dárán	H 4,390	14, 16, 27, 47
Daddí	H 14	1, 48	Dalar	M 55	20, 29	Dárán	H 236	48
Daddí	H 34	1	Dalar	H 4	10	Dárán	H 8	1, 48
Dádoná	H 144	6, 9	Dalar	S 498	25	Dárán	H 33	48
Dádoná	M 24	8, 15	Dalewál	H 14	1, 48	Darál	H 2,165	18, 17, 26, 29
Dádpotra	M 40	29	Dalewál	M 147	15, 44	Darál	H 875	4, 31
Dádrá	H 404	27, 28	Dálgi	H 680	48	Daram	H 8	18
Dádrá	S 8	30	Dálgi	S 54	48	Daram	H 147	10, 18, 28, 28
Dádrá	S 16	16	Dalla	M 8	48	Daram	H 71	48
Dádrá	M 308	6, 10, 11, 26	Dalla	H 312	1, 9, 18, 48	Daram	H 20	28
Dádrám	H 11	1, 25	Dalla	S 1,200	6, 10, 17, 48	Dáráná	H 101	2, 8, 48
Dádrula	M 55	1	Dalla	M 2,168	15, 17, 24, 26, 37, 28	Dáráná	H 65	48
Dadyál	H 211	28, 27	Daloí	H 7	48	Darang	H 123	1, 48
Dadyál	H 14	12, 30	Daloí	S 15	12	Darang	H 19	5
Dág	M 29	10, 25	Daloí	M 167	9, 18, 44	Darán	H 4,13	2, 28, 20, 23, 27, 28
Dág	S 59	6, 11	Daloí	M 238	12, 14, 15	Darán	H 60	1, 18, 20, 29
Dágál	M 440	27, 29	Daloí	H 57	1, 6	Darán	H 42	2, 8, 25
Dagán	M 4	9	Daloí	H 728	2, 3, 4, 5, 48	Darán	H 175	16
Dagán	M 285	16, 17, 18, 19	Daloí	M 540	9, 10, 12, 48	Darán	H 307	9, 18, 51
Dágár	H 17	2, 5	Damán	H 57	19, 21	Darán	H 142	1, 8, 16, 48
Dágár	H 9,894	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 20, 32, 49	Damán	H 6	48	Darán	H 221	1, 8, 25, 48
Dágár	S 180	10, 15	Damán	H 20	15, 48, 51	Darán	H 10	29
Daggí	M 368	18, 14, 16, 27	Damára	H 5	18, 44	Daráná	H 24	48
Daggí	H 14	2, 3	Damára	H 114	48	Darochí	H 11	48
Dagh	M 3	15	Damára	H 5	21, 48	Darochí	H 18	16
Dagh	M 12	17, 25	Damára	M 321	22, 28	Darm	H 284	17, 44
Daghurwál	H 44	1	Damára	H 8,458	2, 3, 4, 5, 49	Darm	H 5	10, 12
Dagrá	H 19	1, 12	Damb	H 50	2, 3, 28	Darma	H 37	25
Dáhá	M 144	16	Dáná	H 102	28	Darma	H 1,694	16, 19, 27, 29
Dáhá	H 14	25	Dáná	H 2	25, 45	Darma	H 8	12
Dáhal	M 2,270	8, 28, 28	Dáná	H 23	1	Darma	H 6	12, 17
Dáhal	H 335	1, 2, 9	Dáná	H 95	17, 19, 20	Darwál	H 44	1, 10
Dáhar	M 6	4, 20	Dáná	H 1,846	1, 5, 7, 13, 34, 46	Darwán	H 75	19, 50
Dáhar	H 144	6, 7	Dáná	H 118	5, 8, 25, 48	Darwán	H 1	29
Dáhar	M 220	10	Dandal	H 34	1, 10, 48	Daryái	H 12	48
Dáhar	M 4,391	M except (35), 11, 18, 17, 20, 29, 50	Dandal	H 81	5, 14, 29, 41	Daryái	H 11	10
Dahdes	H 8	18	Dandalwál	H 180	17, 20, 28, 27, 29, 49	Dásádál	H 214	18, 28
Dahdes	M 95	28	Dandalwál	H 9	5, 24	Dásádál	H 15	8
Dahegi	M 37	11	Dándar	H 16	26	Dásádál	H 2	48
Dáhfil	H 368	1, 8, 12	Dándar	H 11	2, 12	Dásádál	H 8	12
Dáhfil	S 65	5, 8, 25	Dándar	S 122	12, 13	Dásádál	H 33	1, 13, 27
Dáhfil			Dándar	M 552	17, 27	Dásádál	H 21	11, 16
Dáhfil			Dándar	H 114	2, 5	Dásádál	H 8	8, 48
Dáhfil			Dándar			Dásádál	H 253	18, 29

depreciation of such a vessel would be fully compensated for by an increased revenue. Moreover, the station steamer with its heavy expenditure items of coal and charter would need to call less at the Nicobars, as the vessel would be of a size and cruising radius sufficient to reach Port Blair. Further with such a vessel an Assistant Surgeon could visit the outlying islands and the consequences on the welfare, outlook, and general administration of the people would be untold.

10. *Wrecks.*—During the last decade a cyclone visited the island in 1922, eleven vessels being lost, causing a temporary retardation of trade. The R. I. M. S. "Elphinstone" a comparatively new vessel was lost in Castle Bay, Tilangchong, in 1926.

*Distribution and Movement.*—The table given below shows the density of population in the various islands:—

Islands.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Density per sq. mile.
Kar Nikobar	49	7,492	153
Chaura	3	615	205
Teresa	34	437	13
Bompoks	4	105	26
Kamorta	58	548	9.5
Nankauri	19	201	10.6
Trinkat	6	65	11
Kuchal	62	317	5
Great Nikobar	333	300*	0.90
Little Nikobar	58	57	0.98
Kondul	0.5	45	90
Palo-Mulo	0.5	43	86

The density of the population is governed by several factors, the principal one being the proportion of flat coralline soil to the total area of each island. The former alone is suitable for the cultivation of the coconut which forms the staple diet of the people; with it they feed their domestic animals such as pigs and fowls and the surplus they barter for rice, cloth, silver wire and other luxury articles including among others, spoons, forks and soup ladles which are merely used for decorative purposes and as a visible sign of prosperity.

There are other factors which govern the density to a smaller extent and will be referred to presently. On Kar Nikobar the density is 153 souls to the square mile and there is still a surplus of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  million nuts annually for export. It is difficult to estimate the total population which the island is capable of supporting but the first sign of over population will probably be a reduction in the export of coconuts. Chaura which has probably a similar proportion of land suitable for cultivation has no surplus of coconuts for export with a population of 205 souls to the square mile. There is however room for a larger population on most of the islands especially on Kuchal Island and on Great Nikobar. At the latter island the abandoned coconut plantations all along the coast are the remaining signs of a larger population in the past. Strife with the Shompon, and probably to a larger extent disease such as yaws, is responsible for the reduction in the population of the coast but this can only be surmised as no data are available earlier than 1811 since when there has been little change. It is however on record that the inhabitants of Laful village had to vacate it owing to repeated attacks by Shompons. The inhabitants of Laful took refuge on the island of Kondul.

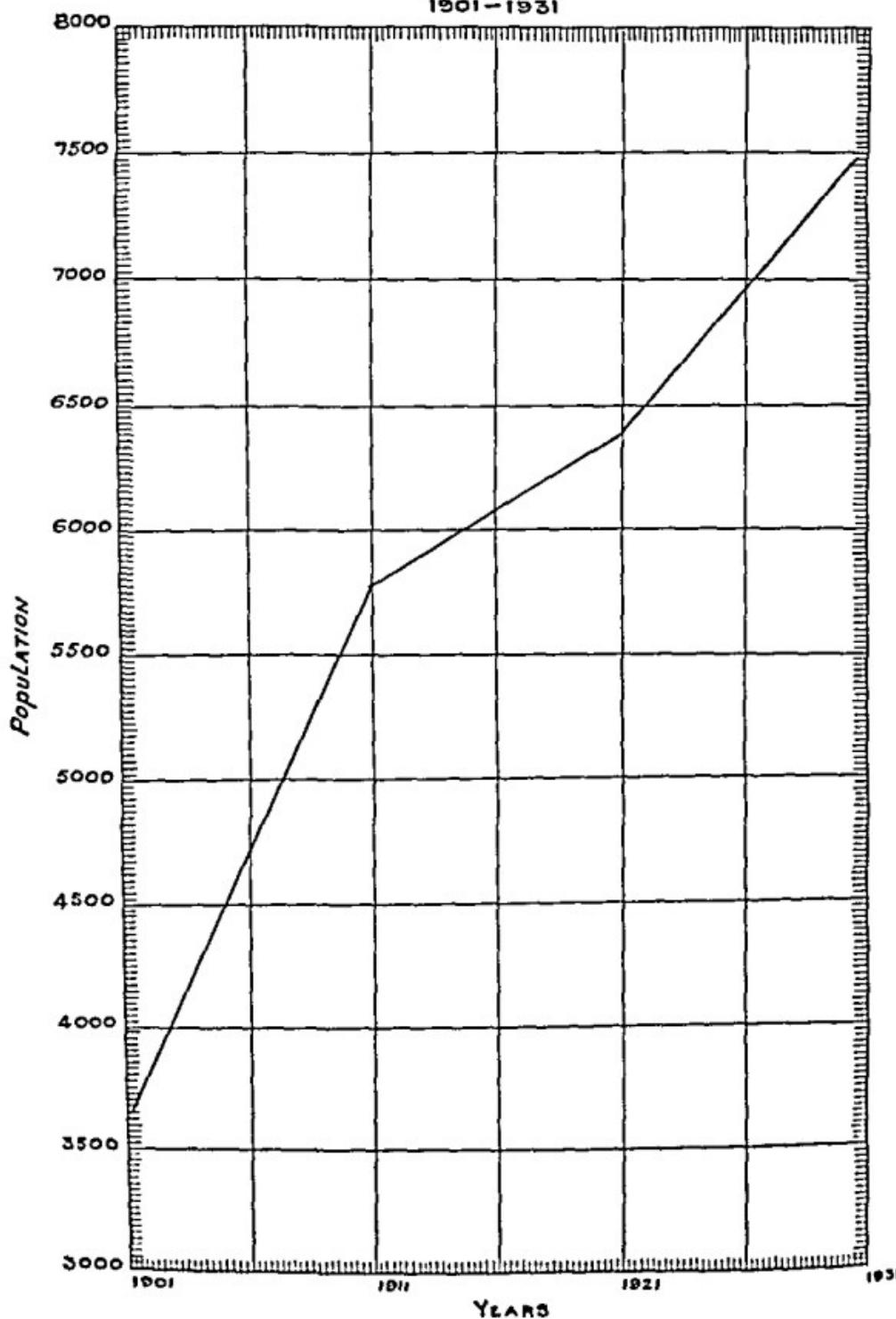
\* Represents 233 estimated persons, 9 unenumerated Numberless and 2 Orphaned.

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Dhanwā	H 9	25	Dhindā	H 1,823	6, 10, 11, 16, 45	Dhundálā	H 13	6, 25
	S 1,931	1, 11, 48, 49, 50		S 8,897	1, 5, 10, 11, 16,		S 46	5, 25
Dhanwāshā	H 10	12, 19, 27		M 163	45, 49		M 1	11
	M 21	9, 46	Dhungā	H 2	17, 18, 49	Dia	H 135	1, 4, 49
Dharān	H 276	1, 5, 12, 49		H 153	15, 16, 17, 19, 45		S 10	1
	S 5	12	Dhungar	H 554	4, 9	Dial	H 274	24, 29
Dhārar	S 30	26		M 243	17, 18, 27		H 1,731	9, 10, 30, 39
	M 2,027	9, 16, 17, 18, 27	Dhuni	H 11	9		S 1,325	6, 9, 10, 48
Dhārīne	H 256	2, 9, 10, 25, 33	Dhirk	H 2	15		S 357	11, 19, 28, 39
	S 1,267	6, 8, 14, 17, 27,	Dhírwāl	H 49	30	Dian	M 87	28
	M 40, 49		Dho	H 823	1, 9, 11, 25, 48	Dibā	H 32	1
Dhāriwāl	M 1,524	6, 11, 14, 19,		S 420	1, 6, 25, 48	Dida	H 55	48
		23, 27		M 81	19, 48		S 89	9
	H 3,529	D except (7),	Dhobī	H 152	5, 6	Didārāh	M 97	1
		8, 9, 12, 18,		S 815	5, 6		M 15	1, 12, 25
		17, 20, 40, 48, 49	Dhochak	H 698	19, 27, 44	Didwāl	H 182	25
	S 28,930	L 1, 6, 12, 19,		S 360	1, 5, 6, 49		S 155	1, 6, 8, 49
		25, 34, 48, 51		M 3	6	Didwān	M 51	9
	M 3,839	L 6, 11, 19, 20,		M 374	17, 29	Dighra	H 12	48
		24, 25, 27, 45,	Dhodāl	H 6	1		S 7	13
Dhāriwān	H 8	8		M 148	17, 24		M 1	10
	M 4	8	Dhodi	H 108	25, 30, 38, 40	Dilho	H 5	11
Dhāriyā	M 717	14, 23, 24, 28, 51		S 93	1, 16, 25		H 15	1, 8
Dhāriyāl	H 5	8		M 7,193	12, 18, 19, 28,	Dili	S 104	1
	M 124	11, 28			28, 51		M 2	19
Dhārī	H 108	9	Dhogā	H 5	9, 27		S 80	9
	M 3	24		S 76	10, 20	Dilogrī	M 287	11
Dhārn	H 191	8, 9, 26	Dhogal	H 15	9, 44		M 15	9, 18
	M 18	24		H 7	1, 12		S 70	9, 10
Dhārrā	S 7	44, 51	Dhogar	H 16	14		S 59	9, 10
	M 1,074	51		S 12	6, 16	Dipāl	M 1,365	18, 26, 28
Dhāru	H 260	1, 8, 13		S 7	48	Ditħiwal	M 345	27
	S 15	9	Dhogi	H 1	20	Diwāl	H 42	1
	M 513	18, 44		S 20			S 28	10, 12, 25
Dhārwāl	H 50	1, 12	Dhocī	H 68	9, 44		S 68	9, 50
	M 24	17		H 41	5, 8, 50	Diyār	M 280	11, 28, 29, 50
Dhārwāl	H 564	1, 4, 6, 8, 11	Dhogar	H 505	6, 14, 25, 50		M 245	9
	S 996	48		M 37	14, 25, 45	Dod	H 1,749	10, 47
	M 247	1, 26	Dhoknā	H 187	1, 2, 14		S 128	16, 25, 48
Dhās	H 56	1, 44		M 59	28	Dodāl	M 1,242	6, 10, 20, 29
	S 10	44	Dholān	H 146	4, 5, 25, 48		H 70	1, 2, 6
Dhāss	H 46	9, 11		S 670	11	Dodānā	M 84	18, 20
	S 47	8, 12	Dholār	M 128	11	Dodhā	H 208	2
	M 559	14, 15		S 5	18	Dodwāl	M 48	10, 12, 15
Dhat	H 377	9, 10	Dholā	H 1,201	1, 5, 6, 8, 27, 48		M 65	17, 18
	S 457	9, 10, 11, 27			48	Dogāl	M 64	1
	M 376	28, 28		S 800	6, 8, 12, 18, 20,		S 518	10, 14
Dhatiwal	H 587	1, 8, 49		M 48		Dogār	M 108	11, 14
	S 19	49		M 10,648	12, 18, 18, 19,		M 5	10, 14, 17
Dhatre	H 8	49			20, 28, 28, 48	Dogar	H 944	9, 17, 44, 45
	M 4	5	Dholār	H 11	48		H 251	1, 18, 31, 48
	S 11	18, 25	Dholār	H 700	4, 5, 6, 13, 15,	Dogi	M 1,701	15
	M 48	18, 28	Dhon	H 49	49		S 1,548	11, 17, 28, 51
Dhātun	H 28	1		S 18,082	6, 14, 15, 25,	Dohāl	H 14	1, 12
	S 146	6, 25			48, 49		S 48	28
Dhāwal	S 239	6, 44	Dhomd	H 60	1, 4,		H 20	2, 24
	S 245	18, 24, 25		M 275	17, 20, 24, 27	Dohán	S 87	13, 24
	M 41	11,	Dhomci	H 41	8, 16		S 81	27, 29
Dhāwi	H 205	8, 9, 16, 18, 48		M 4	17	Dohār	H 549	5, 18, 28
	S 1,809	1, 7, 9, 10, 48	Dhomci	H 5	13		H 7	11, 18
	M 304	10, 11, 28, 48		M 1,082	14, 18, 23, 28	Dohārā	M 17	9, 18
Dhāyā	H 141	2	Dhomta	H 49	1, 8, 6, 13		S 983	13, 23, 24, 29
	S 1	44	Dhor	H 682	17, 19, 27, 28		S 3	5
Dhāyal	H 38	48		H 184	11, 13, 48	Dohātar	S 80	18
	M 2	48	Dhosī	H 4	9		S 272	24, 28, 29
Dhayān	H 48	1		M 433	9, 44, 48	Dof	M 239	14, 29
	S 1,418	44	Dhot	H 1,551	9, 13, 44, 48	Dolāk	M 9	9
Dheru	H 658	2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 17		M 668	9, 15		S 7	12
	S 569	1, 10, 14, 16, 25	Dhotar	H 206	10, 17	Dokar	H 40	17, 20, 28, 51
	M 481	14, 24, 27, 44		M 1,385	10, 17, 25, 44		S 15	2, 31
Dheti	H 46	9	Dhoyā	H 2,012	9, 17, 18, 19, 28	Dolāk	M 220	51
Dhetri	H 147	9			29		M 24	
Dhi	H 6,586	2		H 8	17		S 51	10, 48
	S 116	9	Dhude	H 84	12, 50		H 74	17, 21, 29
	M 74	27, 29		H 243	25, 48	Dolam	M 1	14
Dhil	H 79	2, 3, 5, 18	Dhum	H 14	44	Dolar	M 82	23, 42
	S 9	20, 33, 40		M 18	1	Dolat	M 32	1, 14
	M 268	16, 26	Dhullar	H 824	49		S 8	13
Dhillon	H 7,096	1, 10, 11, 16, 30		M 23	46	Dolf	M 604	1, 5, 6, 14, 48
		48	Dhunā	H 16	1		S 1,984	1, 6, 9, 14, 48
	S 41,405	L 1, 6, 10, 11		M 256	60		M 59	51
		12, 24, 45, 48, 49	Dhunā	H 11	17	Dolf	H 326	9, 10, 17, 24, 44
	M 7,506	1, 10, 11, 15, 17,		M 223	1, 27		S 189	11
Dhim	H 22	12, 25, 44				Dolf	H 76	10, 17
	S 9	20					M 38	17, 20, 24
	M 753	18, 17, 18, 20						

DIAGRAM SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION  
OF KAR NIKOBAR  
1901-1931



**SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.**

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Gardé	H 80 M 4	9 22	Gáwá	S 2	6	Gharir	H 138	5
Garewál	H 5,520 S 22,408	6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 18, 25, 38, 45, 48, 49 J 2, 3, 4, 6, 17, 19 25, 38, 45, 48, 49	Gawálbansá	M 367 H 25 M 793	26 4, 16 18, 19, 25, 51	Gharíwál	H 24 S 125 M 629 H 21	5, 12, 50 18, 51 29, 28 24, 38
Garg	H 28 S 168	8 6, 9	Gawandí	H 11	5	Gharola	H 2	10
Gargas	H 4 S 14	6, 46 18, 48	Gawárdí	M 601 H 428	24, 25, 26, 27 1, 3, 4, 25	Gharthí	H 61 S 1	24 24
Garfí	S 84 M 101	16, 29 9, 44	Gerí	H 1,026 H 20	9, 15, 25 20	Gharuní	H 711 S 5	17, 20, 50 2, 18, 16
Gérí	H 91	2, 19	Geríwál	H 111	49	Gharwál	H 110 S 88 M 819	25 48 11, 19, 26, 27
Gariál	H 189	28	Ghabál	H 223	49	Ghís	H 41	48, 45, 48 1, 2
Garfíál	H 70	9, 11	Ghadári	H 1,49	1, 49	Ghasár	H 5 S 8	6 9
Garfíál	M 20	5, 9, 10	Ghág	M 6	12	Ghatírá	H 29 S 69	2 48
Garfíál	H 20	24, 25	Ghág	M 137	26	Ghatwál	H 9 H 23,461	14
Garfíál	H 210	25	Ghág	H 19	8	Ghásá	H 22 S 2	2 2
Garjáne	H 380	6, 25	Ghág	M 70	27	Ghásá	H 22 S 69	2 48
Garjáne	H 27	48	Ghág	M 498	10, 14, 44	Ghátwál	H 29,461	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 27
Garje	H 10	48	Ghágári	M 593	9, 10, 18, 25, 26, 27	Ghásá	H 658	4
Garje	H 36	9, 45, 48	Ghágári	H 24	10	Ghásá	H 25	17
Garje	S 348	5, 48	Ghágári	M 1,289	17, 18, 20, 28, 28	Ghásá	H 98	1
Garjú	H 61	6, 29	Ghágári	H 17	8, 12	Ghatwán	H 983	1
Garjú	H 6	8, 25	Ghágári	S 143	24	Ghawál	H 9	10, 27
Garjú	S 89	25	Ghágári	M 188	20, 21, 25, 44	Ghawál	H 1,616	8, 23, 29
Garmíl	M 72	6, 9, 11, 25	Ghágári	S 1	18	Ghawás	H 30	18, 50
Garmíl	S 18	25	Ghágári	M 67	23	Ghawás	H 3	11
Garnú	H 48	1, 25	Ghái	M 180	18, 23, 24, 28	Ghelf	H 96	2, 12
Garch	H 25	1, 8	Ghákar	S 8	6, 25	Ghelf	H 2	10
Garch	M 3	18, 24	Ghákar	M 485	M 18, 19	Ghelf	H 52	18, 25, 27
Garola	H 1	10	Ghal	H 68	1, 5, 8	Ghelf	H 4	5, 19
Garoní	M 55	24, 48	Ghal	H 208	9, 10, 18, 48	Ghí	H 22	18, 25, 27
Garoní	S 35	25	Ghal	M 162	16, 23, 24, 28, 28	Ghí	H 15	5, 19
Garot	H 956	4	Ghalán	H 98	4, 6, 9, 10	Ghurt	H 158	13, 15, 25
Garpál	H 30	4, 9	Ghalán	H 522	M 10, 18	Ghurt	H 21	1
Garpál	H 5	28	Ghalot	M 91	10, 26, 26	Ghogári	H 2	9
Garsá	H 102	1, 2, 4, 48	Ghalot	H 350	1, 2, 3, 4	Ghogári	H 9	2, 48, 49
Garsá	H 17	48	Ghalot	H 1	88	Ghogári	H 1	48
Garsóti	M 18	48	Ghalot	M 101	20	Gholá	H 209	12, 17
Gart	H 29	1, 4	Ghalot	H 18	1, 8, 47, 48	Gholá	H 28	2, 4, 9, 12
Gart	H 477	4	Ghalot	H 65	5, 9, 20, 27, 48	Gholá	H 189	12, 16, 18
Garn	H 28	45	Ghalot	M 6,343	M 18, 18, 18, 28, 51	Ghonge	H 15	1, 5, 48
Garn	S 54	6, 25	Ghalot	M 1	13	Ghonge	H 223	8, 10
Garwál	M 108	25, 28	Ghalwáni	S 301	27	Ghonge	H 118	20, 48, 51
Garwál	H 628	1, 3, 6, 13, 25, 48	Ghamál	H 35	1	Ghonf	H 4	19
Garwál	S 2,613	25, 44	Ghamál	S 9,168	46	Ghonf	H 1	8
Garwán	M 624	11, 18, 25, 27, 28, 29	Ghamf	H 82	13, 18	Ghorí	H 76	26
Garwán	H 90	6, 12	Ghamf	H 12	1	Ghorí	H 272	1, 2, 5, 9, 45, 50
Garwán	S 87	6, 9	Ghamf	S 2	6, 10	Ghorí	H 10	9, 33
Garyál	M 817	16, 17, 24, 28, 29	Ghamíl	H 18	16	Ghossá	H 814	4, 5, 15, 18, 25, 29, 42, 51
Gás	M 10	47	Ghamíl	H 82	16	Ghossá	H 1,283	1, 11, 19, 20
Gás	M 3	18	Ghán	H 2	1	Ghossá	H 95	35
Gasolá	M 88	5	Ghán	H 15	8, 25	Ghotá	H 94	5, 16
Gasolá	M 8	28	Ghán	H 15	9, 10	Ghotá	H 41	1
Gasolá	M 17	2, 12	Ghán	H 41	18, 28	Ghotá	H 237	5
Gasolá	M 18	6, 45	Ghán	H 28	9, 11	Ghotá	H 745	2
Gat	M 502	24, 27, 28, 51	Ghándrlá	H 1,267	19, 51	Ghotá	H 48	18
Gat	H 206	1	Ghándú	H 16	35	Ghotá	H 43	48
Gat	S 49	27	Ghándú	H 428	11, 33	Ghotá	H 336	11, 28, 28, 29, 42
Gatána	M 184	24, 28, 28	Ghanghas	H 407	8, 25, 39	Ghúlárí	H 1	11
Gatána	H 2	18	Ghanghas	H 725	2, 5, 8, 48	Ghúlárí	H 9	48
Gathál	M 2	14	Ghanghas	H 720	11, 18, 48	Ghúlárí	H 3	15
Gathál	M 7	18	Ghání	M 863	28, 51	Ghúlárí	H 5,497	0, 15, 16, 17, 19, 48
Gathál	H 128	1, 2, 31	Ghání	H 1	5	Ghúlárí	H 5	15
Gathál	H 74	18, 25	Ghání	M 341	29, 51	Ghumman	H 5,497	11, 16, 17, 19, 48
Gathwál	H 2,565	1, 2, 4	Ghanki	H 11	11	Ghumman	H 8	15
Gathwál	S 11	6	Ghanki	M 498	24, 29, 51	Ghumman	H 8	14,735
Gatisa	M 10	12, 49	Ghansá	M 2,519	6, 51	Ghumman	H 10,859	11, 16, 17, 17, 25, 48
Gatisa	H 8	2	Ghantsá	H 2	11	Ghumman	H 121	15, 16, 17, 19, 24, 25, 48
Gatisá	S 42	50	Ghantsá	H 114	1, 8, 51	Ghuna	H 5	4
Gatisá	H 292	8, 20, 23, 24	Ghantwál	H 14	5	Ghuna	H 75	9, 12
Gatola	M 28	6, 10, 24	Ghantwál	H 4	17	Ghuna	H 6	15, 27
Gatola	H 56	4, 48	Gharán	H 15	15	Ghuna	H 41	13, 27
Gatwáli	H 7	1	Gharán	M 1,022	5, 15, 27	Ghuna	H 39	6
Gatwáli	H 38	4, 18, 33	Gharar	M 428	28, 39	Ghuna	H 226	18, 25, 27
Gaur	H 9	13	Gharar	M 517	5, 48	Ghúlárí	H 5	12
Gaur	M 9	5	Gharat	H 95	48	Ghúlárí	H 121	29
Gauri	H 54	12	Gharat	H 12	45	Ghúlárí	H 84	8, 48
Gauri	H 7	24	Gharat	M 329	26, 27	Gidár	H 1	13
Gauri	H 271	2, 11	Gharat	H 64	5	Gidár	H 10	29
Gauri	S 12	6, 13	Gharat	M 355	16, 23, 28	Gidár	H 84	8, 48

*Sex of First Born.*

Natural Divisions.	Number of females first born.	Percentage of such families where female children predominate.	Number of males first born.	Percentage of such families where male children predominate.	Number of females first born per 1,000 males first born.	Number of slips examined.
Kar Nikobar	49	45·4	65	50	754	130
Central Group	60	39·6	81	35·56	1,131	171

*Size of Families by Religion.*

Caste or Religion.	Number of Families.	Total number of children.	Average per family.	Number of children surviving.	Proportion of surviving to thousand born.	Number of families with wife married.			
						13-14	15-19	20-30	30 and over.
<i>Kar Nikobar.</i>									
Tribal	92	302	3·2	237	785	3	39	41	6
Church of England	38	101	2·6	74	733	..	5	30	3
<i>Central Group.</i>									
Tribal	177	421	2·37	311	739	17*	47*	79*	12*

\* Age at marriage not recorded for 22 families.

Unfortunately no figures were recorded of the number of boys and girls separately in the above families. The figures in the preceding table show that in the whole of the Nicobars there are 3,708 males against 3,474 females or an excess of males over females, whereas from table No. VII showing the age groups one may surmise that actually more females are born. Thus in Kar Nikobar in the age group 0-6 there are 1,035 females against 1,007 males and in the Central Group, excluding Chaura where ages were not recorded there are 118 females against 106 males. Although the Nicobarese do not know their age it is extremely likely that the estimate in the lower age group from 0-6 is the most correct of all the groups and may be accepted. Accepting this figure one further arrives at the conclusion that the sex of the first born probably affects the number of each sex born thereafter. For instance on Kar Nikobar where the females in the lower group only exceed the males in the same group by about 3 per cent. only 754 females are born to 1,000 males, whereas in the Central Group the excess of females of the same age to male is 13 per cent. and 1,131 females are first born to 1,000 males. These figures are however not analogous; in one case they are of a percentage of the population and in the other for the whole population.

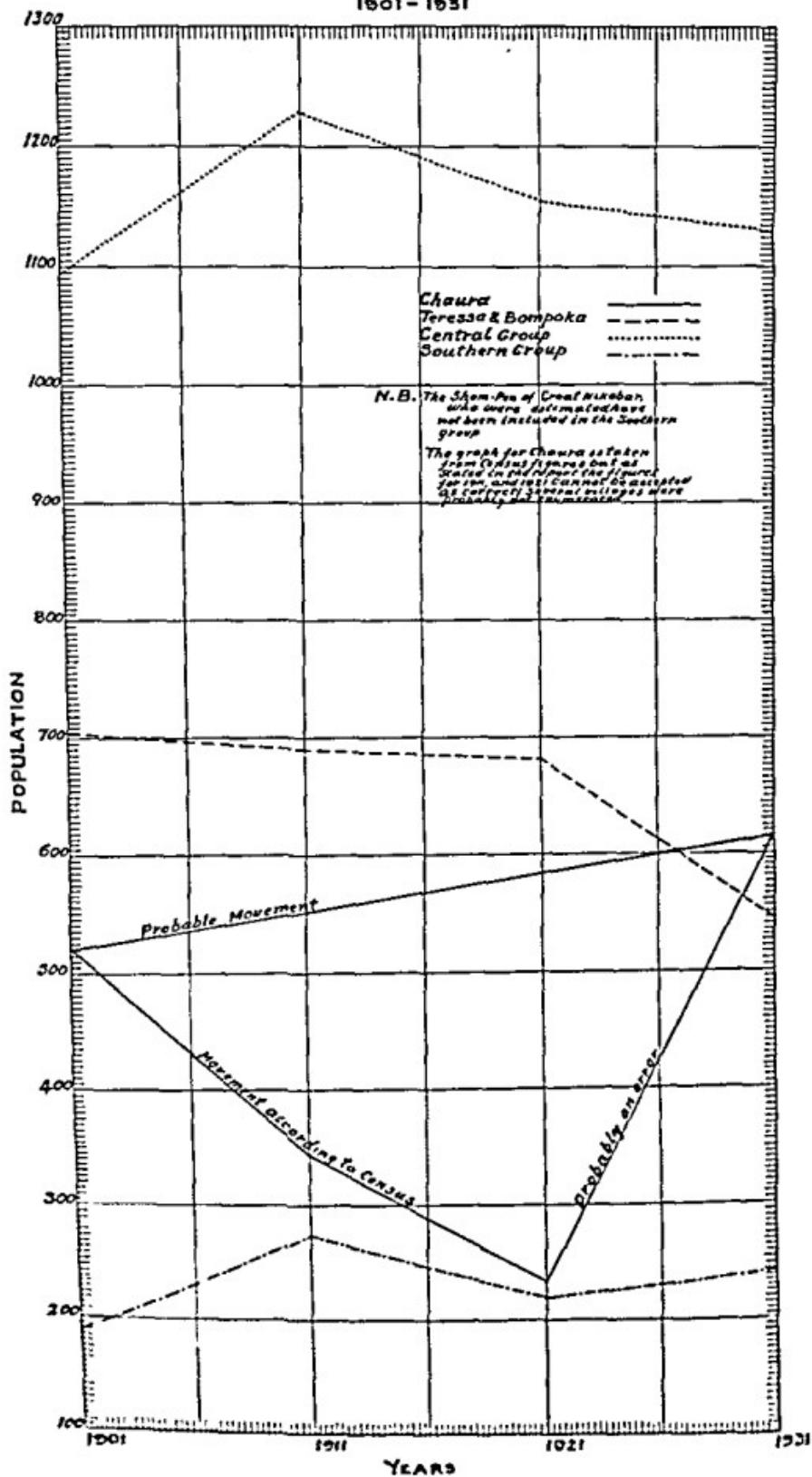
These tables further bring out that the average number of children born per family of tribal religion is 3·2 whereas only 2·6 are born in those families which have been converted to Christianity and the number of surviving children is about 2·6 in the former case against 1·9 in the latter. While final conclusions cannot be drawn from these figures because the wives in Christian families have married on an average at a higher age and because of the introduction of Christianity only during the last few decades, the figures are perhaps significant and similar data in the future will require a careful analysis. With a survival rate of 1·9 per family the population would decrease. It must be taken into consideration that the introduction of Christianity has been held by some people to have had a similar effect in the Pacific Islands, various theories being ascribed to it. It may be that sex restraint of unmarried people which is universally insisted on by Christian missionaries affects a people who have been accustomed to unrestricted sexual intercourse and natural selection for perhaps thousands of years. Isolated cases are on record in the Nicobars where such restraint has created abnormal tendencies.

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

cont.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	
Guri Nanak	S 71 M 128	18 17, 29	Háos	H 8,714	4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 44, 48, 50	Harrál	H 100 S 56 M 8,945	16, 48 16, 45 16, 17, 20, 27	
Hachhar	H 1 S 43	16 6, 16		S 1,788	6, 11, 12, 15, 25, 28, 45, 48, 48, 49, 50	Harrádá	H 1 S 18 M 1	19 5	
Haddra	M 5 M 874	29 11, 16, 25		M 4,019	M 1, 12, 14, 17, 19, 48, 50, 51	Harsáli	H 45 S 27 M 27	1 1 1	
Hadol	S 852 M 69 M 8	11, 12, 14, 16 12, 13, 14 5, 25, 46	Hánsí Hanslák	M 691 H 54 S 61	23 4, 6, 9, 11 25	Harwádi	H 382 S 19 M 4	18, 49, 51 4, 5, 44 13	
Hadwál	H 45 M 48 M 17	25 17, 21	Hanslin	M 1,199	27 28, 29, 51 3, 14, 25 17, 10, 25	Harwáh	S 75 M 75 H 6	23 18, 19 17, 19	
Hásl	H 17 M 2	21		S 111	9, 10, 19, 26, 29	Harwálá	H 4 M 1,201	18, 24	
Hál	H 12 M 75	8 12, 18, 20	Hansrái	H 1	25	Harwan	H 76 M 1,075	46 46	
Halawat	H 85 S 2	4, 8, 9, 14 45		S 448 M 318	6, 11, 12 27, 29	Hazni	S 74 M 461	46 20, 24, 26, 27	
Haloh	M 119	40, 28	Hanswál	H 284	27	Hathár	S 285 M 285	9, 18, 26, 27, 48, 51	
Halidár	M 61	28, 28	Hanswáni	H 78	8		Hatrár	H 15 S 102 M 881	10 19, 25 18, 31, 37
Halgarmaí	M 255	26		Hará	H 152 S 498	12, 27 8, 11, 44, 50 16, 48, 50	Hatrár	H 1 S 15 M 1	9
Háli	H 36 M 1,126	4, 8, 19, 25 4, 12, 14, 16		M 504	9, 11, 19, 21, 23, 27, 28, 50	Hatrár	H 212 S 38 M 142	10 6 51	
Haly	H 157 S 1 M 5	19, 23, 29, 51 5	Haraich	H 104 S 184	8, 9, 11 8, 11	Hatru	H 1 M 1,201	18, 27	
Hallá	H 41 M 181	41 11, 17, 23, 29		M 42	28	Hathi	H 1 M 113	6 4, 8	
Hallá	H 18 S 4	34	Haréjá	H 1	11	Hattá	H 102 S 881	1, 6, 9, 10 11, 18, 20, 24, 25,	
Hallál	M 208	28	Harak	H 19	12		M 28	28	
Hallál	H 10	1		H 107	9, 18, 48		H 83 M 227	8, 16 19, 20, 28, 51	
Hallar	M 152	15		S 59	9		H 528 M 19	8, 16 28	
Halti	M 107	19, 28		M 87	16, 19, 39	Hattol	H 1 M 1	26	
Hallar	H 29	9, 44, 48	Harfáng	H 8	25	Hawá	H 1 M 528	2, 6	
Halti	M 78	28, 29		H 11	12, 25	Hawána	H 3 M 19	3 28	
Halwál	H 748	5, 8, 9, 10		M 548	19, 28, 29, 46	Hawána	H 4 M 144	24 6	
Halwál	S 170	4, 15	Harar	H 18	15	Hazárá	H 2 M 1	28	
Halwán	M 38	51		H 194	9, 17, 27, 29, 51	Her	H 4,872 M 4,872	J 18, 17, 18, 25, 34, 39, 42, 45, 46, 49	
Halwán	H 17 M 40	1, 25, 48 5, 16, 29	Hardawár	H 19	8		H 8301	8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 25, 44, 46, 48, 49	
Halyat	H 81	8		S 6	8, 9				
Hamdaní	H 59	8	Hardul	H 1	18		S 6,801	8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 25, 44, 46,	
Hamige	H 139	6		H 55	18				
Hamurá	H 1	9	Hardol	H 1	18		M 5,844	J L M 18, 19, 34, 44, 48	
Hamige	H 62	11		H 1	48				
Hamurá	H 1	12		H 81	5				
Hamurá	S 113	10		H 24	1, 18, 28	Heri	H 30 S 30	1, 27, 38 20	
Hamman	H 2	28		H 168	5, 8, 40, 45				
Hamola	M 218	25	Háre	H 11	5, 19, 25, 40		M 271	24	
Hamran	M 182	19		H 113	9, 19, 29, 40	Heari	H 45 M 44	2, 38 18, 19	
Hamran	M 27	25, 27	Hargan	H 2	48	Hidan	M 284	17, 28	
Hamser	M 105	28		H 28	48	Hidrás	M 105	19	
Hamsúráh	H 4	47		H 18	28, 28	Hugu	H 27 M 49	1 25, 51	
Hamsúráh	S 1	6	Hariá	H 840	5, 9, 11, 12, 16, 44, 48				
Hamsúráh	M 481	29, 50		H 778	11, 12, 18, 48	Hijrálé	H 1,038 M 1,038	18, 26	
Hamza	M 14	27		H 282	11, 19, 29, 44, 48	Hill	H 14 M 48	9, 34 11, 25	
Han	H 5	8, 25	Hariá	H 16	6, 19, 25	Hillan	H 1,509 M 1,509	1, 10 15, 23, 28, 29	
Hanchani	M 48	17		H 256	15, 25, 46				
Hand	M 64	9, 11, 12	Harmána	H 5,036	18, 19, 28, 29, 48	Hillan	H 11 M 10	10, 28, 45	
Handál	M 52	18, 16, 24		H 2	9		S 2,797	9	
Handál	H 185	5, 8, 12, 15, 19, 25, 46	Hariár	H 472	28	Hilor	H 10 M 32	13, 44 10	
Handál	S 678	12, 14, 27, 38, 46, 48	Hariharwán	H 156	23	Him	H 14 M 14	16 22	
Hándi	M 287	17, 21, 28, 24, 27	Hariár	H 22	51				
Hándi	H 3	17	Harkár	H 74	28, 29				
Hándi	S 111	6, 50, 51		H 159	11, 18, 27	Hundún	H 2 M 12	24 8, 25	
Handrál	M 50	50	Harkár	H 33	27				
Hanga	S 50	48	Hárih	H 117	1, 11		M 305	18, 27, 28	
Hanga	M 1,478	11, 14, 17	Hárih	H 384	11, 24, 28	Hunjár	H 902	11, 12	
Hangal	M 467	23, 24	Hárih	H 18	9, 10, 48		M 1,588	9, 10	
Hangú	H 4	9	Hárih	H 67	9, 23, 24, 28, 48	Hunjár	H 4,841 M 716	9, 13, 16, 17, 20, 25, 46, 49	
Hangú	S 58	18, 18	Hárih	H 40	24, 29				
Hangú	M 182	18, 17	Hárih	H 3	10	S 1,017	8, 12, 16, 18, 19,		
Hangú	H 31	8, 17, 34	Hárih	H 16	15	M 24, 25, 46, 48, 49			
Hangú	S 13	25, 44	Hárih	H 2	13	M 5,452	12, 13, 15, 17, 18,		
Hanhans	M 2,889	12, 14, 18, 28	Hárih	H 11	2, 21	M 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 48, 48			
Hanj	M 51	13, 14	Hárih	H 2	1				
Hanj	M 80	28	Hárih	H 58	10, 28, 24	Hunjár	H 1	19	
Hanjá	M 2	11	Hárih	H 145	1, 13		S 261	12	
Hanjul	M 185	9, 21, 25	Hárih	H 24	16	M 1,270	18, 24		
Hanjan	H 18	19	Hárih	H 22	11, 17, 27	Hinora	H 18	5, 9, 25, 27	
Hanjan	H 2	9	Hárih	H 325	16, 18		S 256	25	
Hanjan	S 51	13	Hárih	H 1,101	8, 18, 16		M 58	10	
Hanjan	M 127	27	Hárih	H 21	1				
			Hárih	H 697	20, 28				

DIAGRAM SHOWING APPARENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION  
OF  
CHAURA—TERESSA & BOMPOKA—CENTRAL GROUP—SOUTHERN GROUP  
1901—1931



**SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES.—continued.**

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality			
Jator	H S M	104 91 849	1, 3, 9 12, 15, 20, 45 6, 9, 10, 24, 27	Jhangú	H S M	64 12 1	49 49 17	Jokar	M H S	244 41 8	27 8, 10, 39 12, 46
Jatráná	H S M	1,860	1, 2, 3, 4, 24-49	Jhanjar	H S M	585	1, 49	Johki	M M M	157	25, 26
Jatsar	S M	45 36 80	6, 40 12, 46 10	Jhampál	H S M	20 19 46	49 11 48	Joláh	M M M	18	10, 11
Játu	H S M	286 427 4,031	6, 18, 27, 29 5, 10, 14, 27, 29 18, 18, 18, 19, 20, 28, 25, 28, 27, 28, 51	Jhankor	H S M	1,491	8, 4 26 10	Jomáí	M H S	388	24, 27
Jatuji	S M	60 40	10 27	Jhánu	H M	233	2, 3, 4, 28	Jomná	H H	24	9
Jatwál	H S M	61 93 98	2, 5, 8, 17, 20 6, 17 9, 10, 17, 29	Jhár	H S M	357	1, 2, 9, 10, 13, 32	Jondá	M H S	688	27, 29, 51
Jawán	S M	149 88	11 29	Jbári	H H	77	44, 48	Jondá	H H S	1,547	10, 12, 16, 25
Jawand	H S M	14 701 168	11, 15, 48 45, 48, 49 8, 11, 20, 48	Jháro	H H	648	16, 26, 48	Jom	M H S	568	10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 48
Jawára	H S M	79 481 830	8, 11, 12, 15 14, 15, 17 18, 17, 27, 29	Jhárwl	H M	817	1, 6	Jondhar	M H S	86	11, 12
Jhadal	H S M	9 8 8	10	Jhatak	H M	12	16	Jondá	H H S	103	9, 10, 12, 21, 25
Jhadar	H S M	8 201	9	Jhati	H H	347	9, 11, 49	Jom	M H S	187	1, 8, 10, 12
Jhadu	M M	87 11	9, 18, 17 26	Jhawán	H H	47	6, 49	Jom	M H S	457	3, 10, 12, 16, 20
Jhagal	H S M	5 135 257	5	Jhawar	H H	169	18, 24	Jomr	H H S	54	9, 10
Jhagan	M	66	27	Jhoda	H H	20	44, 48	Jonká	H H S	123	10
Jhagrán	H H	58	2	Jhatra	H H	255	1, 9	Jondá	H H S	108	17
Jháj	H S M	689 700 346	3, 9, 10, 11 9, 11, 19 11, 12, 16, 17, 26, 28, 44	Jháwali	H H	747	12, 17	Jomr	H H S	288	1, 5, 9, 10, 16, 48
Jhajáhan	H S M	9 5 9	5, 33	Jhawán	H H	14	15	Jonká	H H S	122	10
Jhesjar	H S M	585 120 86	28, 28, 51 90 1, 12, 19	Jhawar	H H	29	15, 18	Jora	H H S	108	17
Jhap	M S M	1,786	11, 27, 28	Jhoda	H H	5	49	Jora	H H S	288	1, 5, 9, 10, 16, 48
Jhájra	M S M	7 168 488	51 16 2, 8, 12, 38	Jhoker	H H	152	28	Jom	H H S	684	1, 9, 25
Jhajú	H S M	3 221 147	12 15, 28, 51 48	Jhawán	H H	162	9, 10	Jom	H H S	10,186	1, 6, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 27
Jhakkar	H S M	50 2,650	48	Jhoker	H H	271	9	Jorelá	H H S	88	1
Jhála	H S M	61 2,432	10, 12	Jholi	H H	252	8, 9, 11, 48, 50	Jorelá	H H S	231	17, 23, 28
Jhalan	M S M	42 384 49	M 11, 16, 20, 51	Jhola	H H	3,017	9, 10, 11, 12, 48	Jos	H H S	2	10
Jhah	H S M	650 1,410 668	51 10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 25, 45, 50 10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29	Jhomar	H H	472	11, 16, 48	Jos	H H S	58	51
Jhals	M	75	28	Jhoma	H H	280	12	Josháuj	H H S	761	23
Jhaman	M S M	121 51 10, 45	51	Jhoma	H H	284	10, 28	Jotáh	H H S	106	16
Jhammat	M S M	6,206	R M 12, 17	Jhongla	H H	45	51	Jotáh	H H S	66	1, 15
Jhána	H S M	489 384 75	9, 18, 11, 15, 16	Jhotá	H H	51	12	Jotal	H H S	3,644	M 1, 16, 17, 19, 51
Jhána	H S M	18 16 12	18, 17, 28	Jhoyá	H H	22	20	Jotal	H H S	2	48
Jhára	M S M	7 168 3	51 16 12	Jhugh	H H	37	48	Joth	H H S	6	5, 18
Jhajú	H S M	23 241	15, 28, 51	Jhún	H H	588	16, 51	Joth	H H S	14	11
Jhajú	H S M	24 147	48	Jiál	H H	543	16	John	H H S	12	8, 18
Jhakkar	H S M	50 2,650	48	Jid	H H	692	20, 24, 29	John	H H S	152	8, 10
Jhála	H S M	61 2,432	10, 12	Jidan	H H	18	50	John	H H S	51	11, 25, 28
Jhalan	M S M	42 384 91	M 11, 16, 20, 51	Jid	H H	221	12, 50	Jotndwá	H H S	28	17
Jhah	H S M	650 1,410 668	51 10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 25, 45, 50 10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29	Jid	H H	248	27, 48	Jotndwá	H H S	125	4
Jhals	M	75	28	Jidán	H H	18	48	Joya	H H S	51	8, 11, 25, 50
Jhaman	M S M	121	51	Jidán	H H	16	49	Joya	H H S	408	6, 11, 12, 14, 25, 50
Jhammat	M S M	51 10, 45	51	Jidru	H H	1	49	Joya	H H S	50	51
Jhála	M S M	42 384 49	9, 18	Jig	H H	352	6, 23	Jujálf	H H S	15,374	M 1, 12, 18, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23
Jhalan	M S M	17 49	17, 19, 26, 28	Jig	H H	7	44, 50	Kábe	H H S	2,615	12, 23
Jhah	H S M	650 1,410 668	6, 10, 11, 12, 18, 45, 50 10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 25, 45, 50 10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29	Jidru	H H	669	50	Kabhojár	H H S	16	50
Jhals	M	75	28	Jig	H H	217	27, 50	Kabhr	H H S	224	50
Jhaman	M S M	121	51	Jidru	H H	82	51	Kabhr	H H S	8	50
Jhammat	M S M	51 10, 45	51	Jidru	H H	16	49	Kabhr	H H S	40	3
Jhána	H S M	6,206	R M 12, 17	Jig	H H	1	49	Kabhr	H H S	7	18, 19
Jhána	H S M	489 384 75	9, 18, 11, 15, 16	Jig	H H	65	1, 11, 48	Kabhr	H H S	1	8
Jhána	H S M	18 16 12	18, 17, 28	Jig	H H	21	48	Kabhr	H H S	32	11
Jhára	M S M	7 168 3	51 16 12	Jig	H H	326	15	Kabhr	H H S	27	1
Jhára	M S M	23 147	48	Jig	H H	72	9, 15	Kabhr	H H S	2	4
Jhára	M S M	147	48	Jig	H H	1,874	12, 15, 24, 26, 28	Kabhr	H H S	126	44
Jhára	M S M	1,410	10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 25, 45, 50	Jig	H H	331	24	Kabhr	H H S	405	5
Jhára	M S M	668	10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29	Jig	H H	7	44, 50	Kabhr	H H S	10	44
Jhára	M S M	1,410	10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 25, 45, 50	Jig	H H	65	1, 11, 48	Kabhr	H H S	3	10
Jhára	M S M	668	10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29	Jig	H H	21	48	Kabhr	H H S	27	51
Jhára	M S M	1,410	10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 25, 45, 50	Jig	H H	326	15	Kabhr	H H S	20	44
Jhára	M S M	668	10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29	Jig	H H	72	9, 15	Kabhr	H H S	28	9
Jhára	M S M	1,410	10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 25, 45, 50	Jig	H H	1,874	12, 15, 24, 26, 28	Kabhr	H H S	165	51
Jhára	M S M	668	10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29	Jig	H H	331	24	Kabhr	H H S	27	1
Jhára	M S M	1,410	10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 25, 45, 50	Jig	H H	7	44, 50	Kabhr	H H S	2	4
Jhára	M S M	668	10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29	Jig	H H	65	1, 11, 48	Kabhr	H H S	126	44
Jhára	M S M	1,410	10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 25, 45, 50	Jig	H H	21	48	Kabhr	H H S	405	5
Jhára	M S M	668	10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29	Jig	H H	326	15	Kabhr	H H S	10	44
Jhára	M S M	1,410	10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 25, 45, 50	Jig	H H	72	9, 15	Kabhr	H H S	3	10
Jhára	M S M	668	10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29	Jig	H H	1,874	12, 15, 24, 26, 28	Kabhr	H H S	165	51
Jhára	M S M	668	10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29	Jig	H H	331	24	Kabhr	H H S	27	51
Jhára	M S M	1,410	10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 25, 45, 50	Jig	H H	7	44, 50	Kabhr	H H S	20	44
Jhára	M S M	668	10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29	Jig	H H	65	1, 11, 48	Kabhr	H H S	1	6
Jhára	M S M	1,410	10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 25, 45, 50	Jig	H H	21	48	Kabhr	H H S	428	12, 28
Jhára	M S M	668	10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29	Jig	H H	326	15	Kabhr	H H S	117	2, 4, 31
Jhára	M S M	1,410	10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 25, 45, 50	Jig	H H	72	9, 15	Kabhr	H H S	27	1, 8
Jhára	M S M	668	10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29	Jig	H H	1,874	12, 15, 24, 26, 28	Kabhr	H H S	60	28

not come across any other septs. It is however possible that the estimate is too low.

*Nicobar Islands.*

Total Population . . . . .	10,240	
<b>Tribal—</b>		
(a) Shompen . . . . .	200	1·05%
(b) Other Tribal Nicobarese . . . . .	9,281	90·63%
Christians . . . . .	333	3·30%
Muslims . . . . .	285	2·78%
Confucians . . . . .	111	1·08%

Besides these are 15 Hindus and 10 Buddhists who have not been indicated by colour.

The following are the principal mother tongues of the population of the Nicobars :—

Language.	Number of persons.	Percentage to the total population.
Nicobarese . . . . .	9,885	96·53%
Others . . . . .	355	3·46%

The indigenous languages of the Nicobars have been shown as one language. There are however distinct differences in dialect in the various groups, (Kar Nikobar, the Central Groups and the Southern Group) while the language of the Shompen differs altogether and is only understood by the Shompen and a few Great Nikobar coastal Nicobarese. The Nicobarese have a considerable gift for acquiring foreign languages and the following languages thus acquired from traders who visit the islands are recorded against the different groups :—

Island Groups.	Number of Nicobarese who can speak Hindi.	Number of Nicobarese who can speak Malay.	Number of Nicobarese who can speak Burmese.
Kar Nikobar . . . . .	559	..	167
Central Group . . . . .	5	372	1
Teressa and Bompoka . . . . .	..	387	..
Southern Group . . . . .	..	34	

**SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.**

JAT.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Kandoh	H 120 S 431	5, 9, 11, 44 11, 51	Kara	H 168 S 1,780	1, 2, 15 14	Kasila	H 48	1, 48
Kandor	H 11	2, 5, 19	Karach	M 180	10, 48	Kashundi	H 288	4
Kandu	H 1,338 S 415 M 20	1, 3, 4, 5 9, 11, 33 14, 18	Karag	H 120 S 38	5 6, 28	Kash	M 58	28
Kanera	H 16 M 1,114 S 9,781	1, 5 19, 28, 51 6, 9, 10, 11, 16, 25, 39, 44 J 5, 6, 18, 14, 18, 19, 25, 33 44, 46, 51 J 6, 18, 14, 16, 18, 19, 44, 46	Karai	M 126 H 402 S 11	13 4, 49 8, 25 9, 19 8	Kasmia	H 435	2, 6
Kang	H 2,057 M 2,457	6, 9, 10, 11, 16, 25, 39, 44 J 5, 6, 18, 14, 18, 19, 25, 33 44, 46, 51 J 6, 18, 14, 16, 18, 19, 44, 46	Karan	H 80 S 484	5, 15 15, 19	Kastrá	M 468	19, 22, 25, 27, 51
Kangan	H 8 S 182	9, 24 5, 9	Karangar	H 42 S 11	8 48	Kastur	M 54	27
Kangas	H 358 S 11	9, 11	Karangar	H 80 S 484	2, 5, 15 15, 19	Kasura	M 657	26
Kang Dogar	H 4 M 5	1, 6	Karar	H 562	12, 16, 19, 20, 28,	Kasuran	H 5	8, 18
Kanghi	H 17 S 9	11, 19	Karawat	H 5 S 9	33 9	Kaswal	H 15	10, 11, 21
Kangor	H 73 S 639	11	Karbám	H 47 S 36	2, 14 6, 9	Kaswan	H 498	1, 2, 8, 5
Kangotre	M 226	6, 8, 11, 16, 48 6, 18, 19, 48	Karda	H 6 S 46	20 8, 10	Kat	H 2	18
Kangra	H 16 S 37	18	Karel	H 195 S 375	29 26, 44, 51	Katara	M 1,682	1, 2, 51
Kanho	H 402	6, 11, 16	Karer	H 11 S 109	2, 4 48	Katárián	H 60	1, 24
Káni	H 12 S 56	11	Kari	H 158 S 168	12, 25	Kat	M 4	13, 25
Kaníál	H 4 S 6	24	Kari	H 181 S 281	13, 18, 19	Kat	M 7	4, 28
Kaníán	H 28 S 31	5, 10	Karál	H 814 S 196	8, 18, 28, 28 5, 6, 10, 18	Katárián	M 14	10
Kaníáti	H 19 S 128	9	Karin	H 22 S 4	9, 18	Katara	M 1,020	2, 5, 16
Kaníal	H 118 S 110	18, 26	Karán	H 22 S 299	9, 18	Katárián	H 48	12, 14, 18
Kanjan	M 1,433	18	Karmán	H 183 S 139	19, 26, 29 2, 8, 15, 25	Katárián	H 230	11, 14, 18
Kanjar	H 45 S 738	1	Karnával	H 2 S 5	12 5, 38	Katárián	H 1,967	1, 3, 4, 9, 16, 48, 49
Kanjara	H 76 S 978	14, 18, 19	Karmádágur	H 157 S 98	4 27	Kathai	H 110	6
Kanju	H 28 S 1	28	Karmás	H 128 S 11	1 6, 51	Kathai	H 80	8, 29, 48
Kank	H 547 S 22	19, 23, 51	Karo	H 72 S 299	6, 9 20, 48	Kathá	M 35	38, 50
Kankara	H 22 S 252	6	Karo	H 17 S 5	11, 17	Káthiá	M 73	9, 10
Kankar	H 54 S 409	10, 14, 20	Karor	H 17 S 2	10, 49	Kathra	M 450	11, 25
Kankara	H 3 M 18	12, 14	Karori	H 1 M 280	11 51	Kathra	H 81	1, 11
Kankara	H 30 S 104	10	Karpál	H 1 M 17	11 41	Kat	H 152	1
Kankara	H 104 S 46	1, 83	Karsan	H 2 M 17	18 41	Katil	M 38	10, 19
Kankar	H 12 S 108	1	Káru	H 26 M 9	8, 11 15, 18	Katira	H 38	9, 25
Kankar	H 15 S 28	11	Karolath	H 43 M 101	6, 9, 11 1, 11	Katooch	H 78	25, 27
Kács	H 15 S 28	18	Karursaru	H 40 M 1	12, 25	Katpal	H 76	1, 9
Kánsi	H 12 S 24	45	Karwal	H 23 M 28	8, 25	Katri	H 239	19, 48
Kásonia	H 24 S 9	1	Kárwan	H 16 M 9	1 24	Kattar	H 185	0, 14, 28
Kanun	H 9 M 115	1	Kas	H 16 M 330	1 19	Kattar	M 303	18, 25, 28
Kanuna	H 51	5, 8	Kásane	H 21 M 21	1 48	Kattu	H 92	48
Kanuna	H 51	51	Kasar	H 9 M 318	2 18, 20, 23	Katwál	H 83	2, 12
Kanuwá	H 20	9	Kashab	H 10 M 29	5 3, 5, 11, 48	Katwár	H 156	7, 8, 10, 44
Kanuwál	H 5	9	Kashl	H 7 M 10	12, 18 5	Katwár	H 205	8, 18, 21, 28
Kanwan	H 29 M 1,325	27	Kashmiri	H 44 M 535	12 11, 13, 18, 19, 20, 23, 27, 28, 48	Katwár	H 513	5, 51
Kanwár	H 7 M 5	2, 14	Kas	H 4 M 65	12 2, 8, 51	Katwár	H 5	19
Kapál	H 7 M 191	6	Kas	H 18 M 65	12 12, 18	Katwár	H 1,155	23
Kapra	H 7 M 246	6	Kashmiri	H 16 M 18	28 12	Katwár	H 8	10
Kapur	H 7 M 77	1, 6, 9	Kas	H 16 M 65	12 8, 51	Katwár	H 251	18
	H 5 M 5	12, 48	Kas	H 16 M 18	12	Katwár	H 66	9, 11
	H 8 M 82	51	Kas	H 16 M 867	1	Katwár	H 1	16
			Kas	H 16 M 867	6	Katwár	H 120	23
			Kas	H 16 M 867	1	Katwár	H 48	13, 16
			Kas	H 16 M 867	1	Katwár	H 280	9, 28



## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Khorach	M	719 18	Koli	H	15 6	Ládi	" H	34 9, 11
Khoráná	S	140 25		S	5 12		S	28 9
	M	4 13		M	9, 8, 20		M	8 11
Khorá	H	1,307 1, 4, 50, 51	Kohár	M	20 11, 23	Ladíal	M	84 19, 27, 51
	S	1,288 5, 11, 25, 50	Koloti	M	32 23	Ladíki	M	28 8
	M	1,616 16, 23, 28, 29, 50, 51	Kolrai	M	76 23	Ladíkun	M	1 13
			Koluwánu	H	7 8	Ladíkun	H	24 39
Khorwál	S	147 14		M	32 19	Ladíwál	M	22 14
	M	5,288 19	Komár	S	8 51	Laga	H	30 9
Khosá	H	112 4, 9, 11, 48		M	57 20	Lagandú	M	43 16, 29
	S	1,380 10, 11, 12, 25, 29, 33, 46, 51	Konar	H	735 8, 10, 11, 12	Lágár	H	44 17
	M	1 10		S	652 10	Lágánu	M	698 32, 48
Khosal	H	28 4, 48	Kondal	H	3 10, 11	Lágánu	M	10 18, 17, 24
Khoswál	H	770 5, 30	Kondar	S	1,025 8, 9, 39	Lághan	M	19 28
Khot	H	255 1, 5		S	41 12	Láhal	M	89 6
	M	773 12, 18, 26, 28	Konde	H	2 20	Láhan	H	21 16
Khotal	H	643 49		M	10 8	Láhar	H	782 1, 2, 8, 18
	M	1,055 19	Kondu	H	11 13, 22	S	245 9, 10, 12, 14, 44	
Khoti	H	2 18	Konjal	H	2, 32	S	129 12, 13, 18, 24, 27	
	M	1,288 20, 27	Kont	H	1,159 46, 50	Lahot	H	20 16
Khotre	H	38 30		S	2 50	Lahotar	S	23 6
	S	202 11	Kontar	S	29 10, 15	Lahná	H	144 3
	M	204 14, 23		M	100 11		S	37 17
Khudiyáli	M	205 23	Kopra	H	268 9, 20	Lahr	H	398 48
Khullár	M	18 13	Korá	H	115 2, 11	S	70 48	
Khuuda	H	77 4, 14		H	276 2, 12, 13, 14, 46	M	478 16	
	M	5 11		S	110 10, 12, 13, 16	H	201 9	
Khurásáu	H	127 48, 50		M	2,268 5, 13, 18, 20, 27	S	255 8, 25	
	S	368 48	Koral	M	28 51	Láhon	M	23 6
Khusra	M	62 48	Korja	M	289 11, 19		2 46	
	S	2 6	Kornal	H	181 21, 38, 51		1 50	
Khyárá	M	58 14		H	9,087 1	M	178 10, 17, 18	
Kiara	H	786 1, 17, 23	Korutána	H	17 10, 16	M	478 27	
	S	277 49		S	947 5, 12, 33	H	72 1	
	M	110 1		M	1,217 11, 14, 16, 18, 19,	S	275 9	
Kujhon	H	8 13			51		131 6	
	M	72 5	Kosal	H	3 13, 47	M	279 12, 24, 26, 27, 28,	
Kilkali	H	984 1		S	9 47	H	14 2	
	M	138 19		M	2 2	M	9,128 11 18, 19, 20, 28,	
Kimu	H	188 3	Kosál	M	40 28		51	
	S	20 27	Kot	M	308 21, 27	Lakaná	H	24 49
Kine	H	137 2, 3	Kotar	H	168 17, 20	M	49 24	
Kingrá	H	158 16		H	346 6, 19, 21	S	2,198 18, 27, 28, 29, 51	
	S	19 48		S	2 12, 20	M	68 1	
Kira	M	587 13, 17, 18, 20, 51	Kothál	M	358 9, 11, 19, 28, 27	M	164 13, 24	
	H	1 12		S	31 4, 8	H	35 4	
	S	1 10		S	1 6	M	46 17, 51	
Kobal	M	25 14	Kothra	M	31 20	H	238 2	
Kobár	M	261 29	Krola	H	23 6	M	25 26	
Kochar	H	458 51	Kuchála	H	1 12	S	1 49	
	M	18 19		M	120 23	M	22 11	
Kochi	M	27 26, 51	Kuchra	M	160 10	M	26 24	
Kodan	H	627 11, 44	Kulána	H	33 49	S	359 9	
	M	1 32		M	765 27	M	944 51	
Kodi	H	27 26	Kular	M	85 16	M	587 51	
	M	166 2, 3	Kulár	H	105 9, 11	H	601 1, 6, 49	
	S	3 6		H	252 11	S	270 8, 25	
	M	12 44		S	52 2	M	850 9, 15, 16, 24, 51	
Koháju	M	281 10, 50	Kumb	H	97 4	H	235 27	
Kohál	H	193 1, 10, 16	Kunda	H	917 10, 20	M	14 26	
	S	4 9	Kung	M	72 11, 18	H	76 2	
	M	249 27	Kurni	H	556 25	H	56 3	
Kohára	H	1,585 1, 2, 4, 10, 18, 23	Labál	S	61 6, 20, 27	H	823 4	
	S	400 10, 18, 22, 44	Labánu	H	62 17, 18, 46, 48	M	42 29	
	M	2,157 6, 18, 46, 51		H	260 L 8, 19, 24, 48	S	48 9, 15	
Kohawár	H	149 1		H	234 9, 10, 19, 28	H	403 8, 11, 14, 25	
	S	202 6		H	14 27	S	165 16, 28, 51	
	M	6 12	Lábar	H	738 4, 16, 48	M	428 27	
Kola	M	21 6	Lácha	H	157 48	H	30 16	
Kola	M	265 27		S	9 48	S	142 14, 16, 51	
Kojál	H	28 6	Láchar	H	45 4	M	80 8, 16, 17, 44	
	M	7 51		H	628 9, 10	H	307 10, 44	
Kojár	M	149 8	Lád	H	64 8, 8, 38, 39	S	1,954 5, 8, 10, 12, 14,	
Kokar	H	175 8, 12		H	167 9, 15		44	
	S	50 8	Ládá	H	6 1	M	4,852 L R 8, 24, 26,	
	M	632 27		H	57 5, 17		27, 33	
Kokara	S	632 26	Ládan	H	28 2, 11		14 49	
	M	39 16, 27, 28, 46	Ládhá	H	40 16		18 2	
Kohari	H	129 1, 9		S	6 14, 17		49 19	
	M	440 18, 19, 25	Ládhána	M	47 27		124 4, 6	
Kokeri	M	68 15, 51	Ládhár	H	764 8, 10, 11, 13, 14,		337 15, 16	
Kokram	H	3 61			16, 17, 50		3,180 4, 6, 12, 20, 46	
	M	23 12, 14					49	
Kolár	H	56 11		S	1,771 6, 8, 11, 14, 15,		257 6, 8, 18, 43	
	S	277 10, 11, 14			16, 17, 25, 50		65 48	
	M	325 17, 23, 44		M	2,774 J L 22, 23, 44,		1 1-	
					46, 51		263 8 14	

The length of the bark used by the women as a skirt is from 6 ft. to 8 ft. long and from 2 ft. to 2½ ft. broad—(*Women of the Mintira Gunong Burmen, Jour. Indian Archipelago, 1847, page 213*). The holes of the ear are pierced and enormously distended, as strips of bamboo as much as 5" in circumference are inserted, and act as a receptacle for betel leaf and other odds and ends. Bead necklets and armlets are also much worn. A sash band or piece of cloth is bound round the head to keep the hair in position.

**Cultivation.**—Cultivation is of an extremely crude and primitive type, reminiscent of that of the Tapiros of New Guinea. A sharp stake with the point hardened in the fire, serves as the sole agricultural implement.\* Yams, edible roots, a coconut tree or two, pandanus, areca and plantain trees are planted, small fences being erected around the yams, and edible roots to protect them from the depredations of both wild and tame pig. Betel is much chewed by both sexes, causing a prognathic deformation and blackening of the teeth. Lime is obtained by burning shells collected on the sea-shore.

**Death.**—The dead are buried in a sitting posture with the hands lashed together near the mouth in which pulp of pandanus is placed. The body is not subsequently disinterred as among other Nicobarese. According to Anderson, a year later a large feast accompanied by dancing is held, lasting some six to eight days to which all neighbouring septs are invited. The camp is immediately deserted and never occupied again, all septs being informed of the fact, it is however re-visited so that any ripe fruit from the plantations may be collected.

**Marriage.**—Very little is known about customs relating to marriage, religion and death. Anderson mentions the existence of a 'meluana' or witch doctor, which he ascribes to the influence of the coast people. Marriage as a rule is arranged by the parents, and the girl is handed over to the parents-in-law after she is weaned. This lends great support to information gathered by the Census party that the Shom-Pen sell their children to the coast people for a dah and three fathoms of cloth per child. The child grows up with the family but assumes the position of a servant and in most cases subsequently marries into the family.

**Canoes.**—The Shom-Pen have small canoes made by themselves from 8 to 10 ft. in length; but they only use them on the rivers and never venture out to sea. Occasionally they help the coast people in the construction of a canoe. The canoes are roughly made possessing neither the technique nor the finish of those made by the coast people.

**Weapons.**—Neither the bow nor the Nicobarese cross-bow is known among the Shom-Pen. The only weapon is a wooden pointed spear (*bin-yuan*) of areca wood which is notched on the upper part to serve as barbs. Of late years iron has been obtained to make these spear heads, and dahs are also obtained by trading. The chief diet of the Shom-Pen is turtle, snakes, frogs, birds, lizards, crocodiles, fresh-water fish, shell-fish, honey, yams, bulbs of the caladium, spathes of the areca, fruit of the nipa palm, plantain, pandanus, coconut and above all wild pig. Pigs are either speared and speared or hunted down with dogs, while birds such as the megapod are snared. Fish are either speared or caught by means of a network of bamboo placed across the stream at low tide, enabling the fish to be easily secured. Another very common method is to poison the water with the bruised bark of a forest climber, thus stupefying the fish. Anderson was told that bird-lime was used for catching birds.

**Relations with the Coast tribes.**—As has been said the constant feuds between the Shom-Pen and the coast tribes have caused the latter to evacuate the east coast of Great Nicobar; of recent years however no attacks have come to the notice of the Administration, although the inland tribes are to be trusted at no time. The aggressive party were always the Shom-Pen who came to the coast in search of iron and cloth, attacking any village when the menfolk were away, killing the remaining inhabitants, and plundering the huts. Each village is however on friendly terms with some sept of the Shom-Pen with whom they barter for rattan and obtain permission to make canoes in the jungle.

In this they are often helped by the inland sept who expect both payment for their labours and an extra present for the permission to make the canoe, this present being a form of royalty. The rattan is purchased in bundles from the Shom-Pen and forms the chief export of Great Nicobar not only to the rest of the Nicobars but to Penang and Singapore where it commands a high price. The practice of selling their children has caused the tribe to come much more in contact with the coast people of recent years, and it is not unusual to find several Shom-Pen at Kondul and in the coast villages of Great Nicobar. The children appeared to be quite happy and beyond having to perform numerous domestic duties are treated as one of the family. There is however a danger of their being exploited, as the Chinese captain of a junk at Nankauri said he could easily procure them.

**Conclusion.**—So far there is very little known either of the economic prospects of Great Nicobar or of the anthropology of its inland tribe. An untouched field of research awaits the future investigator, who, by staying among the people for many months, might be able to learn their language and record a great deal of valuable anthropological data.

\* Note by Curator Commissioner for India.—This is also the case with some of the (1) proto-Australoid tribes in the hills of Northern India, whose walking implement is a digging stick with its point hardened in the fire—J. H. H.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Mahá	H 1,872	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 33	Malík	H 691	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 25, 31, 51	Mand	H 105	9, 10, 12, 17, 25, 34
	S 170	12, 25		S 11	12, 46		S 850	8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 25
	M 755	1, 17, 18, 20, 28, 51		M 5,144	2, 4, 11, 12, 18, 14, 17, 20, 28, 51		M 1,163	6, 8, 10, 16, 17, 18, 25, 28
Máhlon	H 574	1, 5, 45, 48, 49	Malalhá	H 2	12	Mandá	H 691	J except (8), 5, 50
	S 418	6, 10, 48, 49		M 41	17		S 371	5, 15, 50
	M 484	10, 18, 17, 28, 28, 48	Malán	H 313	1, 2, 5, 49		M 604	14, 24, 24, 50, 51
Mahmá	H 9	48		S 10	5, 49		H 495	1, 8, 11, 12, 44, 48
	S 27	9, 10	Malána	H 837	15, 27, 29, 33, 51	Mandal	H 2,588	12, 48, 49
Mahnwál	H 8	12		S 217	10, 11	Mandal	H 808	11, 17, 18, 25, 48
	M 4	17		S 183	6, 48		H 487	2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 48
Maho	H 5	48	Malang	H 7,287	6, 28, 27, 28, 39, 25	Mandal	H 1,058	5, 9, 10, 42, 48
	M 87	13, 24, 25		S 184	9, 10, 44		S 4,584	1, 6, 9, 11, 25, 48, 49
Máhola	H 23	1		S 184	9, 10, 44	Mandar	H 644	2, 12, 15, 24, 25, 28, 44, 48
	S 2	9	Maláwat	H 276	3		S 242	48
Máhot	H 392	48	Malgo	H 12	19		M 3	48
	S 1,252	48	Malhan	H 1,389	2, 10, 39	Mandáhán	H 1,034	2, 5, 9, 11, 24, 24, 48
Máhotrá	H 58	15		S 8	29		H 950	1, 5, 6
Mábrán	H 211	1, 8, 48		S 732	8, 13, 18	Mandáhán	H 1,850	1, 5, 6, 11, 24, 47, 49
	C 77	25	Malhar	H 11	16		S 840	6, 14, 17, 19, 20, 29, 4,
Mahre	H 853	1, 2, 3, 5, 13, 24, 32	Malhu	H 1,683	5, 6, 9, 16, 17, 27	Mandáhán	H 1,104	5, 6, 9, 11, 18, 25, 45, 48
	S 107	9, 14, 15, 16		S 2,877	L 6, 10, 11, 31, 19, 33, 46	Mandáhán	H 2,580	6, 15, 44, 48
	M 2,726	18, 18, 28, 47, 51		M 1,655	6, 8, 8, 13, 14, 16, 17, 24, 25	Mandáhán	H 114	10, 25, 28, 48, 51
Mahta	H 24	2, 8, 11, 24, 48	Malhot	H 22	8	Mandáhán	H 18	1, 12
	S 483	12, 48		S 108	44	Mandáhán	H 60	48
	M 1,191	9, 13, 15, 18, 19, 24, 44		H 185	18, 17	Mandáhán	H 152	23, 24
Mahtam	M 23	17		S 542	1, 6, 12, 15, 25, 44	Mandi	H 127	1, 45, 30, 39, 42
Mahtan	S 987	6, 18, 17, 46	Máli	H 187	1, 8, 5, 11	Mandi	H 993	6, 10, 11, 25, 44, 45
	M 429	10, 12, 13, 24, 25		S 3,258	J except (8), 6, 14, 15, 17, 24, 45	Mandi	H 1,406	5, 6, 9, 11, 18, 25, 45, 48
Maihman	S 34	48		M 882	14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 28, 48, 44	Mandi	H 1,580	6, 15, 44, 48
Markan	M 20	17		M 882	14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 28, 48, 44	Mandi	H 114	10, 25, 28, 48, 51
Mauns	H 412	4, 25, 41		M 882	14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 28, 48, 44	Mandi	H 18	1, 12
	S 212	12, 19, 27	Málián	H 48	1, 5, 8, 10, 37	Mandi	H 60	48
	M 581	14, 17, 18, 24, 25		S 37	10, 17, 20	Mandi	H 127	1, 45, 30, 39, 42
Mayahade	M 11	14		S 118	11, 18, 19	Mandi	H 993	6, 10, 11, 25, 44, 45
Májar	H 963	1, 4, 6, 9, 25	Máliár	H 798	19, 20, 24, 28, 39	Mandi	H 241	1, 10, 11, 25
	S 181	9		M 68	51	Mandi	H 241	1, 6, 11, 49
Majhíl	H 117	9, 17, 25, 28	Máliópotrá	H 10	11, 48	Mandáhán	H 233	6, 11, 49
	M 14	6, 25	Malkhán	H 29	1, 46, 48	Mando	H 3	48
	M 252	18, 19, 20		S 467	18, 24, 28, 48	Mando	H 180	17, 29
Májlá	H 3	1	Malou	H 158	11, 12, 46	Mando	H 126	50
	M 183	23		S 10	24, 38	Mando	H 815	50
Maylan	H 18	1, 5	Malorákhú	S 603	28, 44	Mando	H 58	50
	M 107	5, 23		M 2	1	Mando	H 33	16
Majotre	H 641	18	Malot	H 46	23, 28	Mando	H 33	5, 48
	S 10	16		S 18	8, 9, 10, 39	Mando	H 30	5
Majuka	M 25	19		M 38	11, 6	Mandotré	H 23	17
Majun	H 108	1, 2, 5, 6	Malot	H 18	8, 9, 10, 39	Mandotré	H 279	4, 6, 11, 12, 16
	S 278	14, 25, 45		M 38	1, 9	Mandotré	H 44	10, 18
	M 684	19, 28, 25, 29	Márvá	H 6	4, 12	Mandotré	H 165	16, 26, 51
Make	S 61	9, 14		H 126	23, 25, 28, 28	Mandotré	H 84	1, 4, 5, 10, 12, 25
	M 318	14, 51	Malri	H 28	12	Mandotré	H 340	1, 8, 10, 11, 14
Mathal	S 6	6		H 49	48	Mandotré	H 1,771	14, 18, 20, 28, 29,
	M 612	19, 28, 25, 51	Mamu	H 1,064	15, 44	Mandotré	H 51	51
Makhan	H 2	3		S 348	15, 34, 51	Mandotré	H 412	4, 8, 11, 12, 16, 25
	S 3	19		M 423	10, 12, 15, 24, 25	Mandotré	H 787	1, 8, 12, 14, 16, 25, 48
	M 470	8, 17, 23, 24, 28, 51	Mamrá	H 45	48	Mandotré	H 10,52	18, 19, 20, 28, 51
Makhar	H 180	4, 10, 25, 48	Mán	H 5	48	Mandotré	H 595	J except (5), 3, 6, 18, 45, 46
	S 113	6, 14, 25, 48		S 12,587	D J except (8), L L 18, 25, 30, 38	Mandotré	H 22	48, 50
Makhdum	M 631	6, 17, 51		S 48	48, 49, 50	Mandotré	H 6,838	J except (8), 1, except (14), 1, 6, 20, 25, 44, 46
Makhnú	H 47	17, 18, 19, 20		S 5,282	J except (8), L J except (8), L except (18), 6, 25, 49	Mandotré	H 3,743	L except (14), 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 21, 25, 26, 44, 46
	S 111	1, 6		H 17	9	Mandotré	H 171	9, 44, 48
	S 29	6		S 610	10, 13, 14, 19, 25	Mandotré	H 52	9, 28, 51
Maknár	H 6	5, 9		H 581	5, 10, 13, 14, 44, 51	Mandotré	H 23	24, 25
	M 513	23, 24	Manau	H 22	5	Mandotré	H 78	19, 51
Makrwál	S 8	33		H 5,282	14, 15, 24, 28	Mandotré	H 18	1, 45
	M 2,908	28, 51	Mának	H 3,6	14, 15, 24, 28	Mandotré	H 112	13, 18, 51
Makore	H 46	2, 5, 18, 49		H 52	2, 43	Mandotré	H 163	16
	S 47	6, 10		H 4	39	Mandotré	H 152	5, 8, 1, 12
	M 16	6, 10, 18		H 610	1, 1	Mandotré	H 42	4, 5, 49
Maku	H 1	11		H 581	1, 1, 5	Mandotré	H 655	24, 29, 51
	S 87	12, 28		H 581	11, 9	Mandotré		
Mal	H 126	5, 6, 10, 12, 14, 25, 26, 47, 48	Manar	H 22	5			
	S 385	6, 9, 14, 25, 28, 44		H 3,6	14, 15, 24, 28			
	M 217	6, 13, 15, 26, 51	Manat	H 52	2, 43			
Mál	H 344	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8		H 4	39			
	S 172	10, 14		H 74	1, 5			
	M 1,065	2, 4, 5, 10, 26, 27, 28,	Manchar	H 113	9			
Malíhar	M 54	48		H 102	9, 17			

*The Driving away of the Evil Spirits.*—Twice a year, in July and in November, the evil spirits are driven out of the villages.

During the day bamboos are got ready and decorated with bunches of leaves tied on them and all are daubed with soot and red paint. In the evening these are erected on the beach (*el panam*) and after sunset the people meet in the "Village Hall" and sing *ma-a-fai* songs; the lights are turned down and shaded with the spathe of the giant palm, because the evil spirits dread the light. The witch doctors then spear the devils with their magic spears made of a light, brittle wood—the devils squirm and squeak, making a noise such as one could make with a leaf between one's lips and drawing in one's breath. The captured spirits are tied up with a kind of creeper common in the island. The people help the witch doctors in wrestling and capturing the spirits, after these are speared. This goes on for three nights, if necessary, until all the spirits possible are captured, and on the fourth evening the doctors go round all the houses in the village, and those on *el-panam*, spearing and capturing until no more can be caught. Meanwhile, by day rafts have been got ready by the young men and women, as many in number as will be necessary to ship away the captured spirits. These rafts are equipped with sails of palm-leaves, dry palm leaf torches and bunches of evil spirit expelling leaves.

*Note.*—The Malays, who regard diseases as caused by spirits have the custom of setting a boat afloat sometimes with a man in charge and loaded with entombed apparently to take away the disease, and in Borneo the soul of the dead with an effigy of the dead man, and formerly sometimes a female slave fastened to the raft, is set afloat, while in Oceania generally the custom appears sporadically, sometimes as having taken the form of sending the embalmed body of the dead adult in a canoe. This again is clearly associated with the use of canoe coffins and inasmuch as it is frequently the spirits of the dead who cause the disease these treatments of evil spirits and of the ghosts or souls of the dead are probably intimately connected.—J. H. H.

The tied-up spirits are placed on the rafts, and each raft is put in charge of a spirit of the dead, represented by a leaf-made figure about four feet high. The rafts are towed out beyond the breaking surf, those engaged in this task keeping the spirit-expelling leaves in their hands, and finally with great rejoicing the rafts are carried off by wind and tide.

The bamboos are then taken down and any evil spirits that happen to have been overlooked before are speared and thrown into the sea.

After this follow the feasts for the dead, referred to above. This feeding and clothing of the departed spirits is done partly because they will need these things in the spirit world and partly because they have helped in the driving away of the evil spirits.

Another expulsion of the evil spirits takes place in November but this time they are thrown into the sea only, and not placed on rafts, as the wind is from the north-east, neither is there any feast for the dead.

At other times when an accident happens such as a man falling from a coco-palm and killing himself, the evil spirits in the place of the accident are driven down to the beach and deported or thrown into the sea.

*Marriage, Birth, etc.*—There is no marriage ceremony. The young man who desires to marry a girl makes friends with her family, helps her in her daily work and sleeps for a time in whatever house she may occupy.

During the night he seeks the girl, who will be sleeping among other girls, and by blowing on the lighted end of a cigarette he obtains light enough to discriminate. If the girl does not care for him she will resist with blows and scratches.

This will continue for several nights until, if she is willing to have him for a husband, she yields herself. When they begin living as man and wife both live with the girl's parents and he works for them. No dowry is given and no marriage settlements made. Formerly it was a crime punishable by death for either to commit adultery, but now a fine of three pigs is the penalty.

When the wife is pregnant—during the last two months—both parents must abstain from certain foods and certain kinds of actions as also for some time after birth. When the mother-to-be goes down to a birth-house on *el-panam* her husband goes with her. The birth of a child must take place in a birth-house for if it took place in a ceremonially clean house, that house would have to be destroyed.

When the young mothers living on *el-panam* (the parents of a child do not usually go back to their houses until three months after its birth) hear that the labour pains have come, they will arrive to massage the woman and the inexperienced will be taught the art of midwifery by the experienced. If the delivery is delayed it means that the child is being held back by something closed or knotted about the house and though care has been taken before and to see that no belongings of the parents are boxed up or knotted in any way, a new search is made and care is taken that the door of the hut and the lids of any boxes are left open so that the delivery of the child may not be hampered in any way. The men will lift up the racing canoes of the village an inch or two and let them down again, and if there are any logs or heavy articles lying about they will turn them over.

While the woman is pregnant neither she nor her husband must make anything tight, such as nailing a board or tying knots, for fear the spirit of the unborn child should get fastened up in these and delivery be rendered impossible.

After the birth of the child the mother and baby are rubbed over with saffron and their clothes dyed with it. The mother is for some time ceremonially unclean and may not feed herself nor touch her food with her fingers.

**SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—*continued.***

TAT.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Nadisar	S	18 14	Nangári	S	266 6, 12, 18	Nikku	.. M	1,084 17, 51
Nadimál	S	18 4	Nangi	M S	32 18	Nil	H	29 5
Nág	S	87 14, 19	Nangí	M S	5 44	Nilar	S	297 10
Nágál	M	62 18, 26	Nangí	M S	123 16, 17	Nilu	S	34 15
	H S	495 1, 8, 30, 31, 44, 49	Nangí	M S	2 51		H	19 48
	M	2 44	Nangpál	M H	44 31		S	545 10
Nágár	M	17 25	Nangpál	H	1 27		M	265 16, 17, 18, 29,
	H	2,511 6, 8, 9, 10, 50		S	14 51			48
	S	2,454 10, 11, 14, 16, 50		S	65 17, 19	Nimbár	H	27 49
Nágárvál	M	528 L 10, 11, 18, 20	Nángra	H	677 12, 16	Ningi	H	7 10, 39
Nagarpál	M	550 19 20, 24		S	150 14, 16, 25		M	39 28
	H	8 18, 19		M	78 16, 17, 18	Nirhas	H	351 1
	S	1 19	Nangri	H	8 19	Nirín	H	6 5
Nágáru	M	88 16, 17, 18		S	269 15, 19, 33		S	13 38
	H	7 47		M	68 25	Díváná	M	505 19
Naggáh	S	18 25	Nanbháhu	M	167 17	Nol	H	514 1, 2, 12
	H	14 2, 20	Nárá	H	1,650 1, 2, 5, 6, 21,		M	3,872 18, 17, 24, 25,
	S	21 2			49, 53			26, 27
Naggál	M	55 2, 14, 17		S	64 2, 5, 18, 49	Nom	H	4 5
	H	19 18		M	230 8, 18, 18, 19, 20,		S	16 18
	S	59 18, 18			28		M	8,884 17, 19, 20,
Néghra	M	1,983 20, 25, 28	Naráin	H	388 5, 6, 11, 12, 48			
	S	577 4, 9, 27		S	1,668 6, 19, 45, 48	Nomár	H	9 13
Nagáná	M	1,657 16, 16		M	194 1, 5		M	5,125 13, 24, 25, 28,
Nagwán	H	144 18, 28	Nárang	M	358 17, 23, 25, 27			59, 61
	S	85 4, 48	Narhale	H	28 8	Nomhanu	S	9 20
	M	9 10, 24, 48		S	68 6		M	21 20
Náhal	H	127 10, 44	Narajini	S	74 10, 12, 14	Nonun	M	875 25, 27
	S	1,104 10, 12, 24		M	28 24	Norá	M	411 16
Náhar	M	35 10, 13, 16	Narmat	H	649 4	Note	H	185 9
	H	372 5 28, 44	Náru	H	1,604 1, 5, 8, 9, 48		S	12 1
	S	231 5, 11, 25		S	26 48	Nungá	M	1,247 27
	M	1,371 17, 18, 25, 28, 27,		M	1,568 L 12, 18, 19, 28,	Nur	H	287 6
		51			24, 25, 27, 28		M	1,238 23, 51
Náhra	H	1,024 1, 2, 48, 49, 51	Narwál	H	858 3, 4, 5, 31, 46, 48	Oháhar	H	38 16
	S	120 12, 48, 49		S	668 8, 10		S	1 16
	M	3,484 18, 21, 28, 26,	Narwan	H	227 19, 20, 29			1 19
		28, 49, 51		S	368 5, 48, 48	Obhánu	M	180 28
Nahráu	H	3 29		S	2,797 1, 4, 5, 6, 48, 49	Odar	H	22 2, 3
	M	65 18		M	100 1, 5, 10, 11, 48, 49	Odám	H	598 11, 12
Nahriwál	H	149 2, 4, 6, 12	Nári	M	123 27	Odhá	H	51 51
	S	38 1, 17	Nasur	H	1,058 2, 3, 4, 44, 48		S	65 51
Naucha	M	1 51		S	657 28	Odi	H	64 14, 29
	H	575 23, 26, 28, 51	Nat	H	658 10, 18, 15, 17,		S	28 4, 35, 49
Nail	H	2,931 1, 11		S	38 33, 39, 40, 48	Odole	M	3 17, 48
	S	89 1, 6, 17		M	1,781 18, 15, 16, 17,	Ogan	H	38 6
Nambaj	M	265 17 24, 28		M	28 23, 44, 48		S	106 15
Najhar	S	295 8, 48		S	1,781 15, 16, 17, 18,	Ogh	H	46 32, 39
	M	95 10, 19		M	28 23, 44, 48	Ohág	S	54 15
Najotrá	M	18 14, 16	Náth	H	57 9, 48	Ohári	H	25 2
Najpar	H	12 18		S	6 5	Ohu	S	27 12
	S	570 8, 9, 44	Nathálk	M S	4,094 51	Oj	H	11 18
	M	842 9, 14, 44, 49		S	35 8, 14, 16		S	7 12
	S	376 14, 16, 19		S	2 6			
Najrí	H	225 16	Nathal	H S	10 25	Ojal	H S	1,397 5, 8, 44, 45
	S	2 51		S	64 14			2,056 10, 45
Nak	M	95 14, 51	Nathar	M S	144 18, 17, 18, 20, 28			8,158 16, 45
Nakat	H	82 1		M	230 9	Okhál	M S	42 6
Nákhár	S	3 18	Nethora	M	31 14			88 29
	M	115 9		M	55 18 19	Oká	H S	652 1, 4 12, 30, 32
Nájal	M	135 27	Neumuslim	M	58 3			820 10, 11, 33
Nakri	H	13 48	Newáde	H	48 10, 49	Oká	M H	2 14
	S	2 48		S	16 49	Olá	H	53 9
Nakwál	H	226 8		M	28 9	Olámk	H S	86 2
Nal	H	370 5, 8, 48	Náwal	H	4 4			42 1, 10
	S	7 3		S	158 17, 48	Onáj	S	73 1
Nalohte	H	125 2, 18, 48		M	139 29			92 28
Námal	S	28 8	Nawán	M	106 11	Onas	H	107 9
Namáni	H	849 44, 48		S	58 12, 48			65 19
	S	42 50	Nawári	M S	81 29	Onerá	M M	373 29
	M	925 10, 25, 44, 50		S	14 5, 39, 48	Ongá	M H	387 28
Nánok	H	158 50		M	739 14, 28, 28, 28	Opal	H	1,841 2 10, 11, 12, 14
	S	24 2, 8, 38	Nehdhe	H	186 3 5			15 18, 17, 45, 48,
	M	47 12	Nekolara	M	359 19, 24, 28			20, 24, 28, 45,
Nándal	H	2,303 2, 4, 5, 31, 48	Nen	H	6,448 2 4, 5, 6, 10,			49, 50, 51
	S	18 48		S	18, 44, 48, 48			
	M	548 26, 27		M	1,680 11, 18, 48, 49,			
Nandan	H	89 5, 12, 49		S	1,770 1, 4, 14, 27, 28			
	S	8 45, 49			29, 48	Oráni	M	1,027 50,
	M	6 24, 25	Nídrá	M	14 18, 29	Orhál	H	130 18, 27
Nandole	M	214 27	Nídrá	M S	23 10, 17			1 39
Nandpál	H	25 6		M	135 18, 29	Othe	H	262 19
	S	1 20	Nigah	H	33 9, 16			325 18, 25
Nandu	H	36 5, 10, 16	Nízare	H	70 3, 9			341 10, 14, 18
	M	5 18		M	16 17	M		951 13, 14, 16, 17, 20,
Nang	M	118 14, 27	Níja	S	101 11, 48	Pacháhráb	H	78 1
Nángal	H	38 2, 8	Nílá	H	4 48			2 10
	S	48 9, 15, 16, 19		S	32 33, 48	Pachana	M	110 1, 5, 7
	N	61 21						28 1

Nowadays some of the richer people have coffins for their dead relatives, an imitation of European custom and sometimes the body is carried to the burial ground in a canoe, which is said to be an old custom at the burial of rich people. The canoe is afterwards cut up and broken to pieces.

After the burial ceremony the name of the deceased is not mentioned and if another man in the same village has the same name as deceased he will change it, or if the deceased bore a name like fire or water the relatives will henceforth use a synonym for this when mentioning it.

*Feast for the Dead.*—Once in 3 or 4 years a feast for the departed is held in a village. The villagers some ten months beforehand have agreed on the time about which it will be held and preliminary invitations are sent out to other villages. After these invitations are sent out, a tree of about 60 feet high is cut down and holes are bored at intervals all along the stem after the branches have been removed, and pegs are driven into the holes. When this has been done the post is set up in an arranged spot, with posts fixed alongside it, to which it is tied in order to steady it. A man climbs the post with the end of a rope in his hand. Fruit, baskets of pork, etc., are drawn up by this rope and fastened on the pegs, until sometimes there is a great array of food.

If the villagers are poor this post may not be set up. Bamboo cages able to hold about a dozen pigs are made in the village about the same time. Canoes are decorated and set up in front of their own houses. The graveyard on *el-panam* and part of the beach around it are tidied up and kept tidy. All this takes about three months and during that time no pigs may be killed in the village. Then the date is definitely fixed and special invitations are sent out saying that on the day after tomorrow the houses will be decorated, on the third day the pigs will be put into the cages and on the fourth day they will be killed.

This date may fall at any time of the year except that for convenience's sake the wet season is avoided and the months of November and December are chosen which are cold.

Pigs are brought into the village from outside having their legs tied to a pole and they are carried round the village before being put into the cages.

Soon after the special invitations are sent out the nearest visitors begin to arrive. These visitors will dance all night by the group of houses where the post with the food on it has been erected. Next morning the post is cut down and the food, putrid or fresh, is thrown into the jungle. A pig is taken and sacrificed and the intestines and some of the flesh are placed on coconut leaves over the place where the post stood.

Then the pigs for the feast are slaughtered near the village and singed over the flames of palm leaf torches. After a mid-day feast the visitors all receive a portion of pork. Every part of a pig except the lungs and lower jaw bone is given away. After this distribution some of the visitors return home, though many wait for the pig-wrestling.\* Some of the most savage pigs are let out of the cages in the late afternoon and men who are skilled in the sport seize these pigs by the ears and hold them. Sometimes a man is bitten or goaded by the tusks of the pigs; any pig that injures a man is speared at once. Young folk may not eat the flesh of such a pig, say the older people. No reason is given for this except that it is the custom. After this is over more of the guests will return home.

Next day the fat pigs are reduced to lard, which is stored in coconut shells. There will be dancing through the night by the villagers and any visitors who have stayed on.

On the following days preparations are made for digging up the bones by the deceased's friends. Water is drawn from wells and covered over with leaves. The women squat by the memorial posts at the graves and lament. A fence of palm leaves is made right round the burial ground, except for one exit near the unclean place in the jungle where the bones are thrown away.

Then the bones of those who have been dead for two years or more are dug up, a witch doctor standing by each grave and keeping evil spirits away by waving a bunch of the leaves that keep away evil spirits. If by chance the bones are found to have flesh on them they are put back and covered over again to await the next festival. Otherwise the skull is wiped clean by hand, wrapped in white calico and placed on a spathe of palm. The other bones are taken out one by one and placed on the same spathe. This is then carried to the Dead House on *el-panam* and placed on top of big yams that are scattered under the Dead House for this purpose.

Then this spathe containing all the bones is wrapped round with white and red calico. When all the digging is completed and the bones wrapped up, the bundles containing the bones of more important people are re-interred in the grave from which they were taken, the others are carried to the unclean place in the jungle and the bones are scattered there and the cloth torn to rags.

After all this the grave diggers go down to the sea and wash their hands and legs or bathe.

*Witch Doctors.*—In Kao Nicobar only of these islands is there a novitiate to the School of Witch Doctors. These novices are called *m-i-a-fai* and they may be of either sex, though female applicants are very rare. If a man or boy is of a sickly nature the witch doctors usually want him to go alone at night and throw into the house where he resides some live rats such as they use for their charms and perhaps one or two chickens with their legs tied together. When these are found in the sickly man's house it is known that the spirits are calling him and he must become a novice. Advice is given for his novitiate and just before sunrise, the witch doctors and friends of the man or boy thump the ground under the house with stems of the coconut leaf, each one looking in his hand a bunch of evil spirit expelling leaves.

\* Similarly the Ao Nagas of Assam wrestle with the mithan (grey) bulls which are to be sacrificed.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—*continued*

## APPENDIX C.

## Nicobars.

## ABSTRACT FROM A LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE CLINICAL SOCIETY OF PORT BLAIR ON 13TH FEBRUARY 1932.

*Yaws in the Nicobar Islands by Major A. J. D'Souza, I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair.*

Incidence of Yaws in the Nicobar Islands is not mentioned in standard books on Tropical Medicine (Manson and Castellani). I have received reports from time to time, since my arrival in Port Blair, that syphilis is very prevalent in the Nicobars, causing severe disfigurement of the inhabitants and threatening the extinction of the race. Two typical cases of yaws in the secondary stage were noticed by me among Nicobarese who were sent to Port Blair for a trial for murder and were cured with 2 injections of N. A. B. (O. 6 & O. 9 Grms.) in 1930; and it transpired that the cases reported to be suffering from syphilis in the Nicobars may be cases of yaws. I understand that Lt.-Col. Barker, I.M.S., S. M. O. in Port Blair, in 1924 brought a case of yaws from the Nicobars and demonstrated the lesions at a meeting of the Clinical Society, but I fail to find any record of the prevalence of this disease in the Nicobars. An opportunity occurred for investigation, when the Census Superintendent for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands required the services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to record the anthropological measurements of the Andamanese and Nicobarese in connection with his report for these islands. Dr. Naidu was deputed for this work, and after receiving preliminary instructions in the use of instruments for taking these measurements in Calcutta, he proceeded to Nicobar on 7th February 1931. I sent him well equipped with what I considered an adequate supply of N. A. B. in the hope of temporarily ameliorating the condition of people and awaiting a report from him as to any further steps to be taken to combat the disease. I may mention that the Andaman islands are free from yaws, while syphilis and gonorrhoea are common and are principally responsible for undermining the fertility of the Andamanese. Dr. Naidu worked under difficult conditions with regard to language and time limit and the discomfort of a camp life from 7th February 1931 to 18th March 1931. From his report it would appear that an interesting study of tropical diseases could be made in these islands. His time was limited for a study of the local conditions, as well as of the diseases prevalent among the inhabitants living in the various villages. The principal diseases prevalent in both the Great and Little Nicobar as well as the Central Group are yaws and elephantiasis. Altogether he treated 60 cases of yaws:—

	No.
Little Nicobar.—Pula Milo . . . . . . . . .	1
Great Nicobar.—Kendul . . . . . . . . .	2
Pulobahi . . . . . . . . .	3
Shompen camp Alexandra river . . . . .	1
Central Group.—Bompoka . . . . . . . . .	4
Nankauri . . . . . . . . .	7
Chaura . . . . . . . . .	9
Teresa . . . . . . . . .	33
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 60

He also noticed that at Chaura, out of a total population of about 600, 35 were showing visible signs of elephantiasis. During the course of his whole journey he came across only two cases of syphilis—one contracted at Nankauri and the other at Kar Nikobar—both trading centres for the outside world with a floating population of eastern nationals. He had a large out-patients' attendance wherever he camped. The people from different islands appreciated the treatment given and expressed a desire to Mr. Bonington, Census Superintendent, and to Dr. Naidu that they wanted the whole-time services of a doctor for the island. If a doctor could be appointed for them, Teressa or Camorta would be a central place for a hospital or dispensary. As regards medical facilities for the Nicobars, a doctor appointed by the Kar Nikobar Mission (subsidised by the local Government) is stationed at Kar Nikobar in charge of a hospital and a small dispensary in charge of a compounder is established at Nankauri; but there are no amenities for treatment at any of the other islands, unless the inhabitants can go in fine weather to either of these centres. Dr. Naidu exhausted his stock of N. A. B. in treating cases of yaws before he returned. On receiving his report I proceeded to the Nicobars with Dr. Naidu in April 1931 with a plentiful supply of N. A. B. We took the opportunity of examining some of the cases that had received an injection two months previously. The inhabitants were so

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons.	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Rohan	H M	138 6, 48 179 1, 23	Sades	H M	4 18 974 27	Sáho	H S	181 1, 3, 8, 51 4 18, 27
Rohej	H	11 12	Sadháni	S M	4,715 25, 45 1,080 26, 27	Sahoj	M S	2,045 10, 24, 26, 29 20 25
Rohá	S	1 51	Sadhár	H S	4 9 2 9	Saboi	H S	38 48 38 48
Robhár	M	18 25	Sadhún	H S	428 12, 17, 19, 20, 24 1 46 27 12	Saboiat	H S	250 48 118 48
Rohulá	H	18 9	Sadí	H S	153 16, 44 1 9	Sáhon	H S	21 10, 48 77 48
Robra	H M	158 23, 28, 29 5 11 58 28	Sadí	H S	163 25 94 20	Sáhore	S M	317 28, 51 11 48
Rojáká	M	43 28	Sadí	H S	224 8	Sabota	H	2,243 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 18, 80
Rojha	H S	354 1, 2, 49 1 13	Sádál	H M	10 20, 24 1 8	Sahotri	H S	430 6, 8, 12, 17, 25 12 13, 15, 18
Rojbará	H	23 2, 30, 49	Sadí	H S	298 12, 27	Sahráwat	H S	27 44, 50 717 6, 10, 11, 16, 18
Rojda	S	28 49	Sadí	H S	648 19, 27, 29	Sahráwat	H S	44
Rojgawália	H	45 51	Sadrá	H S	59 17, 27	Sahotri	H S	430 6, 8, 12, 17, 25
Rojke	M	28 24	Sadrá	H S	676 2, 6, 8	Sahráwat	H S	6,549 2, 3, 4, 48 378 48
Rojlá	H	91 1	Sadrá	H S	373 10, 28, 24, 27	Sahrí	H M	34 4, 12, 19 254 11, 26
Rokh	M	24 29	Sadrá	H S	196 14	Sahúni	H S	1 19
Rokhan	H	8 2, 14	Sadrá	H S	78 5, 25, 30	Sahúr	M S	12 21, 26, 27
Rolá	S	424 11, 29	Sadrá	H S	240 12, 15, 25	Sahúr	M S	552 21, 28, 27, 28
Rolan	H M	75 1 4 25	Ság	H S	1,124 12, 24, 26, 27	Sahúr	M S	1,007 1, 2 8, 14, 49
Rohá	S	15 12, 17	Ság	H S	128 48	Sahwál	H S	172 9, 12, 49
Rohá	S	7 10	Ság	H S	24 17, 25, 46	Sahwán	H S	1,751 19, 26, 28, 49, 51
Ronk	S	8 10	Sagan	H S	38 27	Sahwán	H S	37 1
Roprá	M	2 14	Sagan	H S	40 2, 8, 12	Sahwár	H S	1 19
Roprá	M	15 31, 42	Sagándú	H S	8 10, 49	Sahwár	H S	205 28, 27, 28
Ror	H S	99 25, 50 29 1, 12, 48	Sagárd	H S	93 10, 11, 16, 24, 27	Sahwár	H S	7 1, 9, 50
Rorá	H S	1 49	Sagarku	H S	21 12, 51	Sahwár	H S	9 5
Rorá	H S	31 28	Sagarku	H S	22 12	Sáfi	H S	71 25
Rorá	H S	10 2	Sagarku	H S	4 9, 10	Sáfi	H S	181 6, 10, 19
Rorá	H S	12 48, 51	Sagarku	H S	805 9, 12	Sáfi	H S	177 12, 16, 17
Rorá	H S	5 14, 29	Sagarku	H S	25 24, 28, 29	Sáfi	H S	22 24
Rorakh	M	33 1	Sagi	H S	18 6	Sáfi	H S	5 9
Rorá	H	5 8	Sagi	H S	19 24	Sáfi	H S	53 46
Rosál	M	215 16, 25	Sagpal	H M	48 9, 12	Sáfi	H S	78 30, 39
Rosál	H S	8 30, 48	Sagpal	H M	280 6, 16, 25	Saud	M H	482 17, 18, 51
Rou	S	18 18	Sagú	H S	1,215 19, 27, 28, 29	Saudwal	H H	217 1, 6, 48
Rou	S	5 46	Sagú	H S	84 18, 21, 28, 29	Saugi	M H	5 48
Rousoni	M	14 12, 17	Sagwál	H M	1,514 2, 5, 9, 21, 48	Sauhgal	H H	50 17
Rot	S	165 10	Sagwán	H S	768 14, 48	Sauhgal	H H	88 2, 3, 12
Rot	S	118 14, 20	Sagwán	H M	248 23	Sauhgal	H H	198 8, 10, 14
Rotal	H	3 12	Sagwán	H S	182 11, 19	Sauhgal	H H	438 17, 18, 24, 27
Rothu	H	88 1, 33	Saháfi	H M	488 20	Sahl	H M	3 10
Rothu	S	10 19	Saháfi	H M	15 3	Sahúfi	H S	557 18, 51
Rodi	H M	51 23	Saháfi	H M	5 11	Sahúfi	H S	1 23
Rodi	H M	26 1	Saháfi	H M	21 23	Saukar	M H	311 12
Ruwál	M	4 25	Saháfi	H M	189 9, 8, 14, 19	Sáli	H H	110 51
Ruwál	M	129 19	Sahákhel	H M	234 15, 18, 25	Saukar	M H	7 12
Ruwál	H	37 1	Sahákhel	H M	263 14, 18, 19, 20, 26,	Sáli	H H	112 15
Sabil	H	1 9	Sahn	H S	27 28	Sáli	H H	174 6, 17, 21, 44
Sabáni	M	727 9, 11	Sahn	H S	1 16	Sau	H S	211 1, 8
Sabáni	H S	85 11, 13, 15, 23	Sahn	H S	251 10, 12, 51	Sau	H S	12 10, 14, 25
Sabáni	H S	28 2, 11, 18, 46	Sahn	H S	906 28, 27	Sau	H S	832 11, 28, 51
Sabári	M	56 11, 18, 28	Sahárm	H S	5,766 1, 2, 5, 9, 12, 13,	Sangá	H S	14 2
Sabári	H S	217 6, 9, 44	Sahárm	H S	30, 48	Sangá	H S	2 19
Sábia	M	7 44	Sahárm	H S	4 9, 48	Sangá	H S	2 16
Sábia	S	20 16	Sahárm	H S	938 11, 16, 17, 19,	Sámi	H S	228 10, 11, 17, 25, 44
Sábia	S	6,498 46, 51	Sahárm	H S	28, 29, 48	Sámi	H S	1,010 10, 17, 26, 44
Sábrán	H	8 6	Sáhd	H M	17 10, 17	Sámi	H S	97 10, 17, 26
Sábrán	S	20 11, 16	Sáhdara	H M	571 9, 10	Sajan	M H	157 9, 10
Sábrán	S	9 45	Sáhdara	H M	197 9, 10	Sajan	M H	27 10, 13
Sábrán	M	11 14, 27	Sahí	H S	2218 10, 18, 17, 19	Sayrá	H S	8 9
Sabwál	S	185 6	Sahí	H S	1,181 L 9, 10, 12, 18,	Sayrá	H S	32 10
Sabwál	M	42 27	Sahí	H S	20, 25	Sayrá	H S	1,972 18, 19, 20, 23,
Sabwál	M	47 5	Sahí	H S	4,899 L 10, 12, 18, 19,	Sayrá	H S	27, 28, 51
Sabwál	S	31 18	Sahí	H S	14 4, 14, 19	Sayrá	H S	2 13
Sabwál	H	338 1, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14	Sahí	H S	15 18	Sayú	H H	30 9
Sabwál	S	2,505 14	Sahí	H S	287 11, 18, 24	Sayú	H H	30 9
Sabwál	M	896 11, 26, 27	Sahí	H S	18 13	Sajud	H S	484 4, 6
Sadána	H	76 9	Sahí	H S	1 17	Sakandá	H S	29 5
Sadána	H	143 6, 14, 25	Sáhmal	H S	3 51	Sakandá	H S	67 3, 14
Sadánya	M	175 21	Sáhmal	H S	74 10, 16, 28	Sakhal	H H	117 25
Sadánya	S	83 9	Sáhmal	H S	527 3 5, 8, 10, 16,	Sakhal	H H	7 3
Sadánya	S	24 9	Sáhmal	H S	17, 44	Sakhal	H H	156 6, 44
Sadánya	M	7 18	Sáhmal	H S	2,768 6, 10, 25, 46	Sakham	H H	38 2, 17
Sadaráhá	M	153 16, 17	Sáhmal	H S	7238 10, 16, 17, 23,	Sakham	H H	106 10, 11, 14
Sadaráhá	H S	31 6, 14 1 10	Sáhmal	H S	20	Sakham	H H	

*Secondary stage or stage of generalized eruptions.*—The onset of this stage corresponds with the decline of constitutional symptoms and most of our cases treated were well advanced in the secondary stage. Generalised eruption is ushered in as follows:—Minute roundish papules of the size of a pin head are seen with a yellow crust at the apex usually three months after the primary lesion, lasting a few weeks and leaving when they disappear furaceous patches; these patches are circular and show a fine sand-colored desquamation as if the skin has been dusted over with flour or atta. This condition was only noticed in one of our cases. Some papules coalesce enlarge and skin gets proliferated or hyperkeratoid.

*Tertiary stage.*—This is a stage of gummatous nodules and deep ulcerative processes. The transition period between secondary and tertiary stages differs widely from that of syphilis. Instead of getting absorbed and healing, yaws may spread marginally as well as deeply and leading to extensive ulcers which may last for years. Such ulcers may involve deep structures producing necrosis of bone or cartilage or give rise to cicatrical contractures in the process of healing or from immobility of joints, and it is said that in such cases (8 per cent, according to Manson) typical lesions of yaws disappear and the ulcer is non-infective.

*Feet, Crab Tars and Clitoris.*—Yaws in the soles of feet is limited by thick skin. Like an abscess in this region, it is under high tension. It attains a large size before it bursts and is therefore very painful. When the thick epidermis gives way, yaws is converted into a fungating ulcer and although painful to the touch is not painful to the same degree as it was before it burst through skin. This ulcer, after the pent up secretion oozes out, appears like the section of a pomegranate cut through with a knife.

*"Gangosa".*—This is a destructive disfiguring process with deep ulceration of the nose and pharynx and is said to commence as an ulcer of the soft palate. It spreads slowly and leads to complete destruction of hard palate, soft parts, cartilage and bones of nose; in some cases sparing the upper lip as a bridge, in other cases leading to its partial destruction. A great cavity is left with the tongue as the floor, which remains unaffected.

*Bone Lesions.*—These are common in the tertiary stage. As in syphilis painful nodes on the anterior surfaces of long bones such as tibia, radius, ulna and clavicle, hard, tender and painful in the beginning remain as thickenings when acuteness subsides.

The characteristic sabre-shaped deformity of long bones affecting tibia, forearms, arms, and clavicle and digits was not noted in the case which is photographed.

*General Health.*—Yaws is a chronic disease which does not appear to incapacitate its victims from carrying on their vocation or occupation so far as the Nicobar Islands are concerned. Perhaps the early constitutional disturbances may restrict their movements, although from the information gathered not to any appreciable extent.

In spite of their animistic ideas of religion, they appear to be grateful for western methods of treatment and need no persuasion to be injected, as they have gained faith after the first course of injections given as to the efficiency of our means of curing the disease.

They believe that it is a chronic disease but not fatal disease. Although at Teressa many adults are reported to have died of the disease, only 3 children under 10 have died at Chaura from yaws within the last 3 years. We have to take into consideration an outbreak of small-pox which may have been responsible for the large number of deaths reported at Teressa.

*Treatment.*—With limited time at our disposal the only treatment tried was injections of Novarwmobilin,

0·9 grms. for adults.

0·6 grms. for young adults.

0·3 grms. for children up to 10 years of age.

One injection appears to have cured most of the cases, although this needs confirmation by a second visit to the Islands to examine the cases that have been injected.

*Treatment adopted by the Nicobarese.*—At Chaura, application of certain leaves (*rufab*) according to them appears to check the disease. At Teressa the ulcers are rubbed with sand and then washed in sea water, which is supposed to irritate the ulcers and assist cleaning, and a paste of leaves (*ramnitho*) made by boiling and grinding is then applied. Ulcers are said to disappear in a few cases after a series of applications. The inhabitants appear healthy and well nourished and yaws did not affect their general health, so that the prescription of tonics, good food as general treatment was not necessary in them.

*Prophylaxis.*—To prevent contagion and spread of this disease, it would be necessary to isolate and segregate infected cases and give them N. A. B. Injections—one, two or three according to the response and keep them under observation. House infection cannot be eliminated unless the thatched houses are burnt down, and sanitation in and around inhabited houses improved, but such measures are impractical in an uncivilized country. In my opinion the only way of adopting prophylactic measures for the eradication of this disease is to appoint a medical officer with a steam launch at his disposal for one year so that he can visit all islands in turn periodically and give appropriate treatment where necessary. Each endemic area must be visited at least once in three months.

In concluding this lecture I wish to express my thanks to Dr. D. Naidu for his loyal co-operation and help in collecting statistics and local information and in treating cases under adverse conditions.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	
Sarán	H S M	26 244 86	25, 30, 44 4, 38 10	Satá	H S M	15 46 18, 31	Shuál	H M H	100 118 60
Sarár	H S M	17 1,012 29, 33	33 1, 9, 44	Satár	H S M	25 12, 18, 23	Shuáni	H M S	13 13, 14 33
Saras	H S	827 3,738	49, 50 18, 48, 49	Satom	H S M	48 2 48	Shumár	M	27
Sárátá	H S M	17 41 11	2, 50 8, 48 12, 12	Sawág	H M M	10, 44 2, 31 12	Shodí	S H M	13 13, 27 26
Sarawá	S M	145 31	12, 29, 48 5	Sawái	H H M	4 1, 11 10, 11	Shehar	H M H	2 19, 27 19, 23
Sarawál	H S	24 44	1, 30 5	Sawáhak	H H M	401 2 51	Shoház	M H M	2 11 15
Sarawán	H S	346 34	4, 31 12, 19	Sawál	H S M	172 33 989	Shohí	H M H	174 1, 3, 11 1, 2, 15, 25
Sarbal	S M	122 12	44, 45 10	Sawan	H S M	88 1, 2, 18, 31 2	Shorá	H M H	79 1, 51 25
Sardárfi	H H	82 185	5	Sawáhak	H H M	675 5, 12, 25, 27, 28, 29	Shorán	H S M	6,561 286 99
Sardi	S M	23 25	11, 25 12, 15, 29	Sáwará	H S M	114 18, 25 2,080	Shál	M H M	15, 271 8, 9, 11, 15, 18, 18, 25, 26, 28,
Sardú	H H	5,482	3, 5, 44	Sedhá	H S M	286 5, 11, 14	Shál	H M M	28, 44, 46, 51
Sardúl	M	10	1	Sedhá	H S M	64 6, 6, 10	Síán	H S M	518 53 273
Sardwárfi	H M	79 15	13 4, 30	Sedrá	H M M	282 16, 28	Síán	H M H	10, 42 19, 44 15
Sáveri	M S	6	6	Sebrá	H M M	302 11, 16, 50 50	Síár	H S M	11, 18 28, 38
Sargandí	M H	588	15	Sekhún	H S M	64 11, 19	Síbá	H S M	2, 11
Sargoj	H S	308 32	18, 19, 24, 25 30, 49	Sekhún	H S M	2,583 8, 11, 13	Síbá	H S M	54 48
Sarhái	H S	37 21	46 5, 48	Sekri	H M M	508 28 228	Sích	H S M	58 10, 49 175 15, 16, 26, 27
Sarhán	H M	7	48	Selré	H M M	11 9	Sídán	H M M	7 1, 8
Sari	H S	29 90	4 33, 44	Sem	H M M	3 9	Sidhú	H M H	184 4,266 123,528
Sarin	H M	142	15, 29	Senoi	H S M	90 16, 24 3	Sídán	H M M	2, 5, 10 to 18, 15 19, 45, 46, 48, 49
Sarír	S M	19	8, 10, 18	Ser	H S M	74 49 74	Sidhú	H M H	5, 9 to 12, 14, 19, 45, 48, 49
Sarkerá	M H	151	25	Ser	H S M	74 25, 49	Sídán	H M H	62,685 11, 12, 18, 26, 44
Sarkilá	H S	101 55	27, 48 48	Seré	H M M	88 28, 38, 48	Sidhú	H M H	46, 48, 49
Sarmár	H S	262	4, 18, 18	Seri	H S M	402 9, 19, 50	Sidi	H H M	20 10, 11
Sarmáti	H M	18	44	Seri	H S M	907 11 18	Sigál	H H M	186 1, 2, 5, 6
Sarodá	H S	5	20	Serwál	H M M	232 10, 25, 45	Sigári	H H M	1,688 1, 5
Saróra	H M	315	46	Set	H H M	27 8 1	Sighá	H H M	12 13
Sarodá	H S	4	44	Sethí	H M H	52 10 18	Sibák	H H H	52 4, 6, 15, 26
Saróra	H S	258	1, 11	Sethí	H M H	11 18, 26	Sikh	H H H	181,2,9,19,20,21,49
Saróra	H S	897	1, 10, 48	Sewá	H M M	240 182 21	Sikhá	H H H	186 18, 19, 28
Saróra	H S	7,758	10, 18, 48	Sewá	H M M	1, 48 14, 48	Sikhú	H H H	692 5, 12, 25, 38
Saróra	H M	714	10, 18, 19, 24	Sewí	H M M	35 10, 51	Sikhú	H H H	41 18
Saróra	H M	19	8, 10	Sewí	H M M	35 10	Sikor	H H H	311 285
Sarol	M H	189	20, 26, 29, 51	Sewí	H M M	85 28, 48	Sikor	H H H	20 5, 13
Sarowá	H S	234	10, 21, 28	Sewí	H M M	451 16 18	Síl	H H H	100 16
Sarowá	H S	155	1, 9, 13, 44	Sewrag	H M M	16 8 13	Síl	H H H	15 9, 12
Sarólfá	H M	114	15, 25	Sháhá	H S M	8 11 56	Síl	H H M	105 10, 25, 49
Sarú	H S	157	27	Sháhá	H S M	9 14, 29	Síl	H H H	585 14, 15, 16
Sarú	H S	35	1	Sháhá	H S M	118 14, 29	Síl	H H H	-12 2
Sarút	H S	134	6, 25	Sháháni	H M H	2 11	Síl	H H H	962 3, 49
Sarút	H S	190	8, 4	Sháháni	H M H	289 11, 18, 19, 28	Síl	H H H	1 49
Sarút	H S	88	5, 12, 13	Sháhábf	H M M	217 25 51	Síl	H H H	2 49
Sarwá	H S	58	6, 25	Sháhpura	H M M	1 20 51	Síl	H H H	20 15, 25
Sarwá	H S	298	10, 24, 27	Sháhpura	H M M	51 16, 28	Sím	H H H	284 3
Sarwá	H S	8	8	Shájrá	H M M	69 51	Sím	H H H	1 49
Sarwáre	H S	70	6, 15, 23	Shájrá	H M M	1,872 25, 27, 28, 29	Sím	H H H	69 29
Sarwáre	H S	11	7, 16	Shakári	H M M	1,428 14, 18, 29	Sím	H H H	3 6
Sarwári	H S	145	12, 18	Shakári	H M M	84 27	Sím	H H H	5 6
Sarwári	H S	627	48	Shakári	H M M	33 16	Sím	H H H	31 13
Sáfi	H M	906	48, 49	Shámlí	H H M	205 10	Símos	H H H	34 10, 29
Sáfi	H M	259	18, 24, 48	Shámlí	H M H	91 10	Símos	H H H	734 4, 13, 46
Sawál	H M	496	18, 15	Shámrá	H M M	447 16, 28, 28, 50	Símos	H H H	6 5
Sawál	H M	289	1, 4	Shámrá	H M M	162 2, 14, 31	Símos	H H H	125 50
Sáter	H S	802	2, 11, 19	Sharal	H M M	11 18, 16	Sím	H H H	12 9
Sáter	H S	14	12	Sharal	H M M	304 18, 19, 26, 29	Sím	H H H	152 18, 25
Sáter	H S	2	10	Shekhá	H M M	122 27	Símar	H H H	56 1
Sáthi	H S	634	19, 26	Shekhá	H M M	235 10, 12, 46, 48	Síndhu	H H H	14 28
Sáthi	H S	50	27	Shekhá	H M M	355 11, 18, 25, 49	Síndhu	H H H	8,117 5, 6, 10, 12, 16, 38, 40, 44
Sáthi	H S	15	1, 25	Shekhá	H M M	1,149 10, 11, 12, 18, 46	Síndhu	H H H	54,649 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 44, 46
Sáthi	H S	267	20, 27	Sheghár	H M M	24 26	Síndhu	H H H	8, 210 10, 12, 14, 15, 25
Sáthi	H S	202	23, 26, 29, 51	Sheghár	H M M	111 2	Síndhu	H H H	54,649 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 44, 46
Sáthi	H M	30	12	Sheghár	H M M		Síndhu	H H H	



## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Tandál	H 3 S 26 M 142	8 13, 25 10	Tatle	H 47 S 918 M 12	11 11, 12 9	Thandwál	H 13 H 183 M 97	6 3, 4 51
Tandán	H 20 M 100	2, 80 9, 29	Tatti	H 34 M 549	9, 15 26, 28, 29	Thápal	S 4 M 267	6 10
Tanhad	S 49 H 13 S 12 M 105	1 4 8 20, 26	Táwal	H 398 S 15 M 385	6, 12 6, 8 2, 6, 26, 48	Thápráu	H 40 H 73 S 77	4, 48 4, 9, 10, 15 12, 26, 48
Táni	H 13 S 12 M 81 M 4	4 8 18 28	Táwarí	H 868 S 561	6, 48 1, 13, 17, 18, 19, 24, 26, 48	Tharéní	S 808	26, 27
Tanúl	H 18 M 4	18 28		M		Tháriwal	H 58 S 2	1, 10, 12 48
Tanká	H 1,348 M 275	2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 17 15, 28	Tefi	M 187	51	Tharpa	M 31 H 18	19, 20 10, 12
Tankawár	H 246 M 12	4, 41 25	Tejá	H 12 S 29	1, 10, 19 4, 12	Tharpa	H 6	48
Tanka	H 15 M 216	4, 11 17, 51	Tejor	M 20	16	Thata	H 152 S 180	9 48
Tanora	H 256 S 882	3, 4, 33, 48 6, 33, 48	Teli	H 388 M 186	10, 25, 48 12, 25, 48	Thata	S 508	15, 16, 17, 18
Tanwár	H 1,068 M 1,515	1, 3, 25, 37 2, 8	Telor	H 7 M 274	51 16, 51	Thatál	H 8	17
Taparwál	H 63 M 68	5, 14, 17 5, 17, 27	Ter	H 4 S 37	10, 11, 15, 25, 29	Thatál	M 1,376	19, 20
Tár	H 1 M 1,697	12	Teri	H 22	48	Thatál	S 38	48
Tár	H 206 S 391	1, 5, 16 5, 8, 10, 12, 18, 33, 48	Tetla	H 237 M 6	49, 50 18, 19	Thatál	M 608	6, 11
Tarag	M 186	27	Tetri	H 180 M 184	16, 18 11	Thatál	M 230	10, 25
Taráh	H 112 S 617	1, 5, 8, 13 9, 26, 50	Thabal	H 12 M 458	18 16, 18	Thela	S 16	48
Tarál	H 777 S 6	11, 12, 13, 17, 28 8, 9	Thabréi	H 71 M 76	48 48	Thethi	H 94	19, 23
Tarán	H 7 M 106	25	Thachar	H 3 M 18	19, 48	Thethi	H 6	8, 48
Taréomí	H 85 M 4	6 51	Thágo	H 18 M 348	17, 48 2, 48	Thuán	H 121	18
Tárár	H 8 M 11,104	83 29	Thagrái	H 1 M 123	48 11, 16	Thethi	M 24	10, 45
Tardá	M 136	12, 28	Thakpál	H 11 M 5	51 48	Thethi	M 251	27
Targar	S 9 M 5,358	18	Thakpál	H 12 M 248	18 12	Thethi	H 149	1, 9, 16, 48
Taréi	H 5 S 31	7, 18 18, 25	Thákraú	H 19 M 57	9, 12, 16 4, 27, 29	Thethi	H 18 M 87	8, 10, 28
Tárichán	M 2 H 602	2	Thákraú	H 1 M 20	19 8, 18, 25	Thethi	H 4	12
Tárm	H 3 S 5	5	Thala	H 12 M 270	12 1, 2, 9, 10, 25, 38	Thethi	M 32	48
Tarjá	M 6 H 9	25 27	Thala	H 1 M 279	17, 19	Thethi	H 7	9
Tarka	H 184 M 1,572	18, 23, 27 4, 5, 6, 33	Thálkwl	H 18 M 128	1, 9, 26 50	Thethi	H 18 M 22	18, 28, 29
Tarka	H 1,228 M 631	5, 6, 26 5, 6, 28, 29	Thálo	H 1 M 117	9, 18, 25 1, 48	Thethi	H 14 M 16	25, 49 14, 25, 48
Tarkhel	M 255 H 4	23 24	Thalo	H 2 M 45	9, 12, 18, 24 15	Thethi	H 18 M 14	17, 25 14, 25
Tarli	M 243 H 163	28, 27, 28, 51 48	Thalod	H 1 M 223	1, 2, 12, 42 9, 18	Tilí	H 2 M 11	22, 49 14, 28
Tarmal	H 2 M 120	19	Thamál	H 1 M 11	25 2, 19	Tilí	H 7	48
Táro	S 8 M 120	11 17	Thamál	H 1 M 87	2, 19 6, 10	Tilde	H 389 M 559	11, 27, 48 49
Tárok	H 1,404 M 1	4, 30, 49 14	Thamí	H 1 M 278	16, 17	Tilde	H 576 M 233	18, 27, 48 10, 12
Taror	H 2,784 M 38	10, 18, 24, 51 16	Thamná	H 1 M 22	9, 11	Tiwáná	H 1 M 81	1, 16, 48 18, 19
Tasar	H 108 M 108	27, 28	Thána	H 1 M 14	9, 11	Todha	H 120 M 175	12, 45 27, 29
Tashúl	H 6 M 57	49 18	Thaud	H 1 M 588	1, 5, 6, 10, 50 6, 9, 10, 11, 19, 25, 50	Todha	H 6 M 85	9, 51 6, 9, 25
Tat	H 4 M 245	9 10, 15, 17, 25		M 1,461	10, 11, 13, 24, 26, 27, 28	Toh	M 138 H 25	19 12
Tátar	H 81 S 49	8 17	Thandar	H 1 M 121	2, 8, 48 9	Tohan	H 25 M 24	12 48
Tathuál	M 4,448 S 287	18, 26, 28 25, 48	Thándi	H 1 M 720 S 2,757	11, 12 1, 5, 16 J, 14, 33	Tománi	S 2 H 108	11, 18, 27 11, 18, 27
	M 1,203	9, 18, 19		M	14, 25, 27	Tongar	H 1	48
				N	613	Toni	H 31 M 270	13 13, 27



## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

KHATRI.

Names of Sub-Castes.		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality
Ves	H	12	8, 20	Virk	H	1,488	12, 15, 18, 17, 18, 44	Yisan Khawr	S	53	48
	S	7	9		S	21,354	10, 12, 13, 15, 18, 17, 18, 20, 24, 51	Zamindar	H	40	15, 24, 35, 45, 51
	M	1,987	8, 14, 18, 20, 24, 28		M	16,280	10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 28, 29	* Minor	M	6	13, 24
Vesar	M	1,223	17						H	182	13, 20, 24
Vest	M	21	19, 24						H	1,810	
Vioh	M	17	29						S	537	
Virag	M	48	24, 28						M	847	
Virar	S	21	20, 24	Yunse	H	1	10		H	51,213	
	M	200	24, 27, 28		S	5	48	Unspecified	S	160,614	
					M	20	19		M	287,597	
									J	88	

## \* DETAIL OF MINOR

Abehar 3, Abradhi 6, Achamba 2, Achharna 1, Achob 1, Adid 1, Adak 5, Adop 3, Adrak 3, Adrala 1, Adwana 8, Agrah 8, Ahat 2, Aberdaya 3, Ahigar 4, Ahran 1, Ajhana 10, Ajif 6, Akhil 4, Alnari 5, Akewal 3, Aluchi 2, Alura 2, Alohan 2, Alok 1, Alothi 7, Alwan 3, Alyas 2, Amal 3, Anarwali 6, Antan 8, Andadi 2, Andal 6, Andhami 2, Androva 1, Andwala 1, Angi 5, Ankli 2, Ankus 9, Ankear 3, Anna 9, Antari 2, Anterwali 1, Aphas 1, Aplola 3, Aril 1, Arle 7, Arnoh 4, Arooh 1, Aserwali 4, Asjal 1, Askandri 8, Asoi 10, Astoj 3, Astan 1, Asukhel 1, Ataryo 2, Atfi 1, Athothar 1, Athriya 1, Atmand 1, Atos 8, Aton 8, Audin 1, Augla 3, Anthra 8, Aunar 2, Aunch 5, Aunsl 2, Anser 3, Awadi 6, Azli 4, Bachart 7, Bachhwali 3, Badangri 5, Badawna 6, Badbar 6, Badhais 2, Balda 1, Bagher 3, Bagram 2, Bailwali 6, Baiso 8, Bayada 3, Bakadem 2, Bakal 1, Balah 10, Balhi 5, Balura 1, Bandwan 3, Baner 5, Banj 4, Bante 1, Bansiwali 8, Bansup 1, Baranis 8, Bargat 9, Barhi 8, Barsa 2, Basdulla 4, Bhatayon 7, Bhagal 8, Bhagawati 6, Bhagwati 8, Bharawin 10, Bharon 1, Bhereis 6, Bharub 10, Bharw 8, Bhathuna 8, Bhawji 5, Bhogi 9, Bhojh 3, Bhongari 8, Bhowi 2, Bhoras 1, Bishu 8, Bid 6, Bik 2, Bipod 2, Bishamrai 3, Bishan 1, Bochan 8, Bochhal 11, Bohan 3, Boral 3, Bundi 6, Chaddhi 4, Chadhuki 1, Chakwali 3, Chamans 6, Chamanrai 5, Obama 4, Chamsdi 3, Chanti 10, Chandeli 8, Chandes 6, Chandhari 4, Chandwali 4, Changri 1, Chap 1, Charaha 10, Charoli 2, Charwali 1, Charw 7, Chasan 8, Cheli 2, Chief Khales 6, Chuka 8, Chir 3, Chohal 2, Chohi 8, Choud 4, Chori 10, Chot 3, Chuhai 8, Chuhni 8, Churnia 5, Dadipanthi 10, Dahlur 8, Dahuwan 7, Dakat 2, Damiot 2, Darjan 1, Darwan 6, Derni 1, Dhadarya 2, Dhadh 5, Dhanji 5, Dharwan 2, Dhatai 4, Dhasan 8, Dhuwas 7, Dhedi 4, Dhesal 3, Dhinda 3, Dhoza 8, Dhoza 3, Dho 1, Dilahan 2, Dobat 6, Dohn 8, Dokal 10, Domandi 1, Doti 7, Durdani 7, Fand 1, Gadil 3, Galoi 3, Ganderas 8, Gandholi 6, Gane 5, Gardhar 2, Garin 4, Garmen 1, Garmi 4, Ghulta 10, Ghani 2, Gharla 6, Ghusai 8, Gilwali 1, Gobind 4, Gogha 2, Gokar 1, Golab 5, Golab 7, Goradar 2, Gorakh 4, Gordwari 1, Gorewah 9, Gorsal 8, Gort 1, Gotar 10, Groi 2, Haddi 1, Harohandi 5, Harhas 10, Hariji 1, Hogi 6, Jibak 6, Jadwali 6, Jedwali 5, Judwan 2, Jagd 2, Jagwala 1, Jalgotra 1, Jalok 3, Jalwan 1, Jand 1, Jandu 7, Janesara 5, Janraj 1, Jauji 1, Jarar 1, Jasal 3, Jarodri 8, Jhakhwan 4, Jhambhani 1, Jharkhan 8, Jheci 4, Jhil 1, Jhrang 2, Jhrir 1, Jigar 3, John 7, Jong 1, Jorai 2, Jorwan 1, Joswi 5, Jowin 1, Jugat 10, Kabli 2, Kambal 4, Kachhali 2, Kachuri 2, Kddal 10, Kadava 1, Kadra 5, Kamthai 3, Kalita 9, Kuliz 1, Kali 8, Kamulkhel 8, Kamis 3, Kamini 7, Kamir 1, Kamwali 1, Kanchoh 1, Kanet 3, Kangat 5, Kanjali 1, Kanjuwali 4, Kansal 6, Kantha 9, Karai 1, Karang 1, Karatir 3, Karchana 4, Karig 6, Kargal 2, Karial 2, Karkara 1, Karmali 8, Karni 1, Karorwali 3, Kasto 1, Katai 10, Katani 5, Katarwal 8, Katay 3, Katol 4, Katona 8, Katof 8, Kawa 2, Kerwan 9, Kessdhari 2, Khajer 7, Khambal 7, Khairali 4, Khainwali 1, Kharbi 1, Khant 7, Khawal 4, Khijom 4, Khillo Khan 6, Khilwa 6, Khawa 6, Khiali 4, Khodalis 4, Khuram 1, Kuklik 1, Kukang 3, Kohar 4, Kikri 2, Kilo 2, Kisan 1, Kogi 8, Kolka 1, Kokla 5, Koknami 2, Kolchhi 2, Koran 10, Koriwali 2, Kula 7, Landai 1, Lasonbata 6, Lish 8, Lodina 2, Longarkhel 5, Mabi 3, Madiga 8, Maing 2, Masi 8, Mayparik 4, Maiwali 8, Mamti 9, Maugan 1, Mangasari 1, Manghama 2, Mangwana 1, Manodi 1, Marad 2, Marore 5, Marot 1, Marwadi 3, Matmali 8, Mehi 1, Melton 1, Merki 1, Mewi 5, Mihu 1, Morechal 7, Mogrua 7, Mohak 1, Mohal 4, Mohjo 6, Mohlai 3, Mondwali 1, Monga 2, Mufi 1, Maprai 2, Musla 5, Naban 2, Nahwanli 2, Nahja 2, Nahli 4, Naupi 1, Nasli 5, Nasig 8, Nambal 6, Namir 1, Namra 2, Nandi 3, Nania 1, Nanri 6, Vappal 9, Nargana 4, Narhali 5, Narika 6, Narisangh 8, Narit 6, Natai 2, Nathu 3, Neul 7, Niat 1, Nihand 9, Nim 2, Vimadi 4, Niizmarhi 8, Nitaj 8, Nitari 7, Nohali 3, Notan 1, Obhal 2, Odan 7, Ogar 1, Ogewana 1, Ojam 2, Oper 7, Orai 10, Otani 6, Padchade 1, Pachi 7, Fachri 1, Pancham 2, Pandole 1, Pandi 1, Panesai 2, Panwali 1, Parwan 1, Patwar 5, Patwe 5, Perian 9, Phal 1, Phater 1, Phat 6, Phatal 1, Phawasi 3, Phokwar 1, Phond 5, Photar 1, Phuk 6, Phuman 2, Phungi 5, Pirikh 1, Poge 1, Popian 4, Popian 4, Potalyn 1, Potai 8, Premar 2, Pujyan 1, Pulias 4, Punji 1, Puri 1, Qablam 5, Qaseman 4, Qiman 1, Qutab-Shahi 1, Rachihi 1, Rachhpali 9, Radar 6, Rade 1, Radhor 1, Radi 8, Ragi 3, Ragar 8, Ragwali 2, Rabhol 8, Raghbir 8, Raholai 3, Rajgal 3, Rajgur 5, Rakir 5, Rai Miwali 1, Rait 2, Rairwali 3, Rajale 2, Rajant 4, Rajhia 1, Rajoli 4, Rajoy 2, Rejya 3, Rajselor 2, Rajshah 1, Rakhal 2, Rakhi 4, Rakli 4, Ramdwali 10, Ramdwat 2, Rajm 1, Rajn 1, Rajn 2, Rajn Banaf 1, Raimdes 2, Ram ghan 4, Ramghore 1, Ramku 1, Ram S-n 1, Randi 1, Randhans 3, Randhul 3, Randhur 3, Ranjli 4, Bangro 2, Ransila 1, Ranjohar 4, Ranjri 6, Rankid 6, Ranli 2, Ranuthi 1, Renut 1, Razang 3, Rardhan 2, Rarki 8, Rasans 3, Rasuri 1, Rason 5, Raso 1, Raspri 6, Ratas 4, Ratamal 5, Ratham 1, Ratira 2, Rawash 3, Rawli 3, Rebi 2, Regara 1, Rehla 7, Rehtie 3, Reldar 2, Relti 9, Rodad 4, Rogaria 6, Roghali 5, Rohedhi 1, Rohanwali 8, Rohi 6, Rojgal 4, Rozkhal 4, Romal 6, Rousai 6, Rondi 3, Rondi 4, Rongia 1, Roni 7, Ropai 2, Ros 5, Rujh 1, Rupah 1, Sabeti 2, Sabri 1, Sabri 2, Sagot 1, Sagoti 2, Sahapal 1, Sahban 7, Sahgung 6, Sahibrag 7, Sahipalhiti 3, Salanf 7, Sakarai 10, Salbuwali 9, Sakiyana 9, Salban 2, Sallan 2, Salri 9, Sanad 5, Sankui 5, Sandaw 2, Sanday 2, Sangran 10, Sankhol 1, Sanyon 2, Savawali 1, Saub 6, Sankhi 3, Sankon 6, Sanvar 10, Sardarn 4, Sarhang 5, Sarjan 8, Sarkali 3, Sarohai 1, Seron 7, Sarni 2, Sasan 1, Sesar 4, Serai 2, Sankhi 4, Shahbazi 4, Shahmadar 1, Sharmi 8, Sikhsan 4, Smiki 1, Surgal 9, Sita 4, Sobanid 8, Sodan 3, Sodur 5, Sogi 1, Schimbhandar 1, Soi 3, Sokhara 4, Sond 5, Son 3, Sopla 3, Sotrik 7, Sohra 6, Sukham 4, Tadi 1, Taghi 3, Tagih 2, Tagil 6, Tahrir 8, Tajak 6, Takrli 1, Talikh 4, Talgaur 2, Taikhali 1, Tambaran 1, Tauder 2, Tandwi 7, Tanen 4, Tang 10, Tangari 6, Tarhan 3, Tarkar 2, Tarmis 7, Tatki 2, Tekwali 4, Thakard 2, Thaki 2, Thakral 2, Thakri 9, Thamrey 4, Thanesar 10, Thay 6, Thod 8, Thog 10, Thostar 5, Tigoni 9, Tond 5, Tosak 4, lowar 9, Ude 2, Ukerwand 10, Umokha 2, Unch 5, Untwali 2, Utai 1, Vachi 5, Vachri 2, Vadhal 9, Vadivali 2, Vagri 2, Vahud 10, Vajla 3, Vali 5, Valu 10, Vanuk 6, Vandat 6, Vangal 2, Vanjhan 1, Varad 8, Varand 8, Varb 3, Varhali 2, Variwali 2, Vastu 1, Vaswgi 8, Vatoki 2, Vadif 10, Vebgal 5, Vehara 5, Veri 4, Vi 11, Zabzli 6, Zahuri 6, Zau 1, Zurgar 5, Ziral 1

Khatri	432,737	H 342,024 S 90,426 M 232 J 45	Ahluwali	H	31	9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 25	Angras	H	332	3, 9, 25, 27, 28, 34, 38, 44	
Abarwali	H	103	8, 10, 12, 15, 18	Ailes	H	23	17, 21, 25, 27	Aplashdar	S	120	8, 10, 14, 44
Abhi	H	21	9, 14, 15, 21	Ajais	H	2	24	Arand	H	18	11, 26, 28, 44
Ables	H	15	9, 10, 11, 14, 44	Alal	H	28	24	Arol	H	20	21, 27
Abrai	S	12	11, 14	Alasmohla	H	224	17, 23, 26, 27, 29	Atora	H	25	12
Abrul	H	2	12, 25	Amrai	H	12	8			335	3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10,
	S	68	4, 14, 19, 20	Amrol	H	30	8, 8			11	15, 18, 21, 25,
	H	185	1, 18, 21, 25, 44	Anand	H	63	15, 18, 28, 47			24	34, 40
Adris	H	31	9			150	17, 21	Asal	H	58	9, 14, 25
Agarwal	H	41	8, 9, 11, 14, 25, 28, 44	Anant	H	14	26	Asti	H	18	37
Agras	H	64	11			5	8	Atal	H	10	11
Abal	H	3	24	Apb	H	23	15			1	25
	S	8	13	And	H	551	L R 16	Atan	H	58	8, 9
Ahir	H	68	11, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 27	Andogar	H	10	8, 14, 15			9	24
	S	11	11, 18, 21, 25	Andras	H	22	5	Atora	H	15	17
				Andwali	H	29	13	Atlas	H	11	6
				Angliah	H	57	4, 21	Atri	H	182	1, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29



## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
	P			P			P	
Dhan	H	168 11, 14, 42, 47	Gil	H	81 42	Jirach	H	57 11, 12, 25, 38, 44
	S	48 18	Ghoman	H	11 14		S	15 8
Dhāndhar	H	142 11	Gobunde	H	40 18	Jochuhal	H	12 47
Dhandi	H	90 13, 14, 15	Gochar	H	65 16	Johar	H	43 3, 4, 14, 17, 19
Dhandolā	H	11 14	Gond	H	87 17, 27	Jomar	H	38 14, 16, 20, 24, 27
Dhanwāl	S	18 12	Gondwāl	H	16 14	Jongi	H	5 11
Dhanu	H	120 18	Gorath	H	69 24		S	7 19
	S	6 21, 27	Gori	H	85 13, 17	Jongi	H	36 8
Dhānsu	H	4 9	Gorkhā	H	46 7, 21	Jot	H	20 25
	S	12 11, 12	Gosān	H	118 7, 14, 20, 21, 25,	Kabar	H	29 9
Dhar	H	200 7, 14, 15, 21, 25,	Gosālā	H	19 11, 12	Kad	H	1,346 14, 15
	S	27, 32	Gotam	H	128 2, 8 14, 15, 34	Kāhal	H	18 11, 25, 28
Dhāre	H	9 18, 19, 25	Guyrāl	H	42 19, 25, 27, 44	Kāhan	H	4 11
	S	2 11		S	107 12, 13, 16, 21,	Kāth	H	29 9, 14
	S	18 11, 39			24, 25, 27		S	231 14, 17, 42
Dharmi	H	22 17, 18	Gurupāri	H	1 25	Kalkan	H	1 27
	S	3 19			18 16	Kakker	H	2,743 22
Dharan	H	25 27	Had	H	67 11, 42		H	572 M 4, 11, 12, 41,
Dher	H	546 1, 5, 11, 12, 27,	Hādun	H	102 9 10, 18			15, 17, 18, 21,
	S	29, 44			4 18	Kākko	.. H	47, 51
Dholgrā	H	80 12, 28	Halālī	H	41 9, 10			31 12, 14, 20
Dholi	H	50 14			4 19	Kakrā	H	49 1, 15
	H	54 9, 11, 27	Hamri	H	16 17, 41			41 24
Dhon	H	7 23			9 14	Kakrān	H	15 15
	S	1,105 L except (16),	Hāndā	H	701 10, 12, 14, 17, 18,	Kalāl	H	43 8, 17, 18, 20, 24
	S	9, 21, 25, 27, 42			18, 24, 45, 47	Katarbanu	H	3,413 13, 18, 25, 28
Dhondi	H	113 18, 24, 28, 47	Hāndū	H	234 5, 8 14, 15, 17,	Kalān	H	123 1
	S	4 12			45			18 27
Dhopar	H	14 13, 19, 24	Handir	H	52 9	Kale	H	94 8, 11
Dhora	H	14 8, 14, 17	Handon	H	19 14, 20	Kalib	H	15 12
Dhosī	H	28 8, 9, 14, 15	Hans	H	122 4, 5, 11, 14, 44	Kaloitre	H	6 14
	S	11 9, 13	Harijā	H	15 26	Kambo	H	1 10
Dhural	H	12 11	Harjāi	H	205 18, 25, 28	Kanab	H	42 42
Dodi	H	180 9, 11			5 19, 25	Kanārī	H	29 14, 15
Dogal	H	4,110 11, 12, 14, 15, 22	Harotrā	H	66 26	Kambo	H	12 4, 17, 18
	S	58 18, 16, 19, 21	Has	H	15 10	Kamhār	H	41 42
Dogar	H	241 14, 15, 16, 23	Hatwāls	H	2 14	Kamrā	H	54 11, 14, 44
Dohāl	H	2,819 18, 25	Homī	H	24 14	Kamri	H	9 14, 44
	S	7 18, 19	Jabbal	H	44 8, 19, 29	Kān	H	118 13, 14, 42
Dohrā	H	102 18	Jādam	H	38 12			4 44
	S	22 19, 25, 27, 33	Jaddū	H	49 9, 45	Kān	H	12 5, 11
Dombr	H	1,929 18, 29, 47	Jaddū	H	21 12	Kanab	H	15 5
	S	5 19	Jadrāth	H	28 42, 43, 46	Kanārī	H	98 7, 8, 28
Dong	H	27 14, 28	Jaggānā	H	20 45	Kanab	H	119 8, 47
Dora	H	19 1, 5, 14, 19	Jaggi	H	58 20, 21, 25	Kanārī	H	43 9
Dosa	H	1 6	Jaggi	H	13 14, 42	Kand	H	10 9
	S	18 13	Jaggu	H	11 27			62 41
Gadu	H	48 15, 19, 25	Jagjuwālī	H	22 8	Kanerā	H	5 5
	S	43 19, 21, 27	Jagote	H	15 11	Kanet	H	14 18, 26
Gaddu	H	70 8, 11	Jaihī	H	59 12	Kangār	H	27 5, 10, 14
	S	26 21	Jājwāh	H	380 14, 17	Kāngā	H	12 38
Gābi	H	354 9, 11, 12, 14, 39,	Jakāne	H	60 8, 10, 14, 15, 21	Kānāl	H	13 27
	S	44	Jah	H	13 14, 18, 21, 27	Kānāl	H	31 10
Gāhndi	H	924 11, 12, 14, 19, 23	Jelkā	H	79 14, 15, 16, 44	Kānāl	H	18 4, 18, 24
	S	35 27			3 14	Kānāl	H	17 14
Gakri	S	83 1, 12, 21, 33, 47	Jalote	H	71 44	Kānochā	H	19 27
Galghotu	H	75 21	Jame	H	11 11	Kānochā	H	20 8, 15
Galon	H	38 39, 48	Jamhol	H	11 45	Kānsare	H	13 8
	S	20 25, 51	Jamon	H	14 10, 14, 43	Kāntā	H	13 42
Galotā	S	2 25			5 14	Kāp	H	98 11, 14, 15, 26, 48
Gandotrā	H	84 15, 16	Jāndā	H	12 11	Kāppal	H	67 1, 15, 41
Gāngāh	H	84 8	Jāndāk	H	30 10, 21	Kāpūr	H	10,548 J L except (16),
Gānīlā	H	23 8, 45	Jāndāk	H	69 11	R except (22),		
	S	11 18, 26	Jānji Bāz	H	14 12	M 4, 5, 6, 7,		
Garhok	H	295 1, 20, 25, 39	Jare	H	2 11	34, 39, 42, 47		
	S	7 12	Jaswāl	H	59 9 29		8 except (10), L	
Gatti	H	89 8, 10, 14, 41	Jaswār	H	44 9	1, 4, 5, 6, 18,		
	S	4 18, 25	Jat	H	15 25, 34	19, 21, 24, 25,		
Gaur	H	15 11	Jatāni	H	15 11	27, 44, 48		
Gawāl	H	42 4, 5, 18, 45	Jathi	H	85 5, 14, 25, 45	M 0, 8		
Gawālī Mohlā	H	49 28	Jatho	H	15 18, 24	H 15 45		
Ghaiñ	H	18 18, 18	Jatori	H	20 12	H 41 8		
Gharj	H	21 15	Jatori	H	11 11, 14	H 13 14, 17		
Gheti	H	94 5, 9, 11, 12, 18	Jel	H	12 12	H 52 1, 14, 25		
	S	21, 25, 28 29	Jene	H	108 12, 41	H 11 14		
	S	21, 25, 28 29	Jetākī	H	51 9	Kārār	H	12 44, 45
Girath	H	58 14	Jhal	H	18 15, 18	Kārār	H	40 5, 9
	S	1 13	Jhals	H	11 45	Kāsal	H	257 1, 4 6, 24
Ghorō	H	8 45	Jhāmrāmā	H	12 51	Kāsar	H	37 14
	S	12 28	Jhāndā	H	108 5, 11	Kāshab	H	476 1, 4 6, 14, 17,
Ghotā Ghorā	H	17 6	Jhānu	H	117 12			
Gidār	H	13 14, 17, 27	Jhat pātē	H				
Gildā	H	34 11	Jhojī	H				
Gilo	H	25 9, 13, 16, 18,	Jidka	H				
	S	24, 25						
Giri	H	11 42						

		Males.	Females.	Persons.									
		2	3	5	4	6	7	9	9	10	10	10	10
	Total Population	29,663	19,702	49,365	19,223	14,258	4,965	10,240	6,414	16,798	10,128	5,239	4,779
BORN IN INDIA													
BORN WITHIN THE PROVINCE		29,973	19,211	48,185	13,002	4,943	10,128	5,239	4,779				
BORN IN PROVINCES OR STATES IN INDIA BEYOND THE BENGALI AND NORTHERN SIXTEEN STATES		14,718	7,754	21,467	8,722	2,619	8,185	10,014	6,225				
Assam		13,552	10,914	20,468	8,004	4,704	10,913	10,813	6,225				
Bihar		24	21	45	18	13,412	2,629	110	101				
Bihar and Orissa		152	131	283	134	152	134	18	18				
Bihar and Bengal		20	20	40	20	20	20	17	17				
Bihar and Orissa		667	614	1,281	949	797	1,152	18	18				
Bihar and Bengal		600	565	1,165	555	619	654	55	55				
Bengal		537	477	1,014	60	495	60	42	42				
Burma		2,971	2,453	5,424	2,053	435	3,144	18	18				
Central Provinces and Berar		433	373	806	60	426	366	69	7				
Gondwana		7	7	14	7	7	7	7	7				
Berar		4	4	8	6	5	6	6	6				
Madras including Travancore and North-West Frontier Province		2,742	1,500	4,242	851	2,227	1,890	847	847				
Punjab		3,394	3,335	6,730	63	3,397	334	20	20				
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh		1,943	1,694	3,637	385	1,083	1,058	386	386				
Haryana State		2,434	2,010	4,444	421	2,431	2,431	421	421				
Central India Agency		10	17	27	19	19	17	2	2				
Central Provinces		54	39	93	15	54	59	15	15				
Hyderabad State		34	32	66	22	34	32	7	7				
Jammu and Kashmir State		7	6	13	1	7	6	1	1				
Orissa State		14	11	25	1	14	11	3	3				
Patna State		15	9	24	6	16	9	6	6				
Rajputana States		12	8	20	4	12	8	4	4				
Hill States, Mysore, etc.		22	22	44	7	20	22	7	7				
Tribal States		67	58	125	9	67	58	9	9				
INDIA UNDIVIDED		703	673	1,376	699	570	1,230	4	4				
BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES		329	317	646	11	217	213	4	4				
Ceylon		174	168	342	5	155	155	3	3				
Ceylon		170	168	338	11	173	169	4	4				
Himalaya		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1				
Japan		135	135	270	1	135	135	1	1				
Nepal		3	3	6	3	3	3	1	1				
Straits Settlements		2	2	4	2	2	2	1	1				
BORN IN EUROPE		115	136	251	12	147	135	12	12				
United Kingdom		145	133	278	12	144	132	12	12				
Germany		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1				
Austria		2	2	4	2	2	2	1	1				
BORN IN AFRICA		3	3	6	3	3	3	3	3				
BORN IN AMERICA		3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1				
BORN IN AUSTRALASIA		3	6	9	2	2	3	3	3				
(1) Excludes Australia, Fiji Islands		3	6	9	2	2	3	3	3				

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

KHATEL.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Patphi	H 64	15	Samî	H 190	14, 18, 21, 26, 44	Singh	H 450	18, 25, 26, 27
Patti	H 108	12	Sarî	H 3	26, 27	Siri	H 11	4, 15
	S 14	16	Sajal	H 29	8, 18, 44		S 6	25
Petre	H 17	8	Sajrâ	H 19	11, 28	Sirmâl	H 28	4
Phal	H 34	8, 14, 27	Sâlai	H 37	19	Sitâ	H 122	14, 15, 45
Phaldh	H 20	38		H 4	27	Sodhbans	H 54	19
Phalog	H 11	6	Sale	H 25	19, 25	Sodhi	H 209	19, 21
Phargâ	H 11	28	Salkân	H 18	8, 27		H 605	1, 6, 8, 10, 12,
Pharch	H 43	24	Salhrî	H 92	9, 14, 15, 44			20, 21
Phârî	H 95	42	Sâlah	H 42	39	S	H 897	5, 6, 8, 12, 18,
Phâtû	H 23	13, 26	Salhol	H 35	14, 27			14, 15, 17, 18,
Phedu	H 62	44	Salhotre	H 12	12			22, 27
Pholi	H 13	14	Sali	H 37	10, 28	Sodra	H 14	8
Phular	H 21	8, 15	Salolf	H 16	9, 39	Sofi	H 13	25
Phuman	H 19	14	Salone	H 16	9	Sohâl	H 56	11
Pole	H 67	4, 14, 43	Salori	H 18	11	Sohal	H 118	9, 39
	S 5	14		H 18	14, 21		S 38	8, 15
Prayâlâ	H 98	39	Sámán	H 30	8, 12, 21	Sohan	H 13	14
Parbâ	H 18	25	Same	H 14	14	Soi	H 111	8, 11, 14, 25, 45
Puri	H 2,681	D J L 18 24,		H 221	8, 25 to 28		S 5	17, 25
		42, 47			25	Sojhatâ	H 22	1
	S 117	L 24, 48	Samra	H 69	19, 41, 44	Somin	H 26	9
Qandhârî	H 280	8, 11, 18 to 18,	Sánan	H 35	39	Sona	H 1,090	5, 8, 14, 15, 17
		21, 46	Sánatan	H 43	44			18, 23, 27, 28,
Râi	H 58	8, 16, 20, 21	Sândal	H 87	11, 17, 25, 41			34
Rám Jhâin	H 193	28	Sandf	H 104	8, 11, 15	Sondhu	H 168	14, 15, 17, 20
Rajhwân	H 42	39		H 7	24		H 193	10, 14, 21
Râjput	H 204	11, 14, 17, 20, 25	Sangal	H 18	1, 4, 15	Sotu	H 11	15
		to 27, 51	Sangar	H 160	9, 12, 15, 17, 18,	Sud	H 11	5
	S 58	12, 13, 14, 20			28, 44		H 264	2, 5, 18, 14, 15
Rémdas	H 28			H 17	1, 12, 14			25
	S 18	16, 20, 26	Sanjri	H 14	45	Sudbaus	H 5	19
Rémpuri	S 12	14, 21	Sapâlok	H 148	19, 28, 29		H 223	19, 21
Ramî	H 12	11		H 1	19	Sundrâni	H 23	1, 8, 15
Rând	H 87	9, 11, 24	Sapni	H 35	9, 41	Sunîr	H 50	14, 27
Rang	S 18	21	Sappal	H 85	14	Suraj Bansi	H 35	14, 15, 18, 27
Rangras	H 7	8, 9	Sapparwâl	H 6	24		H 14	14, 17
	S 13	9		H 16	18	Sârf	H 277	10, 11, 15, 16, 17,
Raphâl	H 18	11	Sarhán	H 1,148	6, 8, 11, 15, 45			21, 28, 47
Râre	H 14	11	Saru	H 60,514	E except (7,22),	Suthrâ	H 50	16, 17
	S 44	10, 14, 21, 24			38, 44, 48, 48,		H 16	2, 2
Rastu	H 15	12		H 50			H 19	21, 27
Rasfile	H 18	13		H 8,518	8,10, 14, 18, 14,	Tgobôl	H 22	12
Ratan	H 42	39, 47			16, 20, 22, 24,	Tagrî	H 28	15, 41
Ratangot	H 16	14			44, 48, 50	Takhvâl	H 13	44
Rathwâl	H 158	29	Sarin Dâgi	H 194	9	Talâr	H 28	8, 8, 15
Ratrâ	H 41	8, 28	Sarin Kholhar	H 32	9	Tale	H 1	19
Rattu	H 20	14 to 16	Sarin Tej	H 28	9		H 55	14, 17, 27
Rihâu	H 45	9, 10, 44	Saro:	H 1,070	8, 9, 10, 14, 21, 27	Talwâr	H 703	2, 7, 14, 15, 17,
Rorâ	H 205	8, 9, 15, 39, 41,			249, 15, 20, 21			18, 19, 21, 23,
		48, 48	Saromâl	H 72	6, 11, 18			26, 27, 44
Sabârî	H 19	5, 17, 47		H 6	27, 44	Tan	H 65	9, 12, 14, 17, 27,
Sabharwâl	H 317	9, 14, 17, 19, 28,	Sarotre	H 17	10	Tânbe	H 68	8, 9, 16
		24, 25, 44	Sarpal	H 154	8, 14, 15, 25	Tanan	H 80	28
Sabhu	H 21	10, 12, 14, 24		H 2	14		H 380	9, 11, 14, 15, 17,
	H 25	2, 17	Sârsut	H 11	9, 11, 14			19, 24, 25, 27
Sachdev	H 2	14	Saru	H 23	5, 14	S	H 17	14, 27
Sâdwâl	H 137	5, 15, 21, 25, 27	Sarwâl	H 23	5, 16, 20	H	H 6	1, 11
Sagâl	H 18	14		H 7	4, 26	Taud	H 27	14, 15
	H 13	5, 8, 9, 11, 19,	Satgajrâ	H 18	23	Taudal	H 124	8, 24, 26, 28, 29
		26	Sazhâ	H 165	21, 28	Tandan	H 22	12, 25, 27
Sagar	H 58	11		H 9	14	Tângre	H 198	10, 17, 21, 27
Sagharî	H 21	8, 12, 24	Satpati	H 11	25	Tânl	H 72	10, 27
Sagü	H 43	9, 10, 12, 14	Sawâl	H 8	21	Tarbâ	H 29	14
	S 6	21, 27		H 3	25		H 8	25
Sahâran	H 11	10	Selho	H 72	11, 12	Tarbîn	H 18	18, 18
	S 10	14, 15	Seth	H 841	4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14,	Tarkhân	H 29	9, 11
Sâhdî	H 19	9		H 38		Turoi	H 6	41, 47
Sahgal	H 2,705	L M 4, 10, 11,	Sethu	H 851	8, 9, 12, 14, 17		H 7	10
		12, 20, 21, 41,			21, 26		H 19	11
		47		H 181	14, 17 to 21, 25,	Târwât	H 138	15, 25
	S 255	14, 17, 18, 20, 21,			27	Teli	H 80	9, 11, 14, 25, 27
Sâhî	H 42	12, 14, 25, 27,	Shâh: Kochal	H 12	6	Thâlre	H 129	8, 9, 11, 25, 47
		38	Shamas	H 50	8	Thaman	H 46	8, 11, 15
Sâhun	H 4	9, 25	Shémâl	H 96	5	Thau	H 1	9
	H 248	13, 15, 19		H 11	6		H 43	17, 21, 27
Sâhus	H 19	5	Sial	H 544	11, 12, 14, 15,	Thâpkâle	H 1	11
Sabjari	H 68	8			19, 21, 29		H 12	10, 12, 18
	S 2	28	Sabal	H 22	15, 17, 29	Thare	H 16	12
Sâhn:	H 7,288	8 to 17, 19 to	Sikar	H 14	27	Thathuar	H 25	14, 26
		21, 45	Simâdun	H 46	9, 26, 38, 46	Tori	H 14	9, 11, 39
	S 171	14, 17, 19, 21,	Sinâf	H 71	14, 15		H 13	10
		25, 27	Sindhu	H 10	18, 29	Ubfâ:	H 143	15, 16, 17, 27
Sahota	M 5	9	Singar	H 24	9		H 32	15, 16
Sahwâle	H 61	6, 45, 47					H 44	20
	H 15	27						

Date of sowing	No.	Population with	Tamarisk.												Willow.											
			Total	0-4	7-12	16-18	17-23	24-30	31-36	37-41	42-46	47-51	52-56	Total	0-4	7-12	14-18	19-23	24-35	36 and over.						
11-14	1	1	1	1	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
11-14	2	2	2	2	5	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
11-14	3	3	3	3	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
11-14	4	4	4	4	8	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
11-14	5	5	5	5	10	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
11-14	6	6	6	6	12	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
11-14	7	7	7	7	14	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
11-14	8	8	8	8	16	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
11-14	9	9	9	9	18	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42		
11-14	10	10	10	10	20	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
11-14	11	11	11	11	22	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46		
11-14	12	12	12	12	24	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48		
11-14	13	13	13	13	26	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50		
11-14	14	14	14	14	28	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52		
11-14	15	15	15	15	30	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54		
11-14	16	16	16	16	32	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56		
11-14	17	17	17	17	34	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58		
11-14	18	18	18	18	36	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60		
11-14	19	19	19	19	38	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62		
11-14	20	20	20	20	40	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64		
11-14	21	21	21	21	42	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66		
11-14	22	22	22	22	44	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68		
11-14	23	23	23	23	46	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70		
11-14	24	24	24	24	48	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72		
11-14	25	25	25	25	50	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74		
11-14	26	26	26	26	52	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76		
11-14	27	27	27	27	54	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78		
11-14	28	28	28	28	56	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80		
11-14	29	29	29	29	58	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82		
11-14	30	30	30	30	60	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84		
11-14	31	31	31	31	62	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86		
11-14	32	32	32	32	64	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88		
11-14	33	33	33	33	66	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90		
11-14	34	34	34	34	68	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92		
11-14	35	35	35	35	70	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94		
11-14	36	36	36	36	72	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96		
11-14	37	37	37	37	74	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98		
11-14	38	38	38	38	76	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100		
11-14	39	39	39	39	78	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102		
11-14	40	40	40	40	80	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104		
11-14	41	41	41	41	82	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106		
11-14	42	42	42	42	84	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108		
11-14	43	43	43	43	86	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110		
11-14	44	44	44	44	88	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112		
11-14	45	45	45	45	90	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114		
11-14	46	46	46	46	92	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116		
11-14	47	47	47	47	94	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118		
11-14	48	48	48	48	96	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120		
11-14	49	49	49	49	98	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122		
11-14	50	50	50	50	100	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124		
11-14	51	51	51	51	102	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126		
11-14	52	52	52	52	104	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128		
11-14	53	53	53	53	106	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130		
11-14	54	54	54	54	108	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132		
11-14	55	55	55	55	110	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134		
11-14	56	56	56	56	112	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136		
11-14	57	57	57	57	114	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138		
11-14	58	58	58	58	116	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140		
11-14	59	59	59	59	118	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142		
11-14	60	60	60	60	120	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144		
11-14	61	61	61	61	122	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146		
11-14																										

Nicolais.

No age was recorded for aboriginal population of 460 (males 250, females 210).

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

LOHAR

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Agrá	H	33 8	Anashán	H	9 16	Balkhokhar	H	41 9, 10, 11, 40
Agrán	M	23 1		S	64 15, 16, 17, 27		S	4 10, 25
Agwán	M	14 49		M	85 12, 14, 17, 18		M	34 14, 44
Ahangar	H	14 42, 47	Awán	M	2,532 R 13, 15, 16, 17,	Balotre	H	1 16
	M	25 13, 25			24, 25, 27		M	15 15, 16
Ahur	H	24 39	Awán Qutab	M	63 20, 21	Báíri	H	13 6
	N	67 17, 25, 27	Sháhi	H	68 1, 8, 10, 15	Balakur	M	75 14
Ahl	H	164 8, 9, 34, 39	Babré	H	44 9, 10, 15	Baltar	M	424 10, 15 to 18, 23,
	S	2 45		S	229 9, 14, 15, 17		26	
Ahnu	M	9 8, 15		M	318 14, 18, 17, 18	Bamráh	H	58 1, 8, 15
Airá	M	18 13, 27			to 20, 28, 44		325 8, 13, 15, 16, 19,	
Ajiré	H	14 10	Babru	M	38 18		25	
	M	11 17, 19	Bachhu	H	4 16		49 1, 18 to 16, 25	
Ajmal	H	45 17, 19		S	7 13	Bamráh	H	16 13, 48
	S	24 8, 9, 10	Badal	H	49 15, 42, 48		352 10 to 15, 18, 25,	
	M	95 9		S	52 9, 11, 14, 48		44, 48	
Alom	M	18 9, 18		M	65 10, 11, 14 to 17,		6 18	
Akráhá	H	15 4			21	Bams	M	17 10
	M	59 4, 47	Badan	H	12 48	Banchun	S	29 10
Akwál	H	47 20		S	16 48	Band	H	2 25
	M	30 16	Badgujar	H	214 2, 3, 4		8 11	
Alréb	M	48 9		M	211 3		91 8, 10, 13, 16, 17,	
Alrol	H	83 8	Badhwán	H	236 8, 15		44	
Alsar	H	69 8, 9, 13, 43		M	45 21, 25	Bandhal	H	6 3
	S	52 8			48 2, 8, 9, 47		215 L 12, 25	
Alserá	H	121 13, 14, 15	Bádiál	M	84 21, 23	Bandhyál	H	39 38
	M	2 51			29 48	Bandor	M	538 14
Alsi	H	18 22	Bádla	H	2 12	Bandoh	M	238 3
	S	9 9		M	18 18		580 L except (14),	
	M	4 48	Badoh	M	23 5, 8, 34		8, 12	
Amarí	M	1 48	Bagai	H	22 14, 18, 20	Bángá	H	6 6, 10
	M	66 22, 51		M	11 15		1 11	
Amin	M	18 15	Bagal	M	85 5, 8	Bengori	H	35 48
And	M	174 9, 17, 18, 19, 20,	Bedwál	M	15 15		17 15	
		35			55 5, 16, 44		44 6, 18, 15	
Androí	S	13 15	Bégrí	H	39 38		74 13, 18	
Angúá	H	65 8		M	10 14	Bamá	H	60 10, 45
	M	11 44	Báhal	H	281 8, 9, 15, 48		14 25, 45	
Angotre	H	65 15, 16		S	20 6, 44, 48		48 2, 13, 16, 17, 25	
Anáfrí	M	42 10, 28, 27		M	81 15, 48, 49	Banori	H	21 5, 8, 38
Aphíal	S	55 11	Bahalar	H	4 11	Banotre	H	24 10, 14, 21
	M	1 22		S	12 8		12 15	
Apái	S	5 24		M	26 18, 15, 25		6 15	
Arab	H	2 45	Báhri	H	21 2, 18, 44, 47	Bánsal	H	538 1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11,
	S	26 44		S	21 3, 11, 25, 48		18, 38, 40, 44	
	M	1020 9, 10, 12, 14, 15,		M	2 13		45, 48	
		25 26	Báhrí	H	405 11		468 6, 9, 10, 11, 25,	
Arám	M	23 16	Bahun	M	47 15, 18		44, 45, 48	
Arbi	M	73 10, 11, 15, 25,	Bauñ	M	49 42		24 10	
		27, 38	Baud	H	10 8	Bansi	H	182 4, 6, 8, 9, 11,
Arí	H	268 4, 13, 43	Bain	H	1 3		39	
	S	104 10, 14, 15, 18,		S	18 5		24 10 15	
	M	27, 43	Bains	S	7 5, 34		184 8, 10, 11, 14, 15,	
		207 8, 18, 14, 15, 16,		S	8 48		25, 44	
		17, 25, 27, 48	Bains	M	97 20, 48	Bansrao	H	67 48
Arí	M	100 13, 15, 25, 44	Bais	H	10 9, 43	Banswál	H	15 48
Arnot	H	288 9, 37, 43		S	2 10	Banswálá	M	16 3
Arorá	H	5 2	Bájrí	H	25 5	Banwal	H	82 2, 34
	S	68 14			6 17	Banwáti	H	11 6
	M	27 10, 25	Bajre	S	7 13	Bar	H	258 D 11, 15, 25, 48
Arúsán	M	18 44		M	28 18, 27		8 11, 13	
Asir	H	1 1	Bajwá	H	8 10	Baráich	H	20 47
	S	3 9		S	12 15		6 13	
	M	245 17, 25, 48		M	503 5, 13, 14 to 19,	Barakah	H	320 2 to 5, 43
Asmí	S	63 9, 10			25	Barar	H	19 48
Aspál	H	10 48	Báklari	V	453 1, 12, 16, 25, 45		1 48	
	M	84 16, 19	Baker	M	21 15, 25		98 14, 48	
Ast	H	2 48	Bál	H	20 10, 12, 25	Barde	H	104 1, 6, 9, 10, 11,
	M	23 48		S	7 25		15, 48	
Athar	H	152 8, 9, 15, 47		M	115 9, 13, 14, 16, 25,		272 6, 9, 10, 11, 14,	
	S	3 15			33 44		25, 48	
	M	55 14, 25	Balkhi	H	87 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11,	Bargi	M	54 6, 18, 25, 48
Athwán	M				19		22 25	
Atlane	H	18 48		S	62 9, 10		4 14, 46	
Ath	H	6 48			14 21		136 5, 9, 33, 48	
	S	19 14		M	35 5, 49	Bargál	H	318 8
	M	3 48			114 18, 44, 48	Barhát	H	136 1, 2, 9, 42, 47
Attar	H	17 39	Balán	H	31 9		30 13	
Aschhán	S	25 15	Baldar	M	17 49		1 19	
	M	7 10, 18	Balhodar	H	26 39	Bariácharoj	H	36 9
Audeshi	H	20 42, 47	Balhore	H	23 6		56 9	
	M	87 17	Bál	H	6 6	Barnáh	H	63 1, 8, 9, 48
Anjah	H	24 4	Balúá	H	17 48		21 8, 48	
Anli	H	2 3	Balán	H	5 48	Bariáli	H	619 8, 10, 11, 13 45
	V	35 8, 10		M	82 2		48, 49	
Aupal	H	44 8, 11, 12, 17, 20	Balkhi	H		Bariwal	H	34 42, 19
	S	25 4, 10 25					16 2	
	M	1,862 8, 14, 16, 17, 20,						
		24						

הנִזְקָנָה וְעַל־

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

LOHAR.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Chamá	M 27	85	Chodf	H 74	9	Datorí	M 42	6, 18
Chammár	H 4	11		S 24	9	Dawáre	H 2	16
	S 3	16		M 20	18, 15, 17		S 1	44
Chammár	M 157	18, 25	Choghattá	M 1,024	L M 12, 18, 18, 20, 21, 45	Degan	M 68	9, 11, 47
Chamnár	M 197	18				Demán	H 77	9, 11, 14, 44
Chaz	S 14	48	Chohal	M 48	5		H 9	45
	M 18	14, 18	Chohánar	H 129	9, 45		H 10	45
Chána	H 60	11, 45	Chohání	M 169	18, 45	Deogan	M 3	51
	S 180	10, 11, 12, 18		H 18	2		H 18	48
Chanchab	M 105	16	Choi	H 84	16, 18	Desré	H 74	48
	H 11	45		H 20	1		H 53	10, 50
Chanchi	S 8	45		S 1	25		S 4	10, 50
Chand	M 24	11		M 20	14		M 28	16, 50
	H 176	8, 15, 16	Ohojal	M 18	18, 18	Desré	H 16	2, 45
	S 24	16, 25	Chony Sarai	M 12	15		H 122	9, 14, 16
	M 1,051	6, 9, 10, 15, 18	Choprá	H 18	48, 49		H 61	4, 5
Chandá	H 644	8, 11, 18, 15, 18	Chori	M 23	48		S 17	5
	S 20	17, 18, 25, 48		S 32	8, 47		M 651	2, 4, 12, 18, 49
	M 692	11, 44		S 15	9, 14		H 188	8, 4, 5, 6, 49
	L 4	12, 18, 21	Chote	M 7	12, 17		H 7	5
		25, 26, 51		S 1	6		M 487	4, 88, 45, 49
Chandar	H 14	14, 38, 45	Chotwál	H 108	8		H 188	2, 5, 6, 25, 33
	S 1	11	Chuhé	H 19	51		H 11	5, 6
	M 208	6, 10, 14, 16, 18	Ohuhre	S 31	1, 10		M 593	4, 5, 6, 30
		44		M 105	12, 18, 17, 25		M 1248	
Chandesar	M 67	18, 17	Ohund	M 29	20	Dewáne	M 8	17
Chandhi	M 75	18	Dabal	H 25	6, 9	Dewi	S 29	6
Chandi	H 23	6, 9		S 1	8	Dewrf	H 18	8
	S 17	45, 9		M 4	16		S 4	17
	M 382	13, 17, 19, 26	Dabrá	H 29	1	Dhábrá	M 219	18, 17, 19, 25
Chandúál	H 22	38, 40, 47		S 2	9		S 25	44, 46
	M 16	16	Dadiál	H 11	18, 18	Dhaddr	M 17	18, 16
Chandú	H 16	10, 44		S 84	14, 15		M 318	8
	M 83			M 85	15, 16, 17, 85		M 184	4, 12, 17, 26, 27,
Chang	H 7	9	Daffú	H 23	10, 45, 48		H 28	
	M 81	15, 16, 44	Dafsol	S 29	8, 38	Dhadhál	S 34	8, 14
Changar	H 2	8, 11	Dágár	H 118	2, 3, 4, 48	Dhagatré	H 64	15, 17
	S 14	44	Dágáhn	H 28	4, 15		S 6	26
	M 807	9, 10, 18, 14, 15	Daghótre	H 121	15, 16	Dhák	H 1	2
Changotrá	H 48	15, 16	Dágif	H 7	5, 6		S 41	15
Changré	H 187	8		M 34	21	Dhadhál	S 18	5, 6
Cháni	H 81	6, 12, 15, 44	Dálk	H 48	6	Dhakú	S 105	13, 14
	S 317	9, 12, 14, 15, 17	Dálk	H 1	27	Dháriwál	H 92	6, 12, 42
		25, 43, 45	Dálk	H 301	1, 2, 4		M 223	12, 25
	M 240	6, 11, 12, 49		S 2	48	Dhallu	H 60	6, 41
Chámur	H 28	12, 21, 25	Dalál	M 48	2, 9, 13		S 15	14
Chavotrá	H 16	47		S 56	9, 15	Dhamán	H 1, 177	17, 18, 25
Cháprá	H 28	21, 45		S 6	14		J 34	39, 40, 41, 49,
	M 11	21	Dalangar	H 2	14		H 48	50
Chaxál	M 30	14	Dalí	H 17	3		J 48	50
Cháral	H 24	8		H 7	34		M 1,810	J 6, 14, 26, 41,
	M 2	24		M 5	5		H 60	44, 46, 48, 49,
Charand	H 2	2	Dulwal	H 281	3, 4, 8, 9, 49		H 60	50
	M 289	L 8, 10, 11, 12, 25	Dandhál	H 17	2, 6, 8	Dhámáil	H 2	6, 21
Charbe	M 18	10		M 49	1, 4, 9, 14		M 25	9, 41
Chárl	H 21	3	Dandí	M 22	19	Dhammal	H 17	11
Chatrál	H 22	8, 15	Dáng	M 41	2, 48		S 95	12, 14
Chatwán	H 278	8, 36		M 1,076	1, 2, 4, 48, 49	Dhammar	H 24	5, 27
Chaubhú	H 2,753	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 34, 37, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 50	Dángal	H 41	2, 6, 47	Dhamun	H 30	5, 15
	S 86	1, 12, 14, 15, 48, 50	Dangan	H 16	11		S 210	9, 42
	M 2,073	D 14, 16, 18, 24, 27, 48, 49, 50, 51	Dángar	H 18	12		H 10	16
			Dángar	H 10	10		S 49	11, 25
				M 1,435	D 33, 48, 49		H 6	11, 37
				S 23	5, 6, 48	Dhan	H 49	11, 25
Chawál	H 43	9, 15		M 112	48		H 6	46
	M 4	7	Dangwál	H 48	2, 8		S 5	18, 51
Chhadde	H 198	16, 18	Danjil	H 12	15, 47	Dhaná	H 123	1, 32, 34
Chhán	H 10	20		S 3	48		H 1	5
	M 68	14, 18, 30	Danmand	M 6	25	Dhand	H 13	25
Chhárand	M 24	16		M 54	48	Dhanaulá	H 4	49
Chhári	H 14	40	Dár	H 18	2	Dhándal	H 10	10
	M 16	15		H 3	20		S 17	15, 48
Chharkalot	M 14	8	Dáraj	H 12	3, 38	Dhandi	H 34	14, 48
Chhatríf	M 17	14, 25	Dardi	H 5	15	Dhándal	H 1	49
Chhatte	H 46	10, 42		H 18	10, 13		S 21	3, 5, 44
	S 28	10		M 4	15	Dhandi	H 110	8
	M 158	13, 16, 18, 18, 20	Darhál	H 9	14	Dhándal	H 15	12
				M 1	44		S 45	6, 13
				M 4	13	Dhandore	M 13	14
			Dari	H 1	9	Dhándal	H 16	8
				M 20	28	Dhang	H 48	3, 5, 44
				H 9	14	Dhangwál	H 21	3
			Daria	M 11	11, 14		H 1	13
				M 28	6, 18, 18			
			Darwil	H 7	14, 15			
			Darwi	S 29	23, 44			

TABLE N.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—*contd.*

Andaman and Nicobar Islands										Assam										Nagaland									
Total Males					Total Females					Total Males					Total Females					Total Males					Total Females				
Total Working Population		Total Non working population			Total Working Population		Total Non working population			Total Working Population		Total Non working population			Total Working Population		Total Non working population			Total Working Population		Total Non working population			Total Working Population		Total Non working population		
Age group	Sex	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
group	sex	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
<b>I. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL</b>										<b>II. TRADE</b>										<b>III. SERVICES</b>									
<b>A. MANUFACTURE</b>										<b>B. TRADE</b>										<b>C. SERVICES</b>									
<b>(i) Manufacturing</b>										<b>(i) Trade</b>										<b>(i) Services</b>									
<b>(ii) Manufacture of food, drink, and tobacco, and smoking materials</b>										<b>(ii) Trade in food, drink, and tobacco</b>										<b>(ii) Personal, cultural, and recreation services</b>									
<b>(iii) Manufacture of clothing and textiles</b>										<b>(iii) Trade in clothing, footwear, and textile fabrics</b>										<b>(iii) Trade in hotel, restaurant, and bar services</b>									
<b>(iv) Manufacture of wood, paper, and articles of plastic</b>										<b>(iv) Trade in wood, paper, and plastic products</b>										<b>(iv) Trade in other services</b>									
<b>(v) Manufacture of metal, engineering and related products, machinery, and equipment</b>										<b>(v) Trade in metal, engineering and related products, machinery, and equipment</b>										<b>(v) Other services</b>									
<b>(vi) Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, glass, and stone</b>										<b>(vi) Trade in non-metallic mineral products, glass, and stone</b>										<b>(vi) Personal, cultural, and recreation services</b>									
<b>(vii) Manufacture of electrical, electronic, and optical apparatus, instruments, and parts thereof</b>										<b>(vii) Trade in electrical, electronic, and optical apparatus, instruments, and parts thereof</b>										<b>(vii) Other services</b>									
<b>(viii) Manufacture of rubber, plastic, leather, and fur products</b>										<b>(viii) Trade in rubber, plastic, leather, and fur products</b>										<b>(viii) Other services</b>									
<b>(ix) Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products</b>										<b>(ix) Trade in chemicals and chemical products</b>										<b>(ix) Other services</b>									
<b>(x) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(x) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(x) Other services</b>									
<b>(xi) Manufacture of printed matter, books, and maps</b>										<b>(xi) Trade in printed matter, books, and maps</b>										<b>(xi) Other services</b>									
<b>(xii) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xii) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xii) Other services</b>									
<b>(xiii) Manufacture of rubber, plastic, leather, and fur products</b>										<b>(xiii) Trade in rubber, plastic, leather, and fur products</b>										<b>(xiii) Other services</b>									
<b>(xiv) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xiv) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xiv) Other services</b>									
<b>(xv) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xv) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xv) Other services</b>									
<b>(xvi) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xvi) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xvi) Other services</b>									
<b>(xvii) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xvii) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xvii) Other services</b>									
<b>(xviii) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xviii) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xviii) Other services</b>									
<b>(xix) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xix) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xix) Other services</b>									
<b>(xx) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xx) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xx) Other services</b>									
<b>(xxi) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxi) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxi) Other services</b>									
<b>(xxii) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxii) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxii) Other services</b>									
<b>(xxiii) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxiii) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxiii) Other services</b>									
<b>(xxiv) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxiv) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxiv) Other services</b>									
<b>(xxv) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxv) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxv) Other services</b>									
<b>(xxvi) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxvi) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxvi) Other services</b>									
<b>(xxvii) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxvii) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxvii) Other services</b>									
<b>(xxviii) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxviii) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxviii) Other services</b>									
<b>(xxix) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxix) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxix) Other services</b>									
<b>(xxx) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxx) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxx) Other services</b>									
<b>(xxxi) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxxi) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxxi) Other services</b>									
<b>(xxxii) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxxii) Trade in coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear materials</b>										<b>(xxxii) Other services</b>									
<b>(xxx</b>																													

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

LOHÁR.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Hangá	M 17	18	Jakar	S 43	9, 15, 48	Jasral	H 27	8, 39
Háns	H 2	5, 48	Jalalí	M 32	19, 25		M 127	16, 18
Hánsa	M 58	18, 17	Jalhotre	H 90	15	Jastar	M 40	15, 18
Hánsa	M 31	18, 15		M 9	14	Ját	H 68	4
Hánsa	H 3	40	Jálí	H 3	38		M 164	2, 18, 14, 15, 17,
Hánsa	M 29	17		M 9	17, 44			20
Hanspal	H 3	6		M 8	12	Jato	H 78	2, 3
Hanspal	S 135	14, 15, 17, 25	Jáman	H 3	45	Jatolka	M 21	12, 48
Harakali	H 56	18, 48		S 8	15	Jatte	H 20	3
Háral	M 102	18, 15, 17		M 6	15		H 12	25, 44
Hardá	H 6	15, 41	Jamál	H 18	4, 9, 45		S 49	10
Hardá	S 1	48		M 22	15	Játun	M 89	11, 18, 44
Hardá	M 43	10, 14, 17, 44	Jamwál	H 62	7, 9, 42	Jáwár	H 76	4
Harí	H 1	5	Jamor chán	H 30	48	Jeunt	M 35	17, 18, 27
Harí	M 84	18, 14		S 20	48	Jhaggar	H 54	48
Harí	H 3	5, 15		M 346	18, 48		M 24	1, 26
Harí	S 3	45	Jenan	H 103	8		H 4	44
Harí	M 65	18, 17, 44		M 15	13, 15		H 12	25
Harnal	H 4	47	Jinbar	H 2	7		S 56	9, 14
Harnal	S 13	14		M 11	24		H 56	9, 39
Hárn	M 81	18	Jand	H 34	15	Jhangro	M 23	16
Hasan	H 689	L 25, 44		S 26	11	Jhangro	H 68	9, 12
Hasan	H 11	4, 44		M 150	14, 15, 18, 44	Jhangro	M 4	10
Hasan	S 14	44	Jándá	H 13	6	Jhajjh	M 18	
Hasan	M 6	15, 28		S 89	12, 25	Jhála	H 68	
Hasan Khel	H 20	15	Jándal	M 182	14, 15, 18	Jhandu	H 63	5, 9, 15, 48
Hanáil	H 1	41		M 89	7, 37, 49		M 66	9, 48, 49
Határu	M 97	21		S 10	11, 14	Jhang	M 30	5, 17, 18, 48
Határu	H 7	2	Jánde	H 29	14, 18, 18	Jhangar	H 22	25, 51
Határu	S 1	4		M 28	8, 25		H 18	
Határu	M 25	21, 41		S 8	10		M 181	12, 13, 17, 25
Her	H 3	9	Jandesar	M 85	5, 14, 15, 44	Jhans	H 8	16
Her	S 21	9, 10, 11		H 21	7		M 3	14
Her	M 33	17		M 106	18, 16, 19, 20, 25	Jhangar	M 108	16, 17
Herí	H 14	8, 44	Jandráj	M 15	18, 48	Jharú	H 5	11
Hyra	H 2	12	Jandrán	M 14	48		M 305	18
Hyra	S 5	12, 14	Jandu	H 62	6, 15	Jhatti	H 16	18
Hund	M 47	12, 18, 25		M 130	10, 11, 18		H 1	25
Hunjá	M 92	17, 18, 21		M 8	10, 13	Jhot	M 28	10, 16, 25
Hunjá	H 9	17	Jángi	H 7	5, 6	Jhoch	H 18	5, 47
Hunjá	S 32	17		M 29	8, 15	Jhunj	H 5	14
Hunjá	M 521	18, 17	Jangihal	H 10	15, 47		M 374	10, 18, 14, 16, 24
Hunjá	S 41	11, 18		S 2	15		H 44	
Hunjá	M 45	18, 18	Jangotre	H 41	15, 16	Jinbar	H 2	7
Hura	H 13	15	Jangro	H 125	8, 8	Jindar	H 11	24
Hura	S 9	6, 10, 41	Jáni	H 20	44, 45		H 11	
Hura	M 32	20		S 11	11		H 7	
Hudla	H 348	2, 5, 8		M 196	16, 25	Jindar	M 11	
Hoi	H 7	25	Janjáhf	M 293	12, 13, 14, 44		H 237	1, 48
Hoi	S 18	16	Janjuba	H 242	8, 9, 15, 18	Jirán	H 18	4
Honjan	M 29	18, 18, 44		S 32	18	Jodé	M 44	17, 25
Honjan	H 45	9, 18, 44		M 5,006	18, 14, 16, 19,	Jodi	H 1	9
Honjan	S 126	10, 14, 15, 41		M 21	25, 51		S 3	0
Hougle	H 16	48	Janjubáu	S 1	9		M 91	8, 9, 17
Hougle	S 28	25, 44		M 2,345	9, 17, 18, 20, 22,	Jogí	H 16	8
Hougle	M 49	14, 15, 18		M 24	24, 25, 27	Jogál	H 9	6
Hons	H 9	2	Jaujuhe	H 91	8		M 39	21, 22
Hons	S 2	14		M 49	10	Jogowal	M 16	11
Hos	H 51	18		M 558	19, 25, 28	Joi	M 18	1, 5
Hos	S 11	2, 48	Janou	H 19	15, 47	Jols	M 1,018	1, 12, 17, 19, 24,
Hos	M 53	13, 18		M 14	23		M 25, 27, 29, 48, 48,	
Hos	H 11	5, 48	Januhu	M 127	18, 15, 25		M 50, 51	
Hos	M 3	18	Jar	H 14	1	Joyal	M 388	13, 14, 15, 16, 25
Hotre	H 15	18		H 136	8 9		H 44	
Jabal	M 56	5, 39	Jarál	H 1	15	Joyer	M 58	14
Jabal	S 151	11, 14, 17, 25, 48		M 12	15, 51	Joli	H 1	25
Jadbe	M 124	10, 11, 48	Jarand	M 56	13, 20	Jonda	M 54	14, 18, 26
Jadbe	N 80	9, 18, 26	Jarál	M 93	10, 15, 48	Jondí	H 12	17
Jadu Bans	H 42	3	Jarál	M 117	2, 16, 47, 48		H 11	18
Jago	H 26	15	Jarálí	M 10	5 8, 48	Jordá	H 4	2
Jago	S 4	12	Jarálí	H 45	47	Jora	H 54	14, 18
Jago	M 19	17		H 4	47	Jori	H 7	12, 14
Jagdev	H 182	6, 33, 44, 48	Jari	H 26	25, 27, 48	Joshi	H 1	17
Jagdev	S 146	5, 6, 8, 11, 18,		H 5	13		H 138	14, 18, 21, 25
Jagdev		45, 46, 48	Jasan	H 2	4		H 12	
Jaghbár	M 26	10, 18		M 9	15 18	Jotal	H 22	14, 25
Jaghbár	H 1	14		H 19	5, 34		H 9	47
Jaghbár	M 12	44		H 2	11		H 18	18
Jaghbár	H 14	15	Jasral	H 72	14 25	Jothi	H 10	40
Jaghbár	M 544	20, 22, 25, 27, 28		H 113	1, 6, 34		H 18	25
Jain	H 26	13		M 12	16	Jotila	H 68	11
Jain	V 16	1, 6, 48	Jaskalán	H 67	20, 22	Jotra	H 10	9
Jain	S 5	48	Jaspál	H 79	5, 6, 33	Junn	M 37	13, 15
Jain	S 18	18, 24, 25		H 271	5, 6, 48	Junoj	H 18	5, 49
Jájam	H 3	48	Jaspán	H 1	1	Junjh	M 163	11
Jaján	H 1	25		H 220	2, 5		H 9	25
Jaján	M 51	14, 17, 25					H 8	24

TABLE X.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood—General Table—cont'd.

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

LOHĀR.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality			
Laddubans	H S	85 24	8, 39	Logan	M H	222 1,347	18, 21 8, 5, 6, 11, 25, 41, 45, 47, 49, 50	Malotre	H S M	58 2 62	15 16 12, 15
Laddubhārat	H S	78 75	9, 15	Lotu	S	372	5, 8, 11, 14, 25, 45, 48, 49, 50	Malpotra	H S M	211 10	8, 15, 16 15
Leddumān	H M	28 10	9, 15	Lohāwār	S M	15 20	12 27	Mālm	M	67	9, 10, 44
Lēde	H S	6 12	47, 9, 15	Lune	S	80	14	Malwāl	M	8	2, 16
Ladhar	M H	21 75	15, 18	Mabābālā	H	28	13	Māmarū	M	158	1, 14
Ladhar	M H	14	8	Madāhar	S H	24 30	6, 48 10, 48	Māmānu	M	5	15
Lagwāl	H	38	8, 42		M	32	5, 48	Mamrāh	S	18	27
Lābel	S	14	11	Mādi	H	20	2, 11, 47, 48	Māmānu	M	20	44
Lāhr	M S	7	18		S	12	48	Mamrāh	S	1	2
Lāhr	M S	32	11		M	9	11	Manak	H	16	15
Lāhorā	S	17	14, 25	Mādi	S	11	11	Manāru	H	10	14
Lāhorā	S	20	44	Neghāri	H	5	6, 42	Manāru	M	4	15
Lāhan	H	17	9, 12		M	28	13, 15	Mānd	H	66	14, 15
Lakhanpāl	H M S	10 1 2	2, 10	Māhal	M	15	13, 23	Mānd	S	86	11, 16, 45
Lakhanpāl	H M S	16 7	14, 15	Māhan	M	20	25, 26	Māndak	M	180	18, 21
Lakher	M	7	12	Māhandu	M	29	18	Māndal	M	21	48
Lakher	M	408	1, 12, 1d, 17, 18, 20, 25, 24, 28, 29	Māhar	H	37	6	Māndal	H	13	15, 34, 47
Lakhirā	M	62	17, 18, 27, 51	Māhdwāl	M	37	4, 5	Māndal	S	9	14
Lākr	M	53	25		M	284	1, 20, 27, 28, 29, 51	Māndal	H	64	15, 20, 25, 27
Lakhsar	H	2	2	Māhu	M	16	15	Māndal	M	28	8, 41
Lāli	H M S	708 134 218	5, 19, 24	Māhu	M	132	16, 28, 25	Māndār	M	5	10
Lāli	H	44	9, 10, 11, 18, 40, 47	Māhōl	M	94	18, 16, 17, 18	Māndār	S	49	8, 6, 31, 38
Lālli	H S	6	9	Māhōrā	H	18	2, 18	Māndār	M	20	10, 15
Lālli	H M	79	14, 15, 48	Māhōrā	H	3	25, 45	Māndār	H	12	12, 17, 18
Lālli	H M	218	10, 25	Māhrā	H	21	16	Māndār	S	18	9, 11
Lālli	H M	2	10, 25		S	9	49	Māndār	M	30	10, 44
Lālli	H S	44	9, 14, 15, 47	Māhrā	S	4	14	Māndār	M	68	13, 44
Lālli	H M	6	9	Māhrā	H	7	1, 5	Māndār	M	82	14, 14
Lālli	H M	79	14, 15, 48	Māhrā	S	3	5, 48	Māng	S	33	42
Lālli	H M	218	14, 15, 48		M	47	48	Māng	S	30	11
Lālli	H M	2	17		M	104	6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 48	Māngā	S	1	17
Lālli	H M	12	6, 48	Māhu	H	1	48	Māngā	M	23	10, 44
Lālli	H M	6	48		M	262	5, 13, 16, 18 29, 48	Māngāl	H	93	13, 17, 18
Lālli	H M	17	8	Mābul	M	54	18	Māngāl	M	30	5, 8
Lālli	H M	8	16	Māhun	M	14	15, 16	Māngāt	M	28	21, 22, 25
Lālli	H M	26	11	Main	H	407	18	Māngāt	H	128	17, 25
Lālli	M	1,048	1, 8, 16, 17, 23, 28, 29, 44		S	12	6, 25	Māngāt	S	22	6
Langar	M	32	22, 28	Mān	S	3	0	Māngotre	H	69	15, 19, 21, 25
Langarā	M H	18	18		M	63	12, 18, 17, 16	Māngotre	H	41	15, 16
Lānge	H M	9	45	Mār	H	7	48	Māngotre	H	11	5, 9
Lānthař	H M	3	16		M	14	15	Māngotre	M	36	15
Lānthař	H S	32	27, 38	Mākhan	S	1	25	Māngotre	M	36	31
Lānthař	H M	1	9		M	15	14	Māngotre	M	36	22
Lānthař	H M	5	6	Mākhanpāl	H	5	25	Māngotre	H	171	8, 14, 41
Lāwār	H M	1	14		M	17	14	Māngotre	S	33	8, 15
Lāwār	H M	20	48	Mākhtum	H	7	14	Māngotre	M	808	L R 8, 9, 10, 12, 25
Lel	H M	3	12		M	8	6	Mānbotre	H	21	16
Lel	H M	5	11	Mākōl	H	15	17	Mānbotre	S	32	9
Lell	H M	6	19, 28		M	2	9	Māntāl	H	9	20
Lell	H M	6	11	Mākōr	M	129	21	Mānbotre	M	34	8, 15
Lell	H M	182	9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 25	Mākōr	M	12	28, 29	Mānbotre	H	23	4, 32, 34, 45
Ler	M	69	48	Mākōrāl	M	4	39	Mānbotre	M	214	8, 10, 11, 12, 45
Lodi	H S	79	8		M	6	21	Mānbotre	M	26	9, 12, 14
Lodi	H S	7	12	Māksar	M	57	6, 15, 16	Māntri	H	43	15
Lodri	M H	29	1, 8, 20, 25	Māl	H	20	11, 16, 25	Māntri	H	1	10
Lodri	H S	1	49		S	29	14	Māntri	M	47	14
Lodri	H S	4	48	Mālahe	M	15	14	Māntri	H	6	18
Lodri	H M	18	1, 18, 51	Mālaik	M	26	15	Māntri	S	6	44
Lodri	H M	55	13, 15, 18, 48	Mālaik	H	32	14	Māntri	M	35	13, 18, 26
Lodri	H M	72	25, 51	Mālāl	M	27	49	Māras	H	1	7
Lodri	H M	256	25	Mālānā	H	92	2, 25	Māras	M	44	16, 17, 18, 19, 25
Lohi	H M	40	5, 25		H	274	2, 3, 4, 5, 28, 28, 48	Mārdi	H S	43	6
Lohi	H M	2	18, 25		M	12	5	Mārdi	S	2	25
Lohi	H	117	3, 5, 18	Mālan Hans	H	10	18	Mārbatiā	M	10	12
Lohi	H M	11	25, 46		M	62	15	Mārbatiā	H	28	9
Lohi	H M	12	48	Mālhotra	H	15	16	Mārō	S	70	10, 25
Lohi	H M	1	1		M	5	10	Mārō	M	16	12, 17, 24
Lohi	H M	8	14	Māl Kalo	H	6	10	Mārmāl	M	20	1, 15
Lohi	H M	19	44, 14		S	2	12, 17	Mārō	S	89	8, 15, 44
Lohi	H M	10	46	Māl Kotre	H	1	15	Mārō	H	1	43
Lohi	H M	7	11, 48		S	11	15	Mārō	S	83	8, 10, 48
Lohi	H M	5	21	Mālorn	H	12	44	Mārō	H	2	6
Longar	H M	63	9		M	8	12, 14	Mārō	H	58	12, 14, 19
Longar	H M	21	2		21	48	Mārō	H	10	23	
Lor	H M	15	15					Mārō	H	17	6
Lor	H M	29	11, 15					Mārō	H	2	11
Lor	H M	1	28					Mārō	H	27	8, 44

TABLE XV.—LANGUAGE.

Language.	Total Andamans and Nicobars.				Andamans.			Nicobars.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>A.—VERNACULARS OF INDIA</b>										
Nicobarese	9,885	5,109	4,777	10	8	2	9,875	5,100	4,775	4
Munda (unspecified)	73	70	3	73	70	3	..	..	..	..
Burmese	2,745	2,315	430	2,730	2,304	426	15	11	..	..
Karen (unspecified)	263	133	130	263	133	130	..	..	..	..
Tamil	769	555	214	748	520	228	21	15	..	..
Malayalam	2,073	1,333	740	2,066	1,326	710	7	7	..	..
Kanarese	179	158	20	178	158	20	..	..	..	..
Oriya	140	127	13	140	127	13	..	..	..	..
Telugu	435	309	126	435	309	126	..	..	..	..
Pashto	441	372	69	441	372	69	..	..	..	..
Balochi	29	28	1	29	28	1	..	..	..	..
Sindhi	83	83	..	83	83	..	..	..	..	..
Marathi	332	253	69	332	253	69	..	..	..	..
Orissa	191	163	28	191	163	28	..	..	..	..
Bengali	1,171	969	202	1,151	950	201	20	19	..	..
Assamese	8	8	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Hindustani	6,929	4,514	2,115	6,908	4,791	2,114	21	20	..	..
Hindi	6,623	4,452	2,166	6,603	4,440	2,165	13	12	..	..
Urdu	2,371	1,262	919	2,353	1,254	919	8	8	..	..
Gujarati	139	122	17	103	66	37	36	36	..	..
Punjabi	2,232	1,749	483	2,231	1,748	483	1	1	..	..
Pahari (unspecified)	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Nepali	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Andamanese	466	251	215	466	251	215	..	..	..	..
Other languages	225	222	3	91	91	3	131	131	..	..
 <b>B.—VERNACULARS OF OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES</b>										
Chinese (languages other than Cantonese)	329	316	13	219	213	5	111	103	..	..
Armenian	199	187	12	88	84	4	111	103	..	..
Arabic	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Japanese	129	129	..	129	129	..	..	..	..	..
 <b>C.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES</b>										
French	261	225	73	299	227	72	2	1	..	..
English	295	223	72	296	224	72	2	1	..	..
Spanish	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
German	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

## SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

LOHAR.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality.	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality			
Phamrah	M	24	18, 20, 44	Rán Lal	H	36	6	Sedan	H	38	1, 2, 5, 12
Phangure	M	51	18	Rámn	M	26	44		S	52	5, 14
Phárji	M	175	5, 9, 15	Rána	H	171	8, 47	Sadeloi	M	2	13
Pharro	M	12	13, 18	Ranb	H	27	12	Sadhorá	S	38	13
Pháruá	H	57	5	Randháwá	H	58	16, 39	Sadiq	M	1	13
Phohi	M	18	3	Rangránia	M	45	14, 42	Saglotre	H	37	18, 25
Phohi	S	25	18	Rangre	H	48	18	Saghar	H	11	5, 16, 49
Phori	B	2	5	Rénjha	H	9	7, 35	Sagi	H	10	15
Phosi	S	24	11, 14	Rénjha	H	6	8, 18	Sagotre	H	3	15
Photí	M	181	16, 18, 25	Rént	M	1	9	Sagu	H	82	1, 11
Phul	H	9	18	Ranot	H	303	18	Sagotre	H	41	9
	S	86	10	Ranpál	H	212	8	Sagu	S	6	12
Phussón	M	25	14, 18	Rasai	S	173	48	Sagu	H	1	12
Pik	M	11	16	Rásal	M	6	17	Sagu	S	89	15, 48
Poi	S	17	18, 45	Rasai	M	32	2, 8	Sagu	H	7	15
Punán	H	18	10, 15	Rasai	M	65	13, 21, 44	Sagu	S	150	8, 12, 14, 15, 25
Puri	H	18	5, 16	Rasai	H	4	6, 18, 45	Sagu	S	884	J except(8), 18, 15, 25, 44, 50
Qanají	H	1	18	Ratampál	S	12	25	Sagwál	M	148	11, 15, 18, 50
Qanají	M	18	5, 18	Ratampál	S	10	48	Sahál	H	12	44
Qanib	M	6	17, 18	Rather	M	6	48	Sahál	S	34	22
Qázi	M	32	48	Rather	H	496	1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 13, 48, 48, 48, 48	Sahál	H	48	16, 31, 42, 47
Qureshí	M	179	18	Rathar	H	8	18	Sahál	S	114	5, 43, 50
Qutab Shahi	M	80	8, 16, 18, 20, 35	Rain	H	184	7, 9, 15, 24, 39	Sahgal	M	135	12, 18, 25
Rachhrá	H	86	4, 10	Rain	S	57	9, 12, 15	Sáhu	H	404	21, 25
Raghubaner	H	3	25	Ráwát	H	1	18	Sáhu	S	28	17, 18, 25
	M	171	6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 39, 41, 48	Ráwát	H	1,227	8, 4	Saháran	H	87	14, 17, 18, 25
	S	21	6, 15, 48	Ráwát	M	144	7, 8, 22, 29	Saháran	S	91	6, 9, 10
Rahab	M	38	14	Regi	M	10	3, 18, 45	Saháran	H	8	8, 48
Rahab	H	16	48	Reku	H	38	18	Sahgal	M	251	13, 17, 18, 25, 48
Rahám	S	31	48, 49	Renu	M	1	25	Sáhu	H	107	14, 28
Rahám	H	2	83	Renu	S	58	8	Sahgal	M	42	6, 9
Rahel	S	481	9, 45	Reni	M	68	14, 16	Sahgal	S	98	13, 15, 17
Rahel	M	19	14, 15, 18, 25, 39	Reti	H	18	16, 28	Sahgal	H	96	44
Rahel	H	498	8, 11	Rewaha	H	80	8, 18	Sahgal	S	1	12
Rahsan	S	113	11, 25	Rewaha	M	28	8	Sahgal	M	18	15, 24
Rahsan	M	58	18	Riel	H	19	18	Sahgal	S	8	24
Rahsan	H	124	15, 17	Rian	H	114	9, 38	Sahgal	H	12	10, 17
Rálibhái	S	41	8, 10	Rian	H	20	15	Sahgal	S	88	8, 10, 44
Rálibhái	S	17	10	Rian	H	101	5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 25	Sahgal	N	104	4, 5, 6, 19, 28, 44, 48
Rálibhín	M	27	17	Rian	H	142	9, 10, 11	Sahgal	H	133	9, 15, 18
Rail	H	62	14	Rian	M	21	25	Sahgal	S	892	16, 17, 24, 25,
Rail	S	66	8, 25	Rohela	H	8	9, 11	Sahgal	H	219	9
Raut	H	187	34	Rohela	S	18	6, 8, 48	Sahgal	S	40	18, 15
Raut	H	14	11	Rohra	H	2	6	Sahgal	M	58	13
Raut	H	868	9	Romaní	H	101	9, 18, 25	Sahgal	M	18	14
Ráiteli	S	238	11, 25	Romaní	S	24	48	Sahgal	M	1,777	21, 44
Rájbañu	M	46	14	Romí	H	59	9, 48	Sahgal	S	10	48, 49
Rájgerná	M	5	10	Romí	H	19	1, 10, 11, 25	Sahgal	H	29	14, 48
Rájgerná	H	5	42	Rori	S	38	11	Sahgal	S	8	48
Rájgerná	M	3	15	Rori	H	90	10	Sahgal	M	41	13
Rájgerná	H	5	14, 15	Rori	S	3	10	Sahgal	S	6	6
Rájgerná	H	18	8	Rupál	H	23	8, 14, 18, 44	Sahgal	S	2	9, 10
Rájgerná	H	115	6, 9, 47	Rupál	H	20	1	Sáhu	H	167	16, 17, 21
Rájgerná	S	3	9	Rupál	S	9	1, 6, 19	Sáhu	H	68	9
Rájgernádán	M	13	20	Rupál	M	52	9, 25	Sáhu	M	7	5, 18
Rájpál	H	23	48	Rupál	H	167	8, 11, 33	Sáhu	H	6	9
Rájput	S	1	48	Rupál	S	160	8, 10, 33, 44	Sáhu	N	4	6, 14
Rájput	H	86	1, 2, 4, 12, 15, 45, 48, 49	Rupál	M	425	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 25, 44	Sáhu	S	8	16
Rájput	S	50	11, 18, 15	Sabharwál	H	197	9, 15	Sáhu	H	12	18, 19
Rájput	M	296	2, 3, 9, 11, 13, 18, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, 48	Sabharwál	S	151	15, 17	Sáhu	S	4	23, 45
Rájput	M	26	15	Sáhu	M	6	15	Sáhu	S	58	11, 25
Rájput	M	26	14	Sáhu	S	55	50	Sáhu	M	15	13, 20, 44
Rájput	H	4	6	Sabjál	M	2	50	Sáhu	M	53	11, 48
Rájput	S	8	6, 8	Sabjál	M	25	18	Sáhu	H	8	8
Rájput	M	116	9, 14, 15, 25, 45	Sabréu	S	55	15	Sáhu	M	882	9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25
Rájput	S	14	15	Sabréu	M	16	18, 43	Sáhu	S	16	11, 13
Rájput	M	180	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,	Sabréu	H	18	25	Sáhu	M	77	17, 18, 48
Rájput	H	15	8	Sabréu	S	8	11	Sáhu	S	145	3, 4, 24, 49
Rájput	V	27	14	Sachrá	M	21	15, 23	Sáhu	H	66	17, 1
Rájput	H	19	8	Sachrá	H	44	17	Sáhu	M	112	5, 8, 13, 16
Rájput	S	99	7, 8, 9, 15, 21, 23	Sodal	M	28	13	Sáhu	H	19	15, 16, 25
Rájput	M	162	8, 14, 15, 18, 23	Sodal	M	1,071	L except (17), 10, 12, 13, 25, 44	Sáhu	M	16	9, 17
Rájput	M	2	13	Sodal	M			Sáhu	H	77	15, 16, 18
								Sáhu	M	45	15

TABLE XVII.—CASTE AND RELIGION.

Caste and Religion.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.				Andamans.			Nicobars.		
	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>TOTAL POPULATION.</b>	.	29,163	19,702	9,761	19,223	14,238	8,965	10,210	5,141	
Hindus—	.	7,618	5,455	2,163	7,603	5,442	2,161	7,15	7,15	
Agarwal	.	29	17	12	29	17	12	..	..	
Ahur	.	416	290	126	416	290	126	..	..	
Asan	.	8	5	3	8	5	3	..	..	
Bhanchi	.	23	23	6	23	23	6	..	..	
Bhasti	.	4	3	1	4	3	1	..	..	
Brahman	.	521	399	125	524	399	125	..	..	
Chamar	.	204	139	65	204	139	65	..	..	
Chetty	.	23	15	8	23	15	8	..	..	
Gond	.	90	66	24	90	66	24	..	..	
Jat	.	59	52	7	59	52	7	..	..	
Kacchi	.	112	80	32	112	80	32	..	..	
Kalbar	.	126	79	47	126	79	47	..	..	
Kayastha	.	185	118	67	185	118	67	..	..	
Khasi	.	65	34	31	65	34	31	..	..	
Khatri	.	169	107	62	169	107	62	..	..	
Koti	.	47	35	12	47	35	12	..	..	
Kumbo	.	66	42	24	66	42	24	..	..	
Kurmi	.	491	308	183	491	308	183	..	..	
Lodha	.	41	33	9	41	33	9	..	..	
Mudahar	.	122	87	55	122	87	55	..	..	
Naut	.	71	42	29	71	42	29	..	..	
Nayar	.	29	24	5	29	24	5	..	..	
Pasi	.	232	167	65	232	167	65	..	..	
Rajput	.	257	212	45	257	212	45	..	..	
Sunar	.	23	15	13	23	15	13	..	..	
Teli	.	98	67	41	98	67	41	..	..	
Arya Samajists	.	90	45	45	90	45	45	..	..	
Other Hindus	.	4,010	2,919	1,031	3,995	2,906	1,029	7,15	7,15	
Sikhs	.	649	503	146	619	503	146	..	..	
Buddhists	.	2,912	2,610	402	2,902	2,302	400	10	8	
Zoroastrian	.	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	
Muslims—	.	6,719	4,066	1,753	6,634	4,722	1,712	285	284	
Pathan	.	510	365	142	510	364	142	..	..	
Mogul	.	60	33	17	60	33	17	..	..	
Sheikh	.	3,272	2,097	1,175	2,997	1,853	1,154	245	244	
Reyad	.	184	126	62	184	126	62	..	..	
Muslim (unspecified)	.	2,629	2,312	337	2,629	2,312	337	..	..	
Christians	.	1,461	941	477	1,423	797	326	334	117	
Total	.	9,913	6,164	3,733	9,711	6,253	219	9,481	6,932	
Others	.	143	129	9	143	124	9	111	102	

# SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

LOHAR.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Srohi	H	14 48	Tané	S	6 15	Ture	H	84 1, 8, 5
Sud	H	44 8, 9, 15	Tanénd	M	6 26		S	4 5
	S	18 10	Tarkhán	H	17 13		M	42 15, 18
Sufi	M	1 11		S	60 7, 42, 27	Turk	M	27 5
	H	2 15		S	18 14	Vadhal	S	4 17
	S	5 15		M	282 3, 13, 14, 25		M	10 20
Suleh	H	10 15, 48	Tarki	H	19 1, 4, 15	Vadhala	M	31 15, 17
Sultán	H	18 9		M	1 6	Vadhán	M	75 12, 16
	M	7 12, 45	Tarpál	H	16 6, 47	Vaghomál	M	121 27
Sultánpurá	H	22 5	Tártche	H	11 15	Váhdí	H	4 14
Sumrá	H	29 50	Tatál	H	54 6, 9, 15	Váhle	H	28 16
	S	4 44		M	82 15, 20, 25		S	14 15, 18
	M	52 11, 12	Tatni	H	164 6, 8, 15, 40, 43	Vaine	H	7 15
	S	91 17, 28, 28		M	10 18	Valde	S	9 25
Sund	H	48 8, 10	Táwarí	H	843 8, 5	Valer	M	88 10, 13, 14, 21
	S	20 8		S	19 15	Vamél	M	14 15
Sur	H	288 9, 10, 12, 15	Teh	H	126 4, 5, 7, 37	Vardi	H	55 15
	S	288 8, 14, 15, 25		S	3 10	Variáh	H	77 12, 16
	M	25 10, 15		M	880 L except (16), 18, 19, 25, 38, 45		S	62 4 5
Suraj Bans	H	18 7, 15, 41	Temá	H	61 2, 12	Vářich	M	215 12, 14, 24
	S	1 47	Thade	H	82 8		M	208 17, 20
Surajmukh	H	20 7, 48		S	4 14	Varayá	M	215 12, 18, 19, 25
Surí	H	12 2, 18	Thakke	H	80 8	Vardi	H	2 9, 15
Surjan	H	31 8, 25	Thakru	H	50 8, 42		S	505 L except (16), 11, 27
	S	1 14		M	51 18, 28, 44		M	378 L except (17), 11, 12, 25
Taderi	H	3 11	Thál	S	4 11			
Tahm	S	18 31		M	83 18, 15, 20, 21	Varhál	S	16 25, 44
	M	23 18	Thálí	S	2 9		M	20 18, 14 28
Takáš	H	38 14, 17, 19	Thalná	H	17 17	Varn	H	16 5
	M	3 6		H	81 42		S	8 16
Takaltá	H	38 15, 18	Thamúl	H	17 25		M	2 14
	M	580 8, 8, 47		H	6 10	Variáh	S	2 44
Taksáhá	M	9 47	Thandúl	M	48 18, 27		M	680 L except (16), 1, 24, 25, 37, 28, 46
	S	28 44		M	11 8, 18, 51			
Talar	H	224 8, 17, 18, 20	Thán	H	21 5, 16			
Tállán	H	3 2		M	4 26	Vardál	M	98 12, 14, 16, 17, 25, 45
	S	5 25	Tháru	H	19 44, 50		M	202 12, 14, 15, 16, 44
Talobri	H	142 11, 35		H	16 10	Varji	M	89 12
	M	4 18		M	88 18, 24	Varju	S	14 15
Tambár	S	27 18	Thatu	H	12 6, 10	Varne	M	8 18
Taundi	M	15 11		S	221 12, 13, 14, 15		S	4 17
Tandí	H	13 18	Theli	M	15 10, 48	Vázal	S	25 29
	S	115 3, 6, 45	Thodi	M	27 12, 48		M	1 10
Tángar	S	3 25	Thoré	H	41 8,	Vasa	H	202 L 25
	M	2 9	Til	H	23 47		M	604 12, 14, 17, 24, 28, 29
Tángri	H	37 4		H	1 10	Vasr	M	84 12, 17, 24
	S	22 1, 5		M	34 18, 18, 47		M	12 13
Tanjai	S	3 25	Titarí	M	20 45	Vattu	M	4 17
	M	1 11		M	5 48	Vaur	M	26 18, 19, 25
Tank	H	43 14, 15	Tite	S	25 12, 15	Vesar	H	24 16, 19
	S	180 4, 5, 41, 48	Titu	H	3 5	Vestr	M	12 14, 16
	M	5 17		H	8 11	Vírl	S	207 1, 18, 17, 25, 48
Tanor	H	27 12, 18	Toll	H	5 15, 42		M	61 18, 48
	M	68 2, 4, 7, 49		M	8 48	Yusafzai	M	45 15
	S	30 1, 5, 33		M	78 10, 11, 16, 18	Yunas	S	24 17, 25
Tanri	S	14 14	Tol	M	442 2, 14, 36, 39, 41		M	642 305
Tapalwasur	M	15 8, 29	Toli	H	11 18, 49	"Minor	H	867
Tárá	M	18 20, 25		H	16 42		M	15,447
Tarái	H	17 5, 15	Tocát	H	1 48		S	7,543
	S	1 5	Ton	H	5 11		M	42,851
Tarar	M	2 5		M	49 1, 48		B	332
	S	80 14, 19						
Táren	H	3 2	Tur	H	104 2, 3, 17			
	M	124 17, 28		S	8 1, 5, 10			
Tárhá	H	2 15		M	278 8, 11, 18, 18, 24, 25, 45			
	M	31 18						

## \* DETAIL OF MINOR

Abaránt 10, Abdán 5, Abhu 3, Abir 2, Abto 4, Admal 7, Afghán 1, Agetáne 2, Aghan 5, Agwáhí 1, Ajh 2, Alcosar 1, Alwan 8, Alyás 2, Amrá 4, Andán 5, Andli 7, Ando 4, Andri 1, Anoh 10, Arag 2, Arkán 8, Arkáh 3, Ashíhl 8, Aslánkhel 1, Áupsl 4, Augári 8, Auhá 2, Auhá 10, Bahádár 4, Bahál 5, Bahman 4, Bákán 1, Bál 5, Balurán 3, Ballo 7, Balsané 2, Banerá 8, Bangol 4, Banví 4, Bankóng 1, Bánkrí 10, Barás 2, Bariko 1, Barwan 8, Basgáví 10, Basíhan 8, Batzár 5, Bawáné 2, Bawári 2, Behan 9, Ebíjal 5, Bhanattel, Bharoñ 6, Bhedín 7, Botate 1, Chajári 8, Chándal 7, Chandoi 1, Chandsur 7, Changal 2, Changhi 5, Chantak 1, Charindi 8, Chattn 9, Chhaman 3, Chhanbal 8, Chhanda 8, Chhánsí 2, Chháwra 7, Chhub 4, Chute 9, Choghtu Kabli 1, Chohdád 1, Chokhá 2, Chondi 8, Choni 8, Chondá 1, Chunj 8, Dabgar 5, Dadhí 4, Dadhi Khalo 8, Dadháns 10, Dagáj 10, Dagaryál 1, Dal 8, Dájá 8, Dalore 2, Dájí 3, Dalvá 1, Danú 2, Danu 8, Danwács 7, Darján 2, Darligh 3, Darmán 6, Daroi 3, Darote 4, Darwesh 6, Darví 1, Dewali 10, Dhal 5, Dhamli 2, Dhundar 2, Dhamún 8, Dhantár 7, Dharli 1, Dhatoyá 9, Dber 1, Dhilla 2, Dhilwá 4, Dhundá 5, Dholang 7, Dhomí 2, Dhosar 3, Dhotar 8, Dum 5, Dn 1, Dipu 2, Diwari 3, Dod 5, Dodahádi 1, Dohai 8, Dohál 6, Dolá 8, Dolí 6, Falas 9, Faqrí Gadam 4, Gad 2, Gadaí 3, Gás 8, Gégní 1, Gahotri 7, Gajjan 10, Galbu 1, Galdeo 4, Galéri 9, Galra 8, Gámará 1, Gandhá 7, Gandíl 1, Ganest 8, Gáne 4, Ganhá 5, Gansital 2, Gatarurkh 1, Gáwár 7, Gedu 7, Genti 7, Ghag 2, Ghái 2, Ghalun 9, Ghamlí 1, Ghatpí 9, Ghólkári 1, Ghuráns 1, Gobie 8, Gogi 1, Guler 6, Hab 1, Hálán 6, Hallá 6, Hamal 1, Hamdal 3, Hamré 3, Han 1, Hán 1, Hántar 2, Harmál 1, Hartí 2, Harwi 1, Hasti 3, Hem 5, Hindal 6, Hirá 4, Hosan 9, Ilbán 6, Jadi 7, Jadi 1, Jál 7, Jám 1, Jandone 3, Janks 1, Járvi 2, Jarmal 4, Jastrí 9, Jatam 5, Jatoná 3, Jeswál 7, Jeti 2, Jewari 1, Jhajwáli 8, Jhami 2, Jhardí 1, Jhárne 5, Jhup 7, Johá 4, Johari 4, Johdál 5, Johdí 3, Joji 3, Jor 1, Jotta 5, Julsh 1, Kahi 8, Káhri 5, Káhut 4, Kajor 2, Kákhé 2, Kandol 1, Káwáli 1, Kávári 9, Katádi 1, Katrádá 5, Khabal 8, Khábi 5, Khádi 6, Khámáns 3, Khánsa 6, Khái 10, Khatak 4, Khater 7, Khodare 4, Kho 4, Khóthar patte 6, Kodan 2, Kokno 6, Korolotr 7, Kotán 1, Ladri 4, Lakhsál 4, Lambe 1, Lambasá 3, Lamútá 8, Langor 10, Langrisá 5, Lámen 6, Len 10, Lohal 5, Locki 1, Lodhar 2, Logan 6,

TABLE XX.—SUMMARY FIGURES FOR ISLAND GROUPS.

Island Groups	Population, 1931.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of variation.	Number of persons per square mile.										Distribution by Religion.						
				Hindus.			Sikhs.			Buddhists.			Muslims.			Christians.		Tribal.		
				Males.	Females.	Per capita.	Males.	Females.	Per capita.	Males.	Females.	Per capita.	Males.	Females.	Per capita.	Males.	Females.	Per capita.		
Entire Island	1,251,100	1,121	1.12	12	11	12	1921	1911	1921	12	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
North	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Trident	2,700	19,923	14,259	4,965	17,914	+7.9	4	98	7.66	7.1	5,442	2,101	503	146	2,302	400	4,722	1,712	797	326
Great Andaman	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,923	14,986	4,337	17,331	+9.05	+2.7	..	5,442	2,104	503	146	2,302	400	
Little Andaman	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	147	103	345	-27.7	-45.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
North Central Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	25	117	57.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-	635	10,240	5,444	4,706	0,272	+10.44	+5.14	10.12	14.6	13	2	..	..	
Kar Nabol	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	7,492	3,910	3,512	6,312	+17.9	+60.66	153	29.6	13	2	..	..	
Chagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	612	344	271	231	-162.8	-22.7	403	75	..	..	..	..	
Central Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	1,685	527	761	1,635	-5.01	-4.0	8.6	9.6	..	..	..	..	
Southern Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	393	443	223	229	632	-47.7	+11.6	1-1	2-1	..	..	..	..	

## **SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—*continued.***

MÁCHETE

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Johi	M	47 1, 19	Mamyal	M	102 20	Salarat	M	23 26
Joué	M	408 12, 24, 25, 27, 51	Manale	M	28 15, 25	Salga	M	62 27
Jokhe	M	36 51	Mará	M	45 27, 51	Sámand	M	25 26
Kadhar	M	49 18	Mardán	M	80 17	Sámma	M	98 51
Káhar	M	19 19, 25	Márah	M	12 19	Samor	M	325 17, 26
Káhlon	M	83 16	Márhás	M	203 18, 19, 25, 44	Samrá	M	49 12, 16, 18
Káth	M	83 18	Mashki	M	17, 228 J, L, R, N	Sáñal	M	31 17
Kálej	M	35 12	Máusu	M	22 18, 26	Sandhu	M	13 25, 44
Káler	M	18 26	Máthi	M	23 13	Sandrách	M	111 16, 18
Kalo	M	15 17, 25	Mátoná	M	170 17, 18, 25	Sandráit	M	83 16, 17
Kalo	M	58 18, 44	Máthi	M	11 16, 25	Sandráj	M	26 24
Kambh	M	29 16, 20	Mien	M	93 12, 17, 24	Sange	M	56 17, 26
Kanán	M	28 24, 25	Minhás	M	1, 772 13 to 15, 17 to 19, 22, 26, 28, 44	Sangolá	M	112 18, 17, 25, 28, 28
Kandela	M	253 27	Mirdáh	M	87 20	Sangrách	M	175 26
Kangi	M	27 51	Murháns	M	156 17, 18	Sangri	M	19 12, 17
Kangri	M	11 18	Mohi	M	34 25, 29	Sanját	M	118 12, 14, 17, 25, 44
Kaneré	M	128 51	Mokhá	M	17 14, 27, 51	Saprá	M	13 48
Kamál	M	14 25	Mongká	M	17 51	Saqqa	M	1, 200 17, 18, 24 to 26
Kanne	M	66 18, 25	Mothá	M	101 51	84, 888 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 to 14, 25, 49, 50		
Karelé	M	99 24, 27	Mughal	M	626 12, 13, 16 to 20, 24, 25, 27, 44	Sará	M	14 25
Karri	M	138 25, 27, 44	Mukhrámar	M	13 28	Saréh	M	54 13, 28
Katál	M	38 18, 27	Mullám	M	87 13	Saréhat	M	18 17, 44
Katál	M	124 12, 13, 18, 25, 28	Nánglu	M	28 18, 19, 28, 24, 25	Sarée	M	184 12, 13, 15 to 17, 24, 25
Káwan	M	57 18	Náru	M	177 12, 13, 25, 27, 28	Sarach	M	587 18, 17, 44
Kelá	M	60 24, 45, 51	Nonári	M	81 27	Saríj	M	68 28
Khagá	M	30 18, 27	Nori	M	111 25	Sárang	M	18 20, 51
Khagaí	M	14 25	Otar	M	18 51	Sarát	M	20 14
Khákhod	M	41 18	Pandal	M	148 13, 17	Sardár	M	22 18
Khákhé	M	25 17, 27, 51	Panál	M	28 12, 14, 25 to 27	Saré	M	79 17, 51
Khanná	M	248 15, 24, 27	Pamár	M	108 25, 28, 27	Sarná	M	11 16
Khárg	M	32 24, 25, 38	Panwár	M	1, 183 11 to 18, 23 to 25, 27, 48, 51	Sarwáh	M	96 26, 51
Khárák	M	16 25, 51	Parhal	M	27 17, 25	Sáthán	M	41 27
Kharal	M	672 12, 17, 18, 26, 27, 51	Parhár	M	119 18, 27, 51	Sátrat	M	100 27
Kháre	M	174 18	Pathán	M	468 11, 18, 16 to 18, 21	Sáwind	M	138 23, 27
Kháresh	M	858 19, 25	Patháná	M	40 12, 17	Sárina	M	22 18, 17
Kháthe	M	61 51	Patoke	M	51 12	Sengro	M	48 44
Khuchi	M	18 24, 27	Patrí	M	43 12	Seri	M	22 17
Khóhi	M	84 51	Patrí	M	11 12, 18, 44	Sethu	M	18 16
Khohári	M	519 15 to 17	Pawár	M	99 18, 17, 24, 25, 27, 28	Shayré	M	60 27
Khoker	M	60, 888 L, B, M, 1, 10, 12, 44, 51	Pawár	M	27 28	Sheikh	M	158 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 44
Khomu	M	48 16, 44	Phul	M	102 12, 14, 24	Sual	M	4, 267 1, 12, 18 to 15 to 18, 28, 25, 27, 28, 41, 51
Khosar	M	118 25	Phulron	M	148 17, 18	Suan	M	11 18, 37
Khot	M	44 17, 19, 21, 25	Pál	M	71 12	Sudhu	M	100 1, 12, 17
Kokán	M	128 7, 24	Pori	M	45 12, 28, 44	Súkách	M	143 16, 20
Kondar	M	27 25	Qureshi	M	55 12, 16, 17, 18, 51	Súmá	M	39 18
Kori	M	78 18, 25	Rahán	M	1, 044 12, 18, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24 to 26	Sundhá	M	46 18, 27
Lak	M	52 19	Ráju	M	188 16, 19, 25, 27	Sundhá	M	473 12, 16 to 18, 25
Lakhanpál	M	14 18, 44	Rán	M	192 18, 18, 25, 27	Soodhá	M	317 13, 51
Lahérí	M	191 10, 51	Randháwá	M	108 12, 18, 25	Sokhu	M	52 17
Lállar	M	18 16	Rangrá	M	12 1, 18, 17	Solgi	M	14, 787 12, 13, 17, 27, 29, 51
Lambáh	M	17 18	Ráni	M	60 13 to 18, 25	Somere	M	180 25, 27, 51
Lang	M	20 20, 27, 44	Rájá	M	27 17, 19, 25	Sond	M	65 16, 44
Langáh	M	976 12, 13, 16 to 18, 24, 25, 27, 28, 51	Rájáput	M	274 R, 11 to 18, 25, 51	Sont	M	24 44
Léwámar	M	14 18	Ráju	M	188 16, 19, 25, 27	Tahum	M	2, 056 1, 12, 16 to 19, 23 to 25, 27, 28, 44, 51
Lodháni	M	213 18, 24, 51	Randháwá	M	192 18, 18, 25, 27	Tallá	M	32 19
Lodi	M	43 18, 18, 20, 28	Rám	M	18 17	Tandi	M	49 12, 15, 17, 28
Lohre	M	20 18	Ranjá	M	548 12, 17 to 19, 25	Tánk	M	127 8, 13, 14, 17
Machheré	M	18 18, 19	Ratan	M	47 18, 16, 44, 51,	Tanori	M	78 1, 13, 51
Madár	M	42 12, 24, 27	Rathal	M	324 27, 51	Tarar	M	29 16, 17
Madráj	M	23 18, 15	Réthor	M	14 12, 18, 27	Tarkhán	M	30 12, 13, 28
Máhar	M	72 12, 16, 27	Rata Khokhar	M	20 18	Tártáni	M	13 13
Máhu	M	100 16, 17, 26, 27, 44	Renu	M	23 18, 18, 44	Tatle	M	180 1, 13, 16, 18
Máhugir	M	1, 073 1, 10, 12, 18, 15, 24, 25	Rind	M	44 18, 26, 51	Tatru	M	12 13
Máhus	M	16 18, 44	Rondan	M	14 11	Thamné	M	54 16
Máhlo	M	83 18, 15, 17	Sadhu	M	44 1, 19	Thathná	M	11 16
Máhu	M	235 16 to 17, 27, 44	Sadhráj	M	2, 992 12, 13, 17, 25, 26, 48	Thund	M	11 48
Máhra	M	73 12, 13, 24, 27	Sadhráj	M	583 20, 23 to 25, 27, 51	Toláhe	M	15 1, 12
Málan	M	75 17, to 19, 27, 28	Sadra	M	97 12, 18, 16	Tore	M	41 16, 16, 27
Málan	M	89 12, 17, 51	Sadráhat	M	57 25	Tot	M	127 19, 44
Málan hánz	M	317 12, 13, 25 to 27, 51	Sadreche	M	207 12, 17	Tur	M	305 11, 13, 14, 18, 20 to 24, 27, 28, 44
Mála	M	20 19, 24	Sagal	M	238 26	Váns	M	16 16, 19
Málu	M	11 12, 25	Saghári	M	64 44	Vajin	M	263 14, 24, 44
Málk	M	479 14, 17, 19, 51	Saghore	M	29 17, 44	Válin	M	83 16, 23
Mámrás	M	76 13, 17, 24	Sabi	M	40 12, 18, 16, 25	Válin	M	401 12, 13, 16 to 19, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29
Mánan	M	99 13	Sahul	M	116 12, 16, 44, 51	Vadhar	M	901 16, 17, 18, 19
Mánd	M	18 16, 19	Sahuli	M	23 17, 25	Vadhar	M	114 16, 27
Mángah	M	288 13, 16, 27	Sahotri	M	217 13 16 to 18, 23, 25	Vágan	M	401 12, 13, 16 to 19, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29
Mángi	M	279 17, 24, 27	Sajra	M	20 16, 23	Váns	M	16 16, 19
Máhás	M	784 13, 16, 25	Sajváit	M	68 13, 16, 17, 25, 27	Vajin	M	263 14, 24, 44
Manur	M	38 16, 25, 44	Sakhnáá	M	15 23	Válin	M	83 16, 23
Mánjotah	M	35 16, 28	Sakhri	M	19 12, 17, 27	Válin	M	25 17